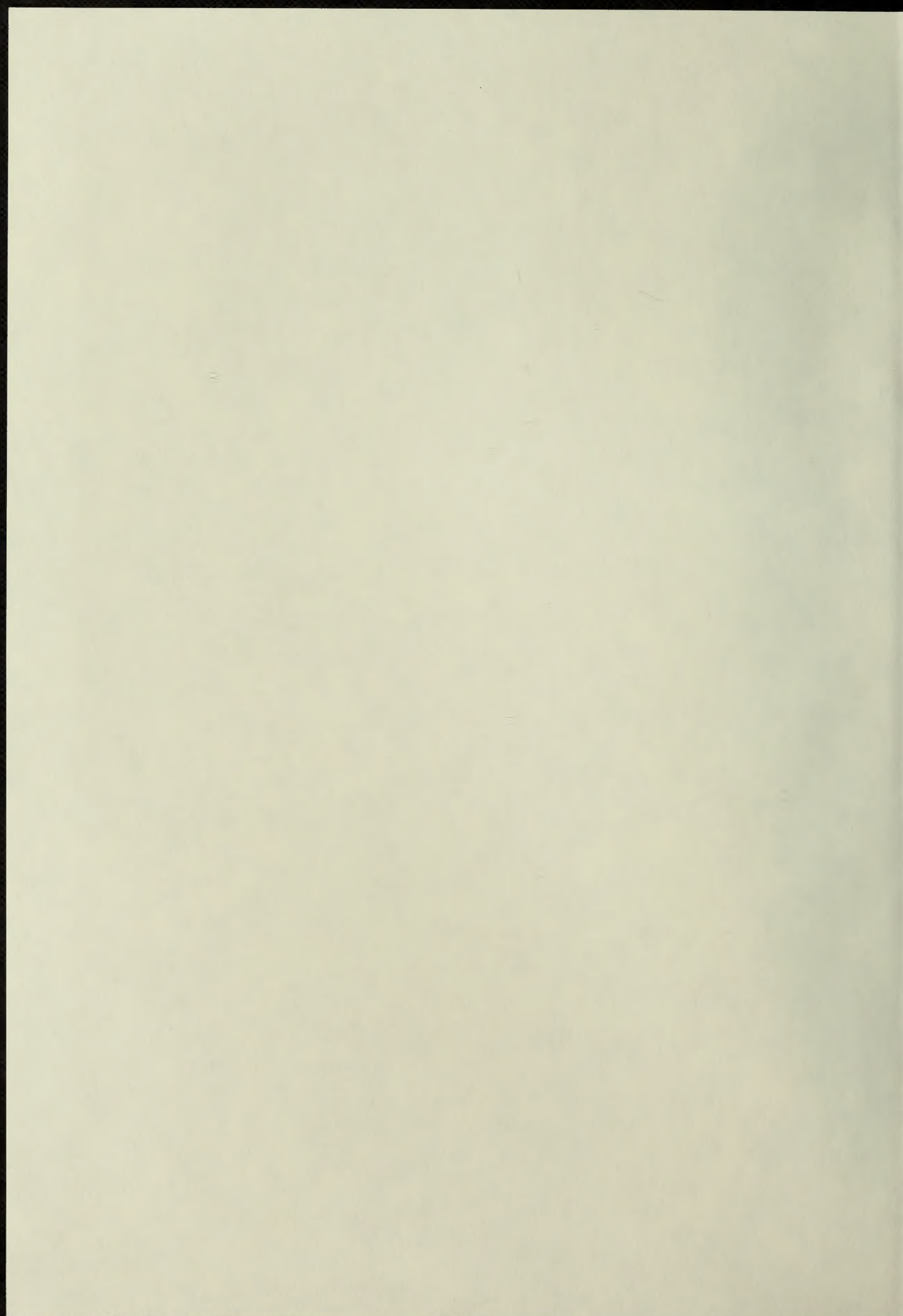
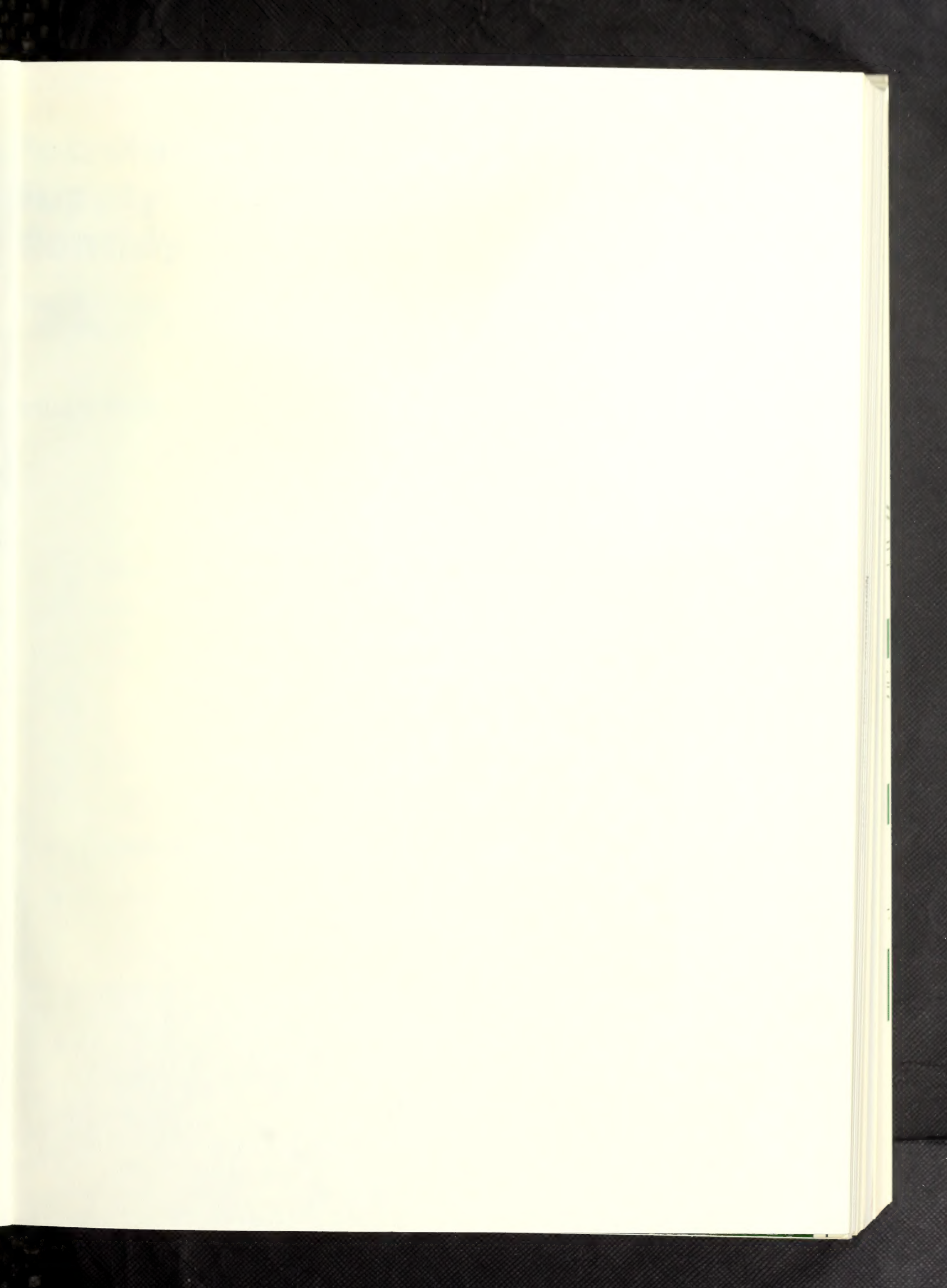
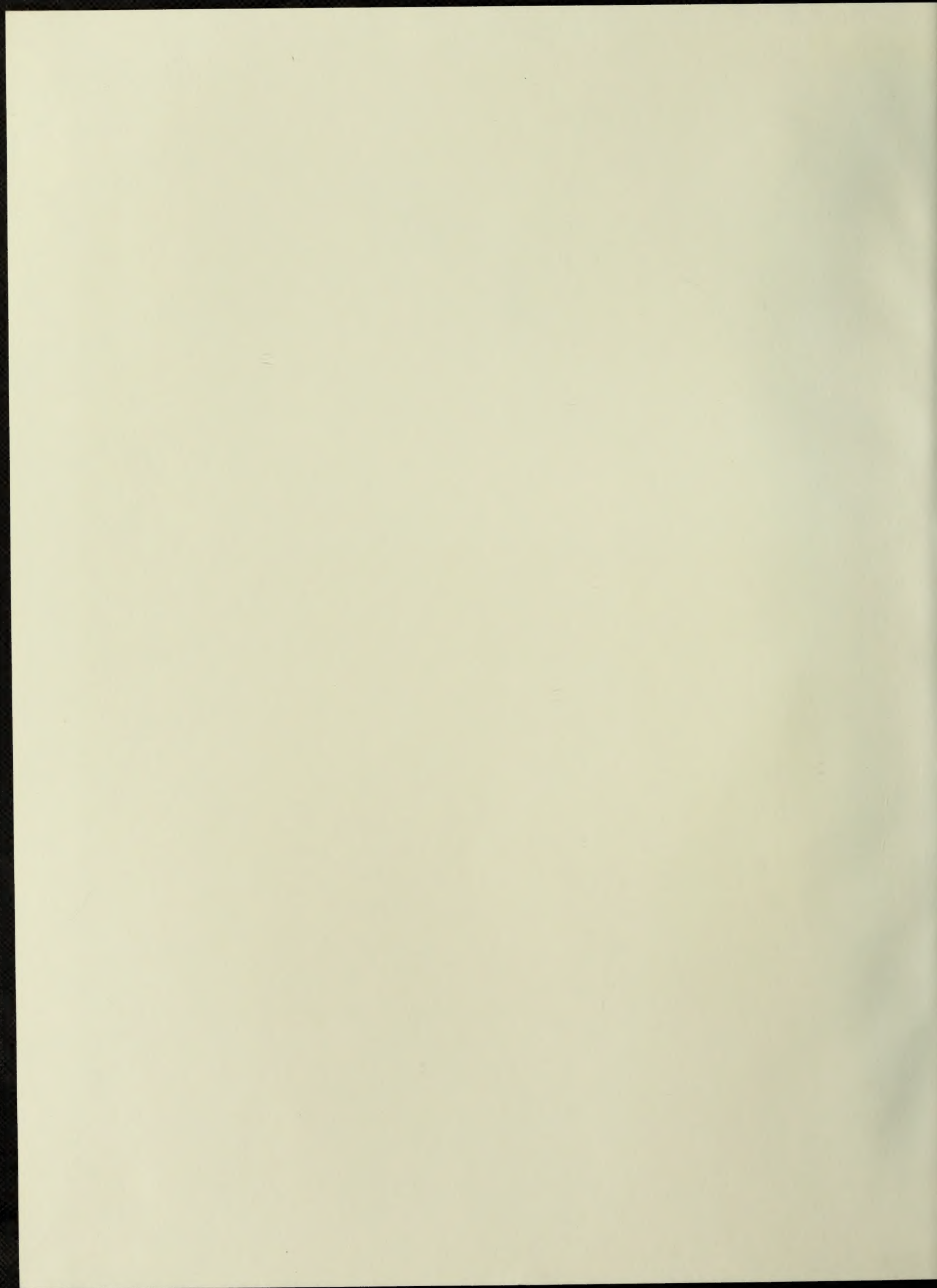


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See Page 99



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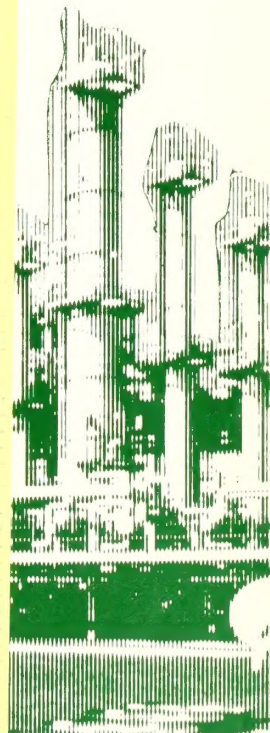
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January 1986

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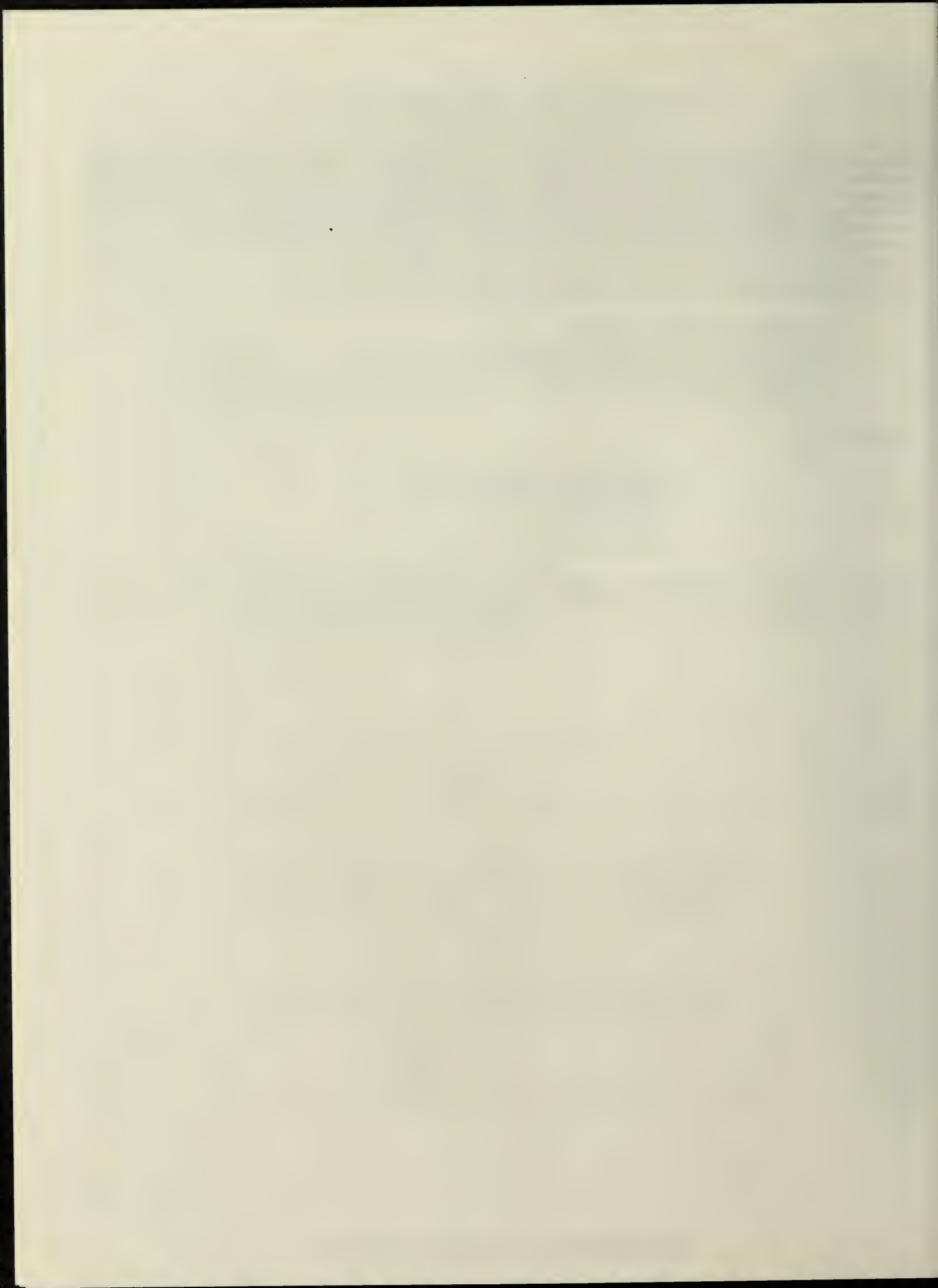
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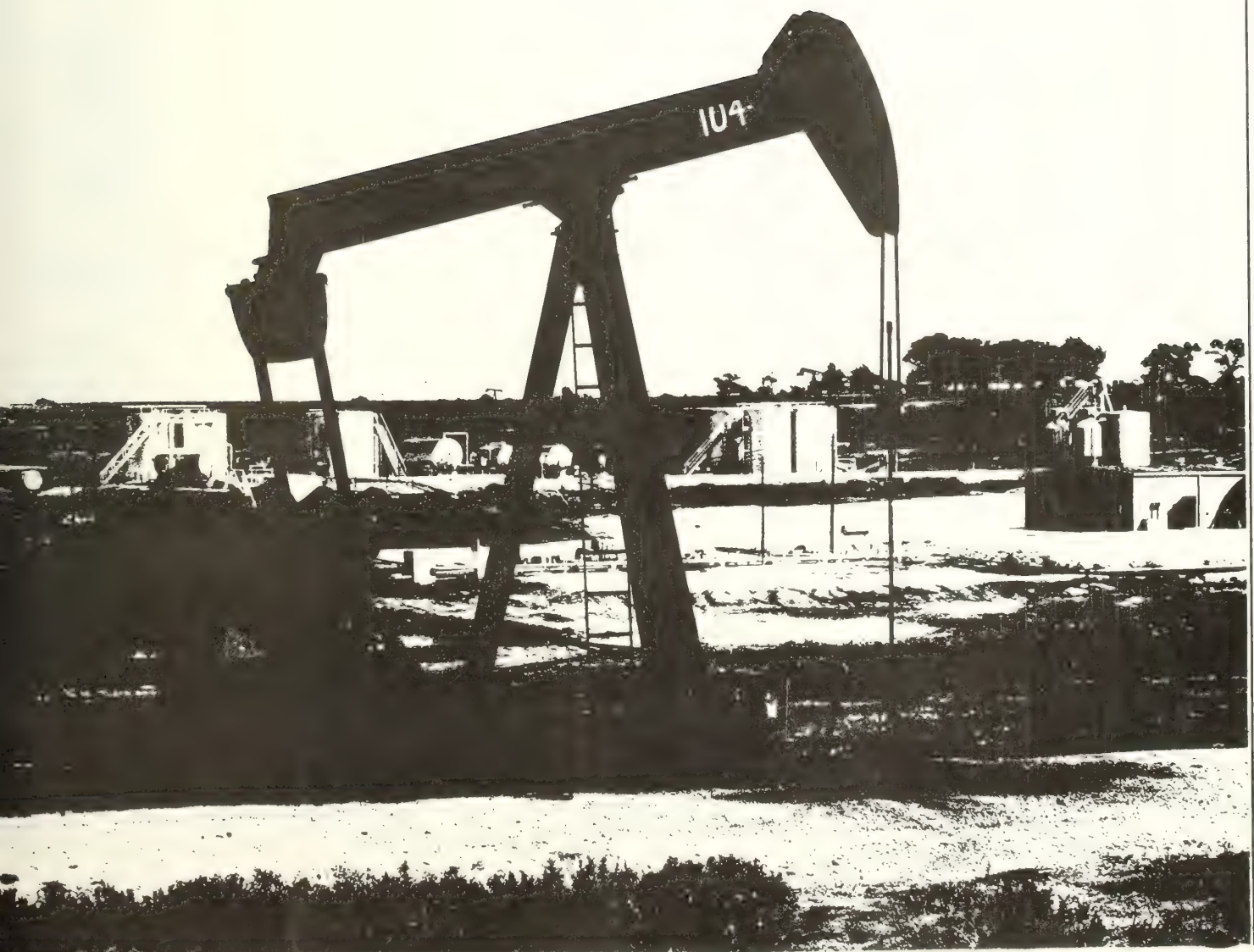
Articles

Feature articles on energy-related subjects are frequently included in this publication. The following articles have appeared in previous issues.

U.S. Petroleum Developments: 1981	March	1982
Timeliness and Accuracy of Selected Monthly Petroleum Supply Data	April	1982
Focus on Motor Gasoline Statistics	April	1982
Focus on Crude Oil Production Data	April	1982
Motor Gasoline Outlook: Summer 1982	May	1982
Gasoline Use in the United States	May	1982
The Impact of Changing Vehicle Characteristics and Use on Motor Gasoline Demand	May	1982
The 1982 EIA Petroleum Refinery Survey Results	June	1982
What is a Refinery?	June	1982
Mid-Year Petroleum Supply Review	July	1982
Petroleum Imports and Exports	August	1982
Refinery Shutdowns During 1982	September	1982
Distillate Fuel Oil Outlook: Winter 1982-1983	September	1982
Recent Trends in Fuel Oil	September	1982
Futures Trading on Heating Oil Markets	September	1982
U.S. Crude Oil, Natural Gas, and Natural Gas Liquids Reserves, 1981 Annual Report	October	1982
Trends in Domestic Crude Oil Production and Reserves	November	1982
Major Energy Companies' Investment and Resource Development Patterns, 1974-1980	November	1982
U.S. Petroleum Developments: 1982	January	1983
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Refinery Shutdowns During 1982	February	1983
U.S. Petroleum Imports and Exports	February	1983
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Principal Factors Influencing Motor Gasoline Demand	May	1983
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Distillate Fuel Oil Review: Winter 1983-1984	September	1983
Fuel Oil Trends	September	1983
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LPG Market Trends	November	1983
National Petroleum Council Revises Minimum Operating Inventory Estimates	December (1)	1983
U.S. Petroleum Developments: 1983	December (2)	1983
An Overview of Petroleum Transportation	December (3)	1983
EIA Revises Petroleum Supply Reporting System	January	1984
Trends in Petroleum Product Consumption	January	1984
Petroleum Consumption in the Industrial Sector	January	1984
Motor Gasoline Outlook for Summer 1984	February	1984
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World Oil Price and Inventory Cycles	August	1985
Petroleum Storage Technology	August	1985
Comparison of Independent Statistics on Petroleum Supply	September	1985
U.S. Petroleum Developments: 1985	November	1985

Petroleum Focus





Petroleum Supply Summary

Average Volume for Period (Million Barrels per Day)	February			Cumulative January Through February		
	1986	1985	% Change	1986	1985	% Change
Products Supplied						
Motor Gasoline	6.5	6.5	-0.6	6.5	6.4	1.0
Distillate Fuel Oil	3.5	3.3	4.9	3.3	3.4	-1.1
Residual Fuel Oil	1.4	1.3	5.7	1.4	1.4	.9
Other Products	4.8	4.8	.8	5.0	4.8	2.8
Total	16.3	16.0	1.8	16.1	16.1	.1
Crude Inputs to Refineries	12.0	11.4	5.0	12.2	11.4	6.6
Production						
Crude Oil, Natural Gas Liquids, and Other ¹	10.7	10.6	1.1	10.7	10.6	1.0
Imports						
Crude Oil ²	3.0	2.0	49.0	3.2	2.3	39.4
SPR	(s)	.1	-71.6	(s)	.2	-75.4
Products	1.6	1.8	-9.6	1.9	1.7	6.9
Total	4.7	3.9	19.2	5.0	4.2	21.3
Exports						
Crude Oil	.2	.2	-28.1	.2	.2	-11.7
Products	.7	.6	9.1	.7	.6	8.0
Total	.9	.9	-5	.9	.8	3.6
Stock Withdrawal						
Crude Oil ²	-.2	.4	--	-.3	.3	--
Products	1.1	1.2	--	.4	1.3	--
Stocks at End of Period (Million Barrels)						
Crude Oil						
SPR	495	460	7.6	--	--	--
Other	333	325	2.2	--	--	--
Total	828	786	5.4	--	--	--
Products						
Motor Gasoline ³	245	227	8.0	--	--	--
Distillate Fuel Oil	114	122	-6.5	--	--	--
Residual Fuel Oil	40	47	-14.4	--	--	--
Other	268	286	-5.9	--	--	--
Total	666	682	-2.2	--	--	--
Total Crude Oil and Products	1,495	1,467	1.9	--	--	--

¹ Includes alcohol and other hydrocarbon liquids.

² Excludes Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR).

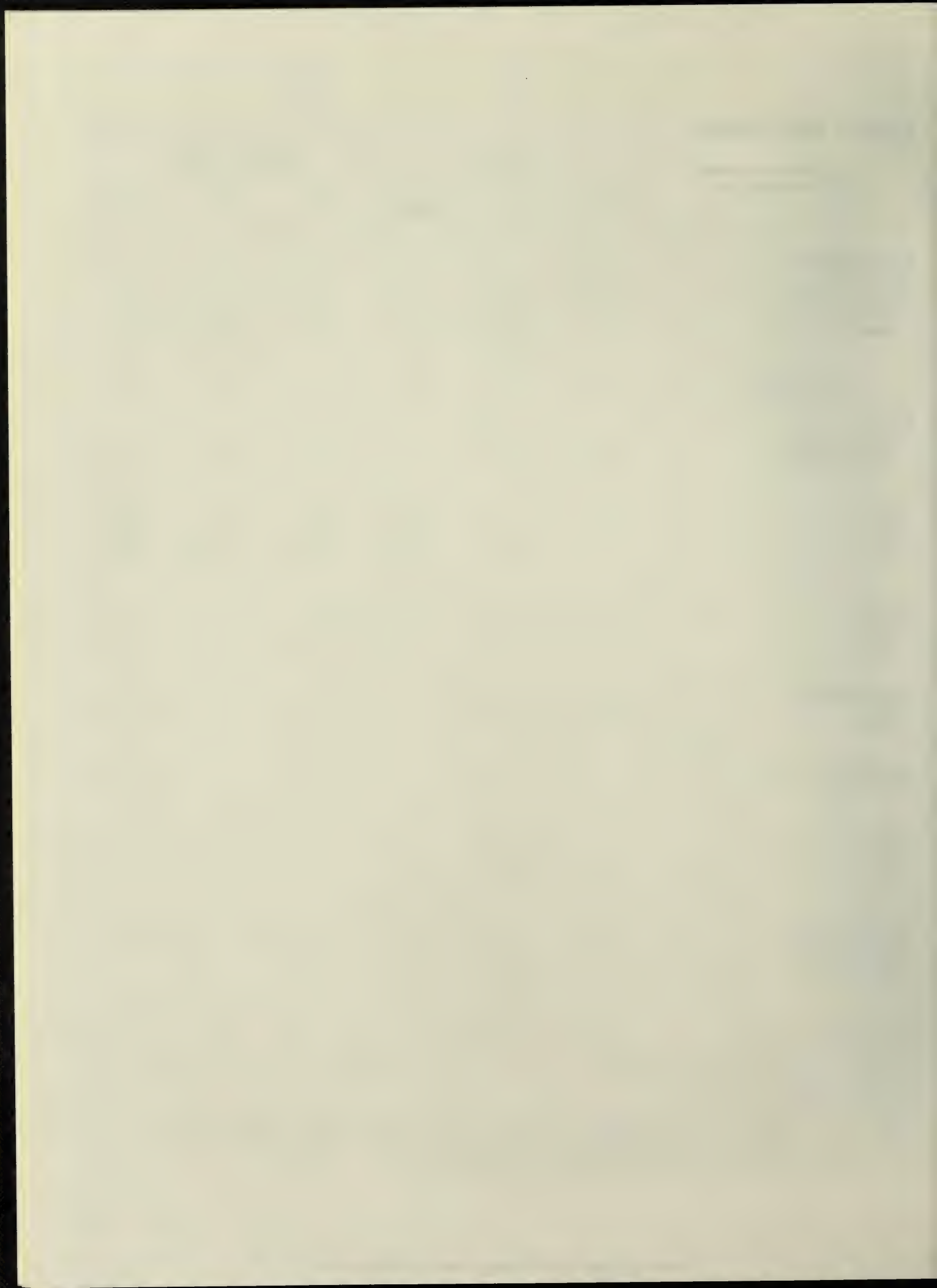
³ Including blending components.

(s) = Less than 0.05 million barrels per day.

Notes: Percent changes are based on unrounded values. February 1986 data are estimates based on weekly data, except for exports, NGL production, other hydrocarbons, and alcohol which are January 1986 monthly values.

Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration, "Petroleum Supply Monthly," February 1986.



1986 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Several changes to the Petroleum Supply Reporting System went into effect at the beginning of January 1986. These changes were made as part of the Energy Information Administration's (EIA's) continuing effort to reduce respondent burden, maintain consistency between the weekly, monthly, and related petroleum supply publications, and to reduce ambiguity in instructions. This article summarizes the changes that were made.

Changes in Data Collection and Reporting Systems

The changes in data collection and reporting procedures were made to improve consistency and thoroughness of the data collection and reporting process; to reduce the number of reporting categories and to reduce the number of survey forms. Following is a detailed listing of changes made under each of these three categories of changes.

Changes to Improve Consistency and Thoroughness

- The product category "Motor Gasoline Blending Components" was added to the Form EIA-804, "Weekly Imports Report."
- OPEC countries not previously identified (Kuwait, Qatar, Ecuador, Gabon) and countries that are gaining prominence as import source countries (Angola, China) were added to Form EIA-804.
- The unit of measure used on Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," has been changed from barrels to thousands of barrels.
- Unfinished oil imports data, previously reported as one product on the Form EIA-814, are now reported separately under four classifications. These classifications are:
 - Naphthas and lighter
 - Kerosene and light gas oils
 - Heavy gas oils
 - Residuum

Reduction in Reporting Categories and Requirements

- The number of categories for reporting natural gas liquids and liquefied petroleum gases data on Form EIA-814 was reduced from 19 to 5 by eliminating the requirement to separately identify categories for further processing, petrochemical use, and fuel use.
- The requirements to report the type of processing facility and the applicable section of the oil import regulations were eliminated for the Form EIA-814.

- The requirement to report data for imports of crude oil, unfinished oils, and finished products on separate schedules of the Form EIA-814 was eliminated.
- The requirement to report two end-use categories, petrochemical use and other use, for still gas and liquefied refinery gases, was eliminated on Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Reduction in the Number of Survey Forms

- Form EIA-805, "Weekly Shipments from Puerto Rico to the United States Report," was discontinued. The data previously reported on this form are now reported on Form EIA-804.
- Form EIA-815, "Monthly Shipments from Puerto Rico to the United States Report," was discontinued. The data previously reported on this form are now reported on Form EIA-814.

Changes in Survey Frames

For each monthly survey, a listing (a frame) of operators of all facilities required to complete the survey is maintained. All frames are regularly updated as new facilities are identified. In addition, investigations of the adequacy of the frames are periodically initiated. A major update to the frames was started in 1984.

For each type of facility, several sources, such as industry trade association directories, listings of operators published by Federal and State agencies, the U.S. Army Corps. of Engineers and Coast Guard reports, were consulted, and a list of possible new respondents to each survey was compiled.

During the spring of 1985, six exploratory surveys of potential new respondents to bulk terminal, pipeline, crude oil stocks, refinery, natural gas liquids plant, and tanker and barge surveys were conducted using the new lists. Each possible new frame member was evaluated to see if it met EIA reporting requirements.

As a result of these exploratory surveys, 2 motor gasoline blenders, operators of 30 bulk terminals, 3 pipelines, 3 crude oil stocks holders, and 1 tanker and barge operator were added to the respective frames.

Beginning in January 1986, these additional 39 respondents were added to the monthly survey frames. Table F1 below shows the impact of the data reported by the new respondents on published data for production and stocks of major petroleum products.

Table F1. Impact of Adding New Respondents to December 1985 PSM Data:

Product	Refinery Production (Thousand Barrels per Day)		Stocks ¹ (Thousand Barrels)	
	Reported by New Respondents	Published U.S. Total	Reported by New Respondents	Published U.S. Total
Leaded Gasoline	1.3	2,326	224	81,379
Unleaded Gasoline	0.6	4,323	276	108,422
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	3,174	1,217	143,911
Residual Fuel Oil	0	1,055	1,747	50,671
NGL's & LRG's	0	393	409	80,898
Other Products	0	3,302	1,413	239,158
Crude Oil (excl. SPR)	—	—	2,314	318,695

¹Stocks as of December 31, 1985.

Also, beginning in January 1986, a major integrated petroleum company consolidated production and stocks reporting for some of its facilities. Data previously reported separately on Form EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," and on Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," for two facilities have been combined with data reported for two refineries on Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report." The primary impact of this reporting change is on Table 24, "Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District," which will show a decrease in natural gas liquids (NGL) stocks at bulk terminals and natural gas processing plants, and an increase in NGL stocks at refineries.

Changes in Publication Tables

Several improvements have been made to tables appearing in the weekly and monthly publications on petroleum supply, beginning with the January 1986 issues. Some of these improvements are the direct result of changes in reporting requirements. Other changes were made to improve the usefulness of the publication. Changes to tables in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* include the following:

- Tables providing data on motor gasoline production, stocks, imports, and product supplied now include a breakout of leaded and unleaded gasoline.
- Tables providing data on petroleum product imports now include the product category "Motor Gasoline Blending Components."

In the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, the following changes to tables were made:

- Table 13, "Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District"
—Alaskan crude oil receipts are now shown separately.
- Table 14, "Refinery Production of Petroleum Products by PAD District"
—The "petrochemical feedstock use" and "other use" are no longer shown separately for still gas or for liquefied refinery gases.
- Tables 16 and 17, "Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District"
—Imports of unfinished oils are now separated into four categories: naphthas and lighter, kerosene and light gas oils, heavy gas oils, and residuum.
- Tables 18 and 19, "Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source"
—Countries formerly included in the categories "Other Western Hemisphere" and "Other Eastern Hemisphere" are now shown individually.
- Table 24, "Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District"
—The breakout between "petrochemical feedstock use" and "other use" for each liquefied petroleum gas was eliminated.

Trends in Petroleum Product Consumption

U.S. petroleum consumption (measured as product supplied for domestic use) in 1985 remained unchanged from 1984, at 15.7 million barrels per day. The interplay of offsetting factors tended to keep overall petroleum consumption close to the 1984 level. Several factors tended to reduce incentives to conserve petroleum and to increase discretionary and business travel:

- Continued economic growth in 1985, although at a much slower pace than in 1984.
- Cooler weather conditions than in 1984.
- The lowest average prices for many petroleum products in recent years.

Other factors served to restrain consumption and keep it at relatively low levels:

- Continued effects of permanent conservation measures initiated in the past decade.
- The long-term impact of government regulations related to petroleum consumption.
- Continued impact of foreign goods on the industrial structure of the economy.
- Declining prices of competing fuels.

Note: The consumption data in this article are based on the State Energy Data System (SEDS), an EIA system that generates annual estimates of energy consumption by State and major end-use sector. In the SEDS, State consumption of petroleum products is calculated by disaggregating national values using State sales or deliveries data. Complete documentation of the SEDS data sources and methodology is found in the EIA publication, *State Energy Data Report*, 1960 through 1983, DOE/EIA-0214(83), published in May 1985. This SEDS report, containing the latest published end-use data for individual petroleum products, is the source of consumption data presented in this article for the years 1976 through 1983, except where otherwise noted. The end-use sector consumption estimates for 1984 follow the latest SEDS methodology, but use 1984 source data. Petroleum product consumption for 1985 is drawn from the product supplied information in the December 1985 issue of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0109(85/12). End-use consumption data for individual products are not available for 1985. Unless otherwise noted, price and 1985 end-use data are based on the December 1985 issue of the *Monthly Energy Review*, DOE/EIA-0035(85/12). Where final data are not available, estimates are based on preliminary data.

This article describes the way in which these and other factors have affected consumption of each of the major petroleum products (motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, liquefied petroleum gases, and jet fuel) in recent years. It also discusses factors influencing recent consumption patterns in the transportation, residential/commercial, industrial, and electric utility sectors of the economy.

Major Product Consumption Trends

Of the five major products, only residual fuel oil consumption declined in 1985. Its sharp decline counteracted the relatively small increases shown by motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, liquefied petroleum gases, and jet fuel. Consequently, total consumption of these major products in 1985 remained about the same as in 1984, at 13.7 million barrels per day.

Motor Gasoline

Motor gasoline consumption has increased slightly each year since 1983, and, at 6.8 million barrels per day, consumption in 1985 was almost 2 percent higher than the 1984 level. The increase in 1985 was primarily due to continued economic growth, which brought an increase in highway vehicle travel and stimulated purchases of larger, less fuel-efficient new cars.

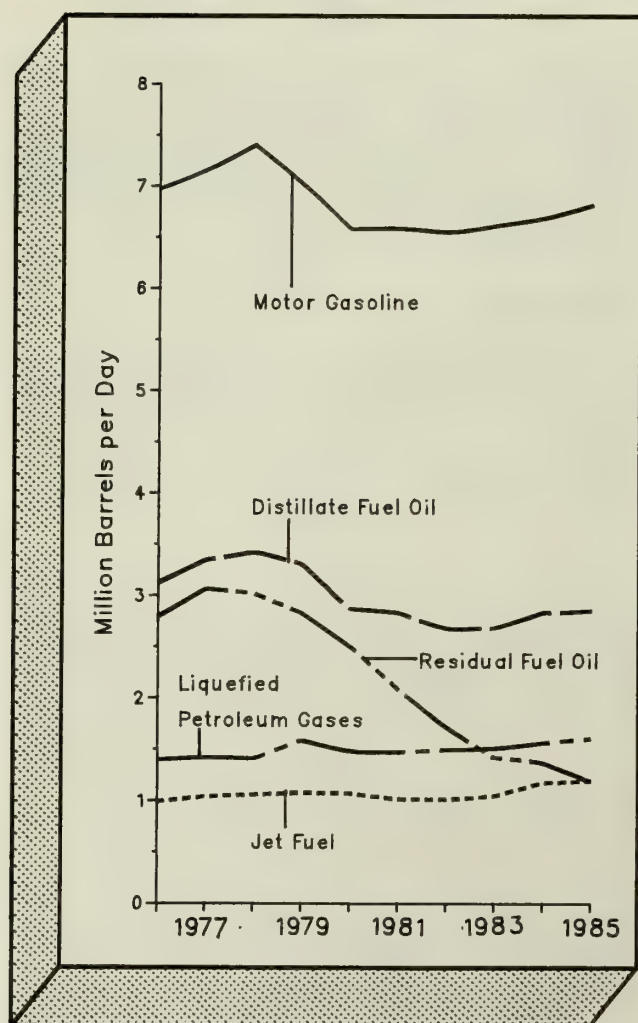
The number of highway vehicles and the average miles traveled per vehicle in 1985 were about 15 percent higher than in 1978.^{1,2} Yet, motor gasoline consumption was 8 percent below the 1978 peak level, largely because of the implementation of government regulations and public uncertainty about the availability and price of petroleum. Compliance with the 55 mile-per-hour speed limit, which was enacted under the Emergency Energy Conservation Act of March 1974, has contributed to a general improvement in fuel efficiency. Additional improvement resulted from the Federal Government's implementation of the Corporate Average Fuel Economy (CAFE) Standards in 1975. This led to the manufacture of smaller, fuel-efficient autos. By 1980, these autos were a primary factor in the 7-percent improvement in the overall fuel efficiency of the vehicle fleet. At the same time, diesel-powered autos were attracting fuel-conscious consumers who sought an economical solution to increases in price and short sup-

¹U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, *Selected Highway Statistics and Charts*, 1984, Table SS84-3.

²U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, *Traffic Volume Trends*, December 1985, Table 2.

plies of motor gasoline. Although diesel engines waned in popularity for automobiles, their suitability in trucks resulted in an annually increasing diesel-powered truck fleet. By 1985, fuel efficiency of the vehicle fleet was 17 percent higher than in 1978, and the number of diesel-powered trucks continued to increase.³ Consequently, even though a larger number of highway vehicles traveled more miles in 1985 than in any previous year, motor gasoline consumption remained well below the peak reached in 1978 (Figure F1).

Figure F1. Consumption of Major Petroleum Products



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, 1981 through 1984, DOE/EIA-0340, and predecessor publications, and *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, December 1985, DOE/EIA-0109(85/12).

Unleaded motor gasoline in 1985 accounted for about two-thirds of total motor gasoline use. The EIA first published information on unleaded gasoline for 1977, when it represented 28 percent of motor gasoline consumption. Almost all autos manufactured after 1974 are designed to run only on unleaded gasoline. As a result, even in years when total motor gasoline consumption declined, unleaded consumption grew at least 10 percent per year, until the economic recession in 1981 and 1982 slowed the replacement of older cars. Because of a wide price differential between leaded and unleaded gasoline that remained high through 1985, some later model cars were being misfueled with leaded gasoline. Nevertheless, consumption of unleaded motor gasoline increased substantially in 1984, and again in 1985 when the number of new cars entering the fleet reached the highest level since 1978.

Distillate Fuel Oil

Consumption of distillate fuel oil in 1985 averaged 2.9 million barrels per day, slightly above the 1984 level. Preliminary data for 1985 indicate that transportation use of diesel fuel⁴ represented over 50 percent of all distillate fuel oil consumption for the third straight year. Consumption for heat and power (residential/commercial, industrial, and electric utility uses) remained close to the 1984 level, at 1.4 million barrels per day.

Since the economic turnaround in 1983, transportation use of distillate fuel oil has been at record levels. The largest year-to-year increase occurred in 1984 (Figure F2), when a 12-percent rise in industrial production brought about a dramatic increase in truck and rail traffic. Together, truck and rail modes account for about 90 percent of the diesel fuel consumption in the transportation sector. The use of diesel fuel for transportation increased slightly in 1985, as increased truck activity more than offset declining rail traffic.⁵

In 1984, substantial growth in services increased heating requirements for the residential/commercial sector. In addition, stable prices and plentiful supplies tended to effect a more relaxed attitude toward conservation. Consequently, despite the fact that the weather in 1984 was the warmest of the past decade,⁶ consumption for heat and power showed a moderate increase for the

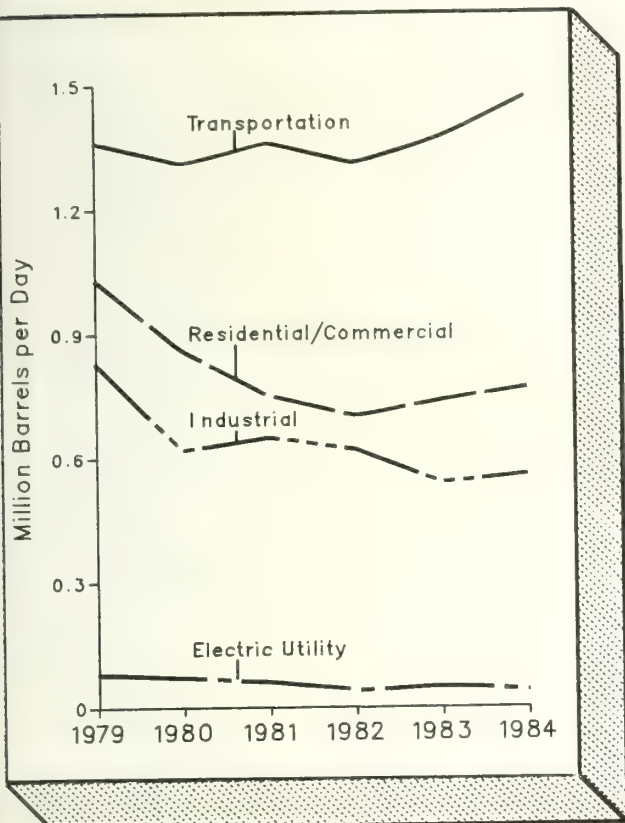
³Ward's Communications, Inc., *Ward's Automotive Reports*, December 16, 1985, p. 394.

⁴U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, *Selected Highway Statistics and Charts*, 1984, p. 3.

⁵*Traffic World*, January 13, 1986, p. 22.

⁶U.S. Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, *Monthly State, Regional, and National Heating/Cooling Degree Days Weighted by Population*, September 1985.

Figure F2. Distillate Fuel Oil Consumption, by End-Use Sector



Source: Energy Information Administration, State Energy Data System.

first time in 7 years. The cooler weather conditions and still lower prices in 1985 helped to keep distillate fuel oil consumption for heat and power close to the 1984 level, despite slower economic growth than in 1984.

Residual Fuel Oil

Residual fuel oil consumption fell to 1.2 million barrels per day in 1985. This decline continued the downward trend of the previous 7 years (Figure F1) despite a significant price drop in 1985 and somewhat cooler weather than in 1984. The rate of decline had slowed to 4 percent in 1984 after averaging 12 percent for the previous 5 years. In 1985, residual fuel oil consumption declined 13 percent. Consumption for heat and power declined, while transportation use remained close to the 1983 and 1984 levels.⁷

Declining transportation use of residual fuel oil between 1981 and 1983 (Figure F3) reflected the rapid price rise for residual fuel oil in 1981, combined with the worldwide recession that contributed to a decrease in tanker trade.

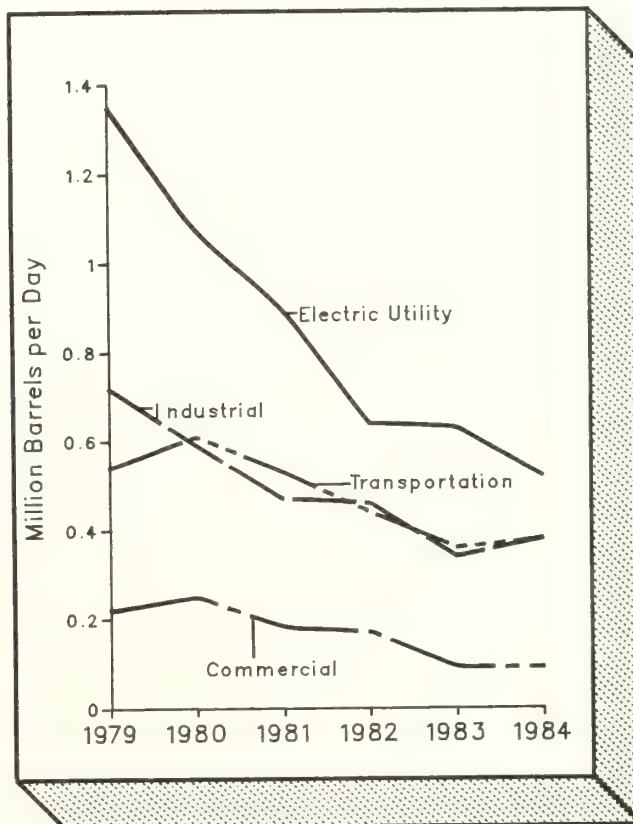
Despite improving economic conditions between 1983 and 1985, shipping activity remained sluggish. Petroleum, which accounts for a significant portion of tanker trade, was being supplied through shorter supply routes and in smaller quantities than in the past. Consequently, residual fuel oil consumption for vessel bunkering remained relatively low between 1983 and 1985. Dramatically lower residual fuel oil prices during most of 1985 and the lower dollar value abroad also had little effect on its consumption for long-haul shipping, because the semi-annual adjustments to freight rates were made late in the year.⁸

The continuing decline in consumption for heat and power in 1985 was primarily due to the continuation of steep declines in electric utility use of residual fuel oil. Electric utility use stabilized in 1983 when cold weather and reduced residual fuel oil prices early in the year resulted in some switching from natural gas. Colder

⁷U.S. Department of Commerce, *United States Foreign Trade, Bunker Fuels*, January 1985 through December 1985.

⁸*Petroleum Economist*, December 1985, p. 458.

Figure F3. Residual Fuel Oil Consumption, by End-Use Sector



Source: Energy Information Administration, State Energy Data System.

Definitions of Major End-Use Consuming Sectors

The State Energy Data System assigns energy consumption to five major end-use sectors according to the following guidelines:

- **Residential Sector.** Energy consumed by private household establishments primarily for space heating, water heating, air conditioning, cooking, and clothes drying.
- **Commercial Sector.** Energy consumed by non-manufacturing establishments. Included are motels, restaurants, wholesale businesses, retail stores, laundries, and other service enterprises, as well as health, social, and educational institutions, and energy consumed by Federal, State, and local governments.
- **Industrial Sector.** Energy consumed by manufacturing, construction, mining, agriculture, fishing, and forestry establishments.
- **Transportation Sector.** Energy consumed to move people and commodities in both the public and private sectors. Also included are military, railroad, vessel bunkering, and marine uses, as well as the pipeline transmission of natural gas.
- **Electric Utility Sector.** Energy consumed by privately- and publicly-owned establishments which generate electricity primarily for resale.

weather and lower residual fuel oil prices also occurred in 1985, but utility use dropped 16 percent. Fuel-switching away from residual fuel oil continued because, in contrast to 1983, the price of both coal and natural gas also declined in 1985.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases

Consumption of liquefied petroleum gases (LPG's) increased for the third straight year in 1985, reaching a record 1.6 million barrels per day. Consumption was slightly above the previous peak level reached in 1979 (Figure F1), but the consumption pattern has changed since then. Industrial use, which accounted for approximately 80 percent of LPG consumption in 1979, slipped to about 75 percent, while residential/commercial and transportation uses grew.

The petrochemical industry is the principal industrial user of LPG's. Growth in the petrochemical industry and generally lower prices for LPG's in 1984 and 1985 served to increase industrial consumption, as the competitive position of LPG's against refinery-based fuels as petrochemical feedstock improved. The past decade showed an increase in the number of petrochemical plants designed to use the most economical feedstock among LPG's, naphthas, and gas oils.⁹ Consequently,

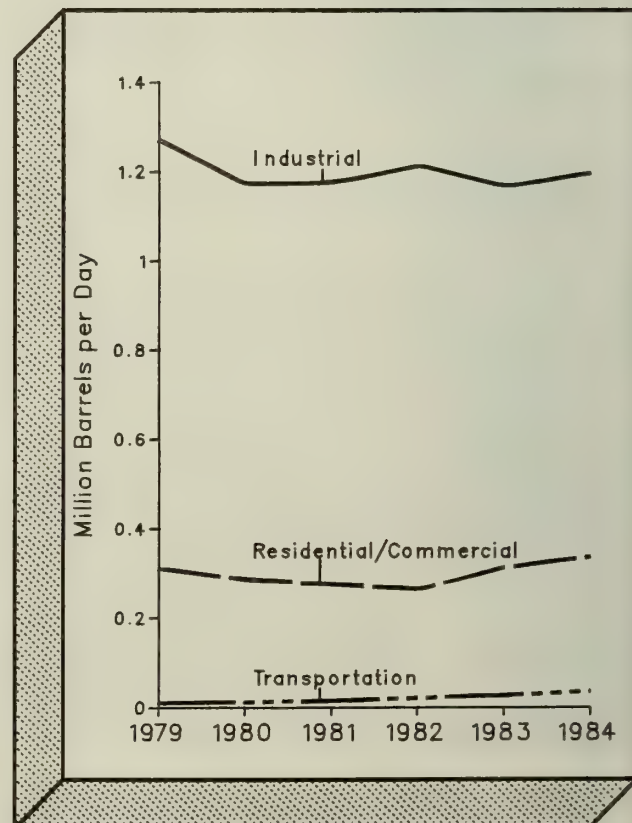
the relatively high price of LPG's compared to the price of naphthas and gas oils, had inhibited the consumption of LPG's for industrial use.

Weather conditions in 1983 and 1984 were milder than in 1982, yet residential/commercial use of LPG's increased substantially both years (Figure F4). Some of this increase occurred because the number of service-oriented businesses increased dramatically as the economic expansion continued. In addition, demand grew for propane-fired heating units, which were more efficient than pre-1982 models. Between 1979 and 1982, consumption of LPG's in this sector declined as a result of conservation, increased wood use in homes,¹⁰ and warmer weather. By 1985, wood use had stabilized and weather conditions were somewhat colder than in 1984. These factors, along with the continued interest in more energy-efficient equipment, helped keep residential/commercial consumption of LPG's strong in 1985.

⁹R.J. Birdwell, Petrochemical Energy Group, Testimony to the United States of America International Trade Commission, Washington, DC, March 7, 1985.

¹⁰Energy Information Administration, *Estimates of U.S. Wood Energy Consumption, 1980-1983*, DOE/EIA-0341(83), November 11, 1984, p. x.

Figure F4. Liquefied Petroleum Gases Consumption, by End-Use Sector



Source: Energy Information Administration, State Energy Data System.

Jet Fuel

Jet fuel consumption in 1985 was at a record 1.2 million barrels per day, about 2 percent higher than in 1984 (Figure F1). Jet fuel prices, which were even lower than in 1984, strong fare competition among the air lines, and favorable foreign exchange rates kept air travel high in 1985.¹¹ However, because of the dollar's decline against foreign currencies from its February peak, a slower rate of economic growth, and the increased number of fuel-efficient aircraft, jet fuel consumption in 1985 increased at only one-seventh of the record rate of increase in 1984.

End-Use Sector Consumption

Long-term conservation measures and improved energy efficiency resulted in a 7 percent decline in total energy use between 1979 and 1985. Residential/commercial use increased, however, while transportation and industrial consumption declined. Between 1979 and 1985, petroleum use declined 17 percent, with all sectors showing decreases (Figure F5).

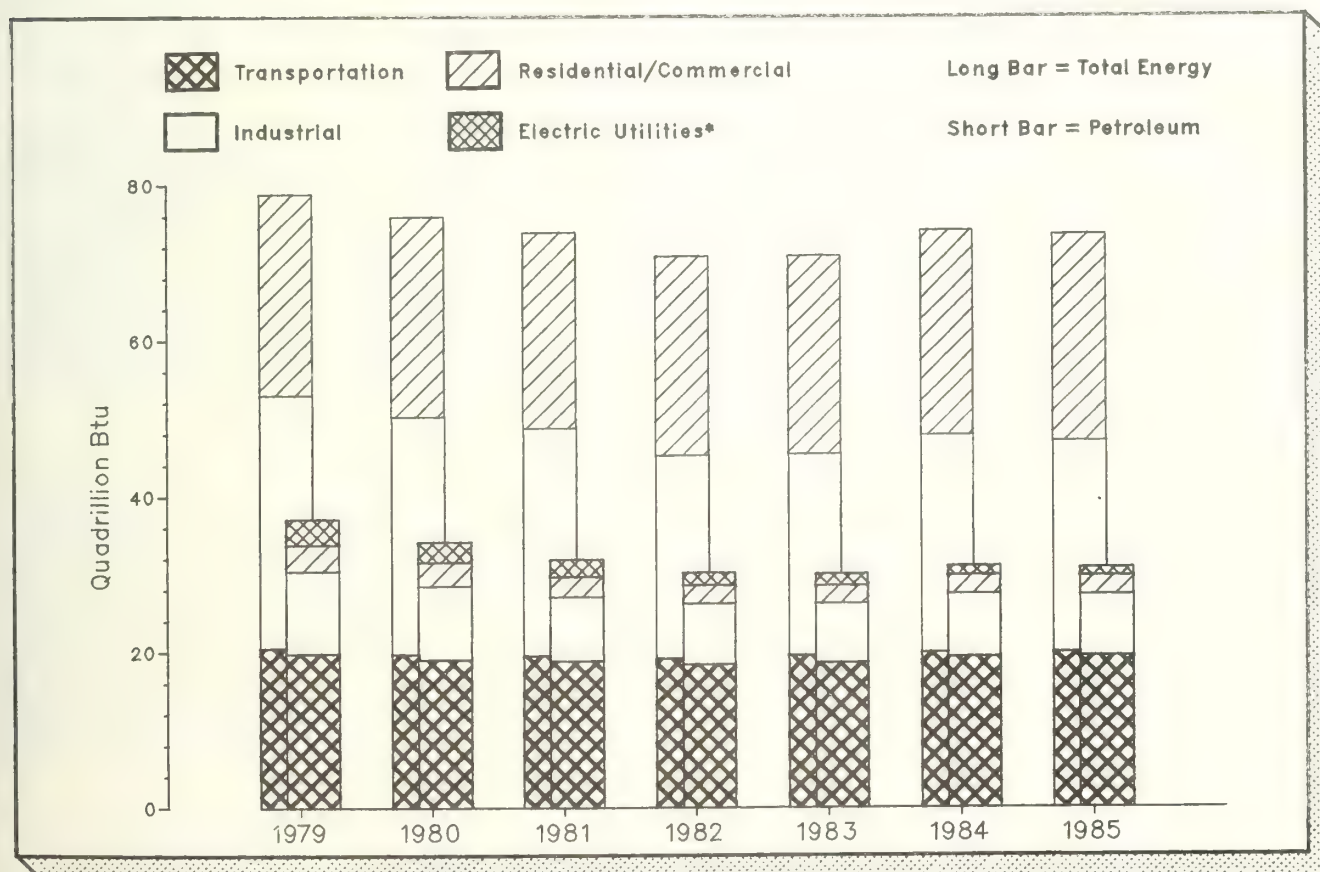
Petroleum represented about 42 percent of total energy consumption in 1984 and 1985. Prior to 1984, petroleum's share of total energy consumption had declined each year after reaching 49 percent in 1978. Both petroleum and total energy use declined between 1979 and 1983, but petroleum's rate of decline was about double that of total energy. Both had increased in 1984, but total energy use grew more than petroleum use, again causing a decline in petroleum's share. Both total energy and petroleum consumption were relatively flat in 1985.

Transportation Sector

Transportation use of petroleum grew 3 percent, reaching 9.7 million barrels per day in 1984 (Figure F6). This was the highest level since 1979, with all major products increasing from their 1983 levels. Preliminary data

¹¹Aviation Week and Space Technology, November 11, 1985, p. 119.

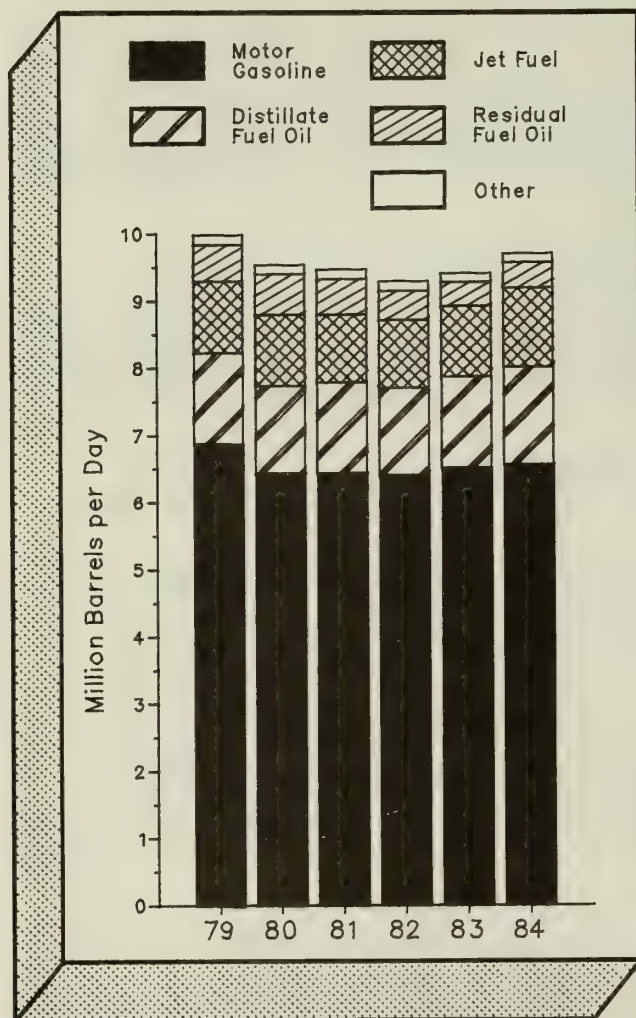
Figure F5. U.S. Consumption of Total Energy and Petroleum, by End-Use Sector



*The Electric Utility Sector is an end user of primary fuels used to generate electricity. Once produced, electricity is a source of energy for the residential/commercial, industrial, and transportation sectors, and is distributed among these sectors in the Total Energy bars on this graph.

Source: Energy Information Administration, *Monthly Energy Review*, December 1985 and *State Energy Data Report*, 1960 through 1983, May 1985. Estimates for 1985 are based on preliminary data.

Figure F6. Transportation Use of Petroleum, by Product



Source: Energy Information Administration, State Energy Data System.

indicate that transportation use increased to near-record levels in 1985, primarily because of increased motor gasoline and jet fuel use. Transportation use accounts for about 62 percent of all petroleum consumption, and for over 25 percent of total energy consumption.

Almost all modes of transportation registered petroleum consumption increases in 1984 and 1985. This followed several years of relatively stable consumption at an average of 8 percent below the peak level of 1978. By 1985, transportation use was at about the same level as in 1979. Highway travel, which represents over 75 percent of petroleum consumption in the transportation sector, had declined in 1979 and 1980 as a result of the

oil price shocks. Since then, it has been growing at an average annual rate of 3 percent. From 1981 through 1983, however, fuel efficiency improvements averaging 2-3 percent annually were helping to keep consumption for transportation relatively constant. In 1984, the rate of fuel efficiency improvements fell to 1 percent, while highway travel increased 4 percent.¹² Air and rail traffic also increased in 1984. In 1985, rail traffic declined moderately, principally as a result of declines in coal shipments.¹³ Coal had been shipped in higher quantities in 1984 and stockpiled, in anticipation of a 1985 coal miners' strike that did not materialize. Vessel bunkering, on the other hand, has been relatively stable since 1983, after declining about 40 percent from its 1980 peak. Development of new sources of oil in recent years resulted in shortened supply routes to U.S. oil-consuming markets. This, in addition to the general decline in demand for petroleum, the major commodity shipped, has kept vessel bunkering use well below the peak reached in 1980.

Residential/Commercial Sector

Residential/commercial use of petroleum increased 4 percent in 1984, to 1.3 million barrels per day. All major products except residual fuel oil registered increases. During the recession in 1981 and 1982, residential/commercial use slipped to its lowest level in recent history; however, economic recovery led to moderate increases in 1983 and 1984 (Figure F7).

Petroleum consumption in the residential/commercial sector has maintained a 9-percent share of total energy consumption in this sector since 1982. Petroleum's share of energy use in this sector had declined from the 17-percent share held in the mid-1970's largely because of a decline in oil-fired heating installations in new single-family homes. Oil represented 11 percent of new-home heating installations in 1976, but by 1983 its share had dropped to 2-3 percent.¹⁴ This drop was in response to oil price shocks of the late 1970's and uncertainty about future petroleum supplies.

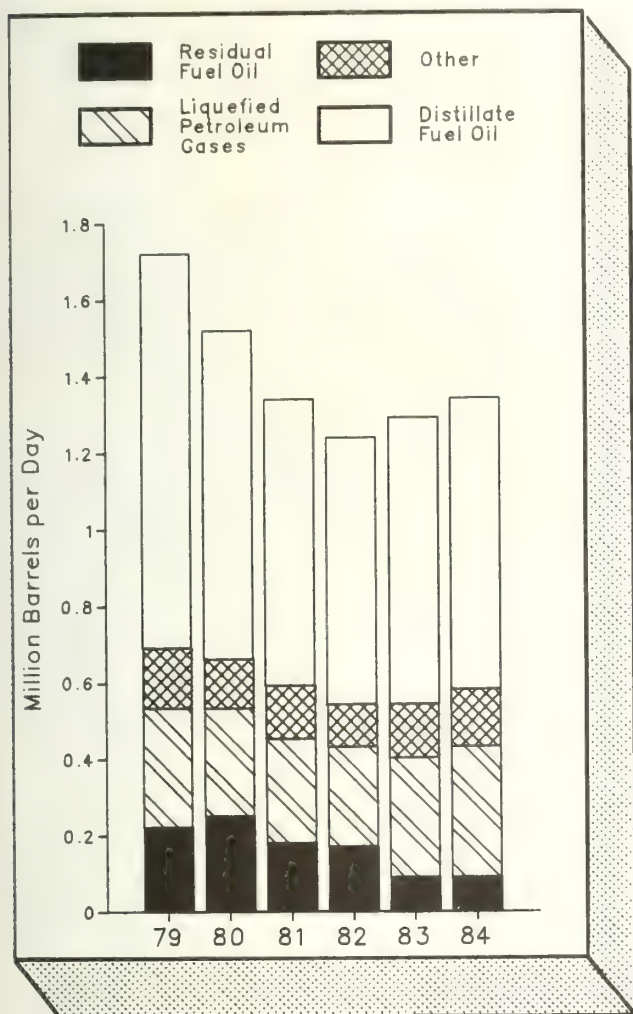
Since 1983, abundant supplies, lower petroleum prices, and more relaxed consumer attitudes toward conservation have contributed to increased residential/commercial consumption of petroleum. In addition, the growing economy has seen a dramatic rise in service-oriented businesses, accompanied by an increase in the number of commercial buildings requiring heat. All of these factors have served to reverse the downward trend in petroleum consumption experienced in the 5 years preceding 1983. Even so, the effects of permanent conservation measures have kept consumption well below that of the pre-recession years.

¹²U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, *Highway Statistics*, 1984, Table VM-1.

¹³*Traffic World*, January 13, 1986, p. 22.

¹⁴*Platt's Oilgram News*, November 11, 1984, Volume 62, No. 197, p. 6.

Figure F7. Residential/Commercial Use of Petroleum, by Product



Source: Energy Information Administration, State Energy Data System.

Industrial Sector

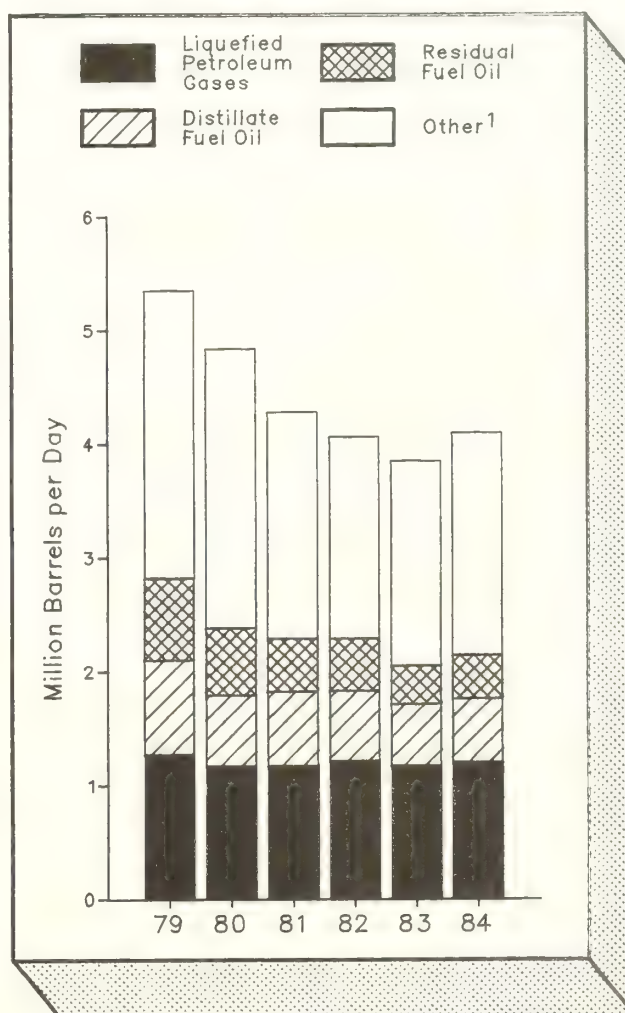
At 4.1 million barrels per day, petroleum consumption in the industrial sector in 1984 showed an increase for the first time in 5 years. The economic upturn led to the 6 percent increase in consumption for industrial use, with all major petroleum products registering increases. Petroleum maintained about a 30 percent share of total energy consumed in this sector as total energy consumption also increased (Figures F5 and F8).

The restructuring in many areas of U.S. industry since 1980 has reduced petroleum requirements in this sector. Uncertainty about the future availability and price of petroleum led to development of energy-efficient, multi-fuel facilities, and more intense conservation. During the same period, the increasing dollar value against foreign currencies served to depress production levels for American goods because foreign compo-

nents, raw materials, and some finished products were much cheaper than their domestic counterparts. Domestic industries such as steel, auto, mining, textile, and consumer electronics were especially vulnerable to foreign low-cost labor and cheaper raw materials.¹⁵ By 1984 the economy was rapidly growing and industrial production was 12 percent higher than in 1980. However, because major domestic industries had streamlined their operations, there actually was a 15

¹⁵*Business Economics*, October 1985, pp. 12-13.

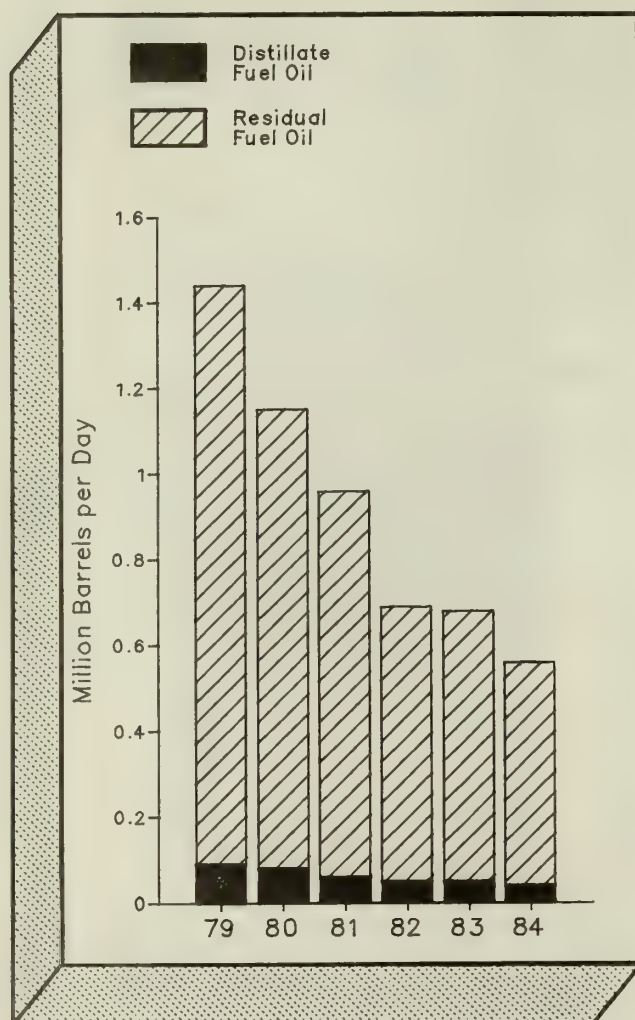
Figure F8. Industrial Use of Petroleum, by Product



¹ Refers primarily to still gas, petroleum coke, petrochemical feedstocks (naphtha and heavier), and asphalt.

Source: Energy Information Administration, State Energy Data System.

Figure F9. Electric Utility Use of Petroleum, by Product



Source: Energy Information Administration, State Energy Data System.

percent drop in petroleum use for industrial purposes in 1984, compared with 1980 (Figure F8). Total energy use in the industrial sector declined by 9 percent over the same period. Preliminary data for 1985 indicate that both petroleum and total energy consumption declined slightly in this sector, despite a 2 percent increase in industrial production from 1984 levels.

Electric Utility Sector

Petroleum consumption by electric utilities resumed its steep pre-1983 decline in 1984 (Figure F9), and continued downward at a similar rate in 1985. Even though the price per Btu of petroleum at utilities dropped 12 percent by the end of 1985, the delivered prices for natural gas and coal also dropped enough to prevent fuel-switching to petroleum in most areas.

Over one-third of all energy consumption in the United States is associated with the production of electricity. In 1985, petroleum consumption at electric utilities of 0.5 million barrels per day represented only 4 percent of the energy needed to generate electricity. Its share of net generation has declined steadily since 1977, when petroleum accounted for 17 percent, as the options for replacing oil at electric utilities expanded. Curtailments of natural gas supplies to utilities, which had been inhibiting during the mid-1970's, were ended, making natural gas a viable alternative to petroleum in many areas. Also, new coal-fired and nuclear power plants came on-line.¹⁶ Consequently, when the price differential between petroleum and the other fossil fuels expanded dramatically in 1979, replacement with coal or natural gas was much easier than it had been after the 1973 jump in petroleum prices. In 1985, coal remained the dominant fuel at utilities because of its low cost compared to the price of petroleum.

¹⁶Energy Information Administration, *Fuel Choice in Steam Electric Generation: Historical Overview*, August 1985, DOE/EIA-0472, p. 65.

EIA Publishes *Annual Energy Outlook 1985*

Introduction

The Energy Information Administration (EIA) has released the *Annual Energy Outlook 1985 (AEO)*. The report contains forecasts for energy production and consumption and focuses on the relationship between energy prices and movements in supply and demand for the 1985-1995 period.

While moderate increases in oil and natural gas prices are projected in the longer-term, the development of excess worldwide production capacity in oil in the near-term is expected to exert downward pressure on the prices of most major fuels. End-use price competition is expected to have a major role in energy markets during the next decade.

Work on the new study was completed before the recent sharp cuts in world oil prices took place, but in it, EIA analysts had projected a temporary price decline on the basis of lingering overcapacity in worldwide petroleum production—with prices moving upward again by the 1990's.

Petroleum Projections

The AEO petroleum projections reflect the expectation that the next 10 years will be a period of steady, stable growth with real GNP increasing at an average annual rate of 2.8 percent per year. A second major assumption of the AEO is that the level of world oil prices (in 1985 dollars) will fall through 1988, and then increase only moderately between 1989 and 1995 to a price of \$30 per barrel. The 1995 price assumptions are \$5 less and \$7 more per barrel in the high and low oil import cases, respectively.

Petroleum is expected to remain an important source of energy throughout the forecast period, accounting for 24 percent of total U.S. energy production in 1995 despite a projected decline beginning in 1988. In the AEO base case, domestic oil production is projected to increase slightly through 1987, then to decline to 8.8 million barrels per day by 1995 from the estimated 11.1 million barrels per day for 1985. The decline is attributed to the relatively low world oil prices assumed. The world oil prices assumed in the base case are not expected to encourage enough additional conventional oil exploration and development to offset declines from existing fields in the Lower 48 States. Alaskan oil production is also expected to decline after 1987. Petroleum consumption is expected to grow on a very steady, stable basis in the base case to a level of 16.5 million barrels per day in 1995 (Table F2).

Historically, the difference between consumption and domestic production is made up by imports. Domestic production is projected to fall in the high oil import

case (with lower world oil prices) to 7.8 million barrels per day for 1995, a decline of approximately 1.0 million barrels per day from the base case (Table F3). Petroleum consumption in 1995 is projected at 17.8 million barrels per day in the high imports case. This is 1.3 million barrels per day higher than in the base case. The low imports case (with higher world oil prices) projects domestic production of 9.6 million barrels per day in 1995, a level which is 0.8 million barrels per day higher than in the base case (Table F4). Petroleum consumption in 1995 is projected to fall to 15.6 million barrels per day, or 0.9 million barrels per day below the level projected in the base case.

Petroleum Product Projections

As petroleum demand continues its steady growth throughout the next decade, the most significant changes in demand for individual products are expected to be increases in distillate fuel oil and a concurrent drop in residual fuel oil. Smaller gains are projected for motor gasoline, liquefied petroleum gases, and jet fuel.

In the base case, demand for distillate fuel is projected to reach 3.4 million barrels per day by 1995. Demand is projected at 3.6 million barrels per day in the high oil import case and 3.2 million barrels per day in the low oil import case, reflecting the influence of varying assumptions about world oil prices and economic growth. Residual fuel oil consumption declines through 1990 in all three cases. Furthermore, the high oil import case, which assumes lower world oil prices, is the only case in which the level of residual fuel oil supplied in 1995 exceeds the 1985 level.

Both the base case and the high oil import case show that motor gasoline supplied will be growing steadily from 1985 through 1995. In the low oil import case, motor gasoline supplied is projected to decline by nearly 0.2 million barrels per day from 1985 to 1990, and then increase by almost 0.1 million barrels per day by 1995.

The projections for LPG's show steady, stable increases from 1985 levels in the volumes supplied in all three cases for both 1990 and 1995.

Availability

The *Annual Energy Outlook 1985* is available from:

Energy Information Administration
National Energy Information Center
Forrestal Building, 1F-048
1000 Independence Avenue, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20585
(202) 252-8800

Table F2. Petroleum Supply and Disposition Balance, Base Case (Million Barrels per Day)

Supply and Disposition	1974	1979	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1995
Production											
Crude Oil ¹	8.77	8.55	8.69	8.88	8.92	8.96	9.01	8.78	8.38	8.05	6.53
Alaska	.19	1.40	1.71	1.72	1.80	1.83	1.85	1.74	1.65	1.63	1.30
Lower 48	8.58	7.15	6.97	7.16	7.12	7.14	7.16	7.04	6.73	6.41	5.23
Natural Gas Plant Liquids	1.69	1.58	1.56	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.72	1.74	1.75	1.74	1.69
Other Domestic ²	.04	.04	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05
Processing Gain ³	.48	.53	.49	.55	.51	.52	.53	.53	.53	.53	.55
Total Production	10.98	10.71	10.79	11.11	11.11	11.16	11.31	11.10	10.71	10.37	8.82
Imports (including SPR)											
Crude Oil ⁴	3.48	6.52	3.33	3.43	3.06	2.93	3.45	3.71	4.18	4.59	6.64
Refined Products	2.64	1.94	1.72	2.01	1.83	2.13	1.98	1.92	1.89	1.83	1.80
Total Imports	6.11	8.46	5.05	5.44	4.89	5.06	5.43	5.63	6.07	6.43	8.44
Exports											
Crude Oil	.00	.23	.16	.18	.19	.15	.17	.17	.17	.17	.17
Refined Products	.22	.24	.58	.54	.53	.53	.53	.53	.53	.53	.53
Total Exports	.22	.47	.74	.72	.72	.68	.70	.70	.70	.70	.70
Net Imports (including SPR)	5.89	7.99	4.31	4.72	4.17	4.38	4.73	4.93	5.36	5.72	7.74
Primary Stock Changes											
Net Withdrawals ⁵	-.18	-.09	.25	-.08	.32	.02	-.06	-.02	-.02	-.01	-.03
SPR Fill Rate Additions(-) ⁶	.00	-.07	-.23	-.20	-.12	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
Total Primary Supply⁷	16.69	18.54	15.12	15.54	15.49	15.56	15.97	16.01	16.06	16.08	16.53
Refined Petroleum Products											
Motor Gasoline	6.54	7.03	6.62	6.69	6.80	6.76	6.83	6.83	6.84	6.85	7.01
Aviation Gasoline	.04	.04	.03	.02	.03	.03	.03	.03	.04	.04	.04
Jet Fuel ⁸	.99	1.08	1.05	1.18	1.17	1.20	1.23	1.24	1.25	1.25	1.22
Kerosene	.18	.19	.13	.12	.12	.11	.12	.12	.12	.12	.14
Distillate Fuel	2.95	3.31	2.69	2.84	2.86	2.87	2.94	3.00	3.05	3.10	3.40
Residual Fuel	2.64	2.83	1.42	1.36	1.21	1.17	1.15	1.10	1.07	1.02	1.04
Liquid Petroleum Gas	1.41	1.59	1.51	1.57	1.58	1.61	1.66	1.68	1.70	1.71	1.76
Petrochemical Feedstocks	.36	.67	.41	.40	.39	.41	.41	.40	.39	.38	.34
Other Petroleum Products ⁹	1.55	1.78	1.40	1.57	1.54	1.58	1.60	1.60	1.61	1.60	1.58
Total Product Supplied	16.65	18.51	15.26	15.75	15.72	15.74	15.97	16.01	16.06	16.08	16.53
Refined Petroleum Products Supplied to Sectors											
Residential and Commercial	2.04	1.73	1.21	1.27	1.24	1.20	1.23	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.19
Industrial ¹⁰	4.30	5.33	3.94	4.18	4.21	4.41	4.49	4.50	4.50	4.51	4.58
Transportation	8.84	10.00	9.41	9.72	9.82	9.70	9.81	9.83	9.84	9.85	10.00
Electric Utilities	1.48	1.44	.67	.56	.47	.42	.43	.42	.45	.46	.76
Total Consumption	16.65	18.49	15.23	15.73	15.74	15.74	15.97	16.00	16.06	16.08	16.53
Discrepancy ¹¹	.04	.05	-.11	-.19	-.25	-.18	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01
Net Disposition¹²	16.69	18.54	15.12	15.54	15.49	15.56	15.97	16.01	16.06	16.08	16.53

¹Includes lease condensate.

²Other domestic prior to 1981 includes unfinished oils (net), hydrogen, and hydrocarbons not included elsewhere. After 1981, other domestic includes unfinished oils (net), motor gasoline blending components (net), aviation gasoline blending components (net), hydrogen, other hydrocarbons, alcohol, and synthetic crude production.

³Represents volumetric gain in refinery distillation and cracking processes.

⁴In 1977 and later years, crude oil imports include crude oil imported for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

⁵Net stock withdrawals for a given year, t, are defined as the change in end-of-year stock levels from period t-1 minus the end-of-year stock level from the year t. A minus is treated as a deletion from total supply and a plus is treated as an addition to total supply.

⁶SPR is the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

⁷Total primary supply is defined as total production plus net imports plus net stock withdrawals minus SPR additions.

⁸Includes naphtha and kerosene type.

⁹Includes miscellaneous petroleum products, lubricants, waxes, unfractionated stream, plant condensate, natural gasoline, asphalt, road oil, still gas, special naphthas, and petroleum coke.

¹⁰Includes total industrial demand for petroleum.

¹¹Represents the difference between total primary supply and total consumption.

¹²Net disposition is the sum of total consumption and discrepancy.

Note: From 1983 onward, the product supplied data and stock data are on a new basis. The other product category is on a net basis, reclassified (petroleum products reprocessed into other categories) plus the other category of products supplied.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration, *Annual Energy Outlook 1985*, DOE/EIA-0383(85), Table A8. Historical data are from the Energy Information Administration, *Annual Energy Review, 1984*, DOE/EIA-0384(84) (Washington, DC, 1985), pp. 89-109, Tables 39, 40, 41, and 49. Historical quantities are through 1984. Projected values are outputs from the Intermediate Future Forecasting System. Input data file: Historical = D1230851, Projected = IFGMMM.D1118851. Table printed on January 31, 1986.

Table F3. Petroleum Supply and Disposition Balance, High Oil Import Case (Million Barrels per Day)

Supply and Disposition	1974	1979	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1995
Production											
Crude Oil ¹	8.77	8.55	8.69	8.88	8.92	8.84	8.81	8.56	8.07	7.58	5.46
Alaska	.19	1.40	1.71	1.72	1.80	1.83	1.84	1.74	1.65	1.52	1.24
Lower 48	8.58	7.15	6.97	7.16	7.12	7.02	6.97	6.82	6.42	6.06	4.22
Natural Gas Plant Liquids	1.69	1.58	1.56	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.75	1.77	1.78	1.76	1.67
Other Domestic ²	.04	.04	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05
Processing Gain ³	.48	.53	.49	.55	.51	.52	.54	.54	.54	.55	.59
Total Production	10.98	10.71	10.79	11.11	11.11	11.04	11.16	10.92	10.44	9.94	7.77
Imports (including SPR)											
Crude Oil ⁴	3.48	6.52	3.33	3.43	3.06	2.93	4.02	4.31	4.94	5.59	8.56
Refined Products	2.64	1.94	1.72	2.01	1.83	2.13	1.96	1.87	1.84	1.81	2.19
Total Imports	6.11	8.46	5.05	5.44	4.89	5.06	5.97	6.17	6.78	7.40	10.74
Exports											
Crude Oil	.00	.23	.16	.18	.19	.15	.17	.17	.17	.17	.17
Refined Products	.22	.24	.58	.54	.53	.53	.53	.53	.53	.53	.53
Total Exports	.22	.47	.74	.72	.72	.68	.70	.70	.70	.70	.70
Net Imports (including SPR)	5.89	7.99	4.31	4.72	4.17	4.38	5.27	5.47	6.08	6.70	10.04
Primary Stock Changes											
Net Withdrawals ⁵	-.18	-.09	.25	-.08	.32	.02	-.07	-.01	-.03	-.03	-.04
SPR Fill Rate Additions(-) ⁶	.00	-.07	-.23	-.20	-.12	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
Total Primary Supply⁷	16.69	18.54	15.12	15.54	15.49	15.44	16.36	16.37	16.49	16.61	17.77
Refined Petroleum Products											
Motor Gasoline	6.54	7.03	6.62	6.69	6.83	6.95	7.02	7.03	7.05	7.08	7.33
Aviation Gasoline	.04	.04	.03	.02	.03	.03	.03	.04	.04	.04	.04
Jet Fuel ⁸	.99	1.08	1.05	1.18	1.18	1.24	1.29	1.31	1.33	1.34	1.33
Kerosene	.18	.19	.13	.12	.12	.12	.12	.13	.13	.13	.15
Distillate Fuel	2.95	3.31	2.69	2.84	2.88	2.94	3.03	3.09	3.16	3.23	3.64
Residual Fuel	2.64	2.83	1.42	1.36	1.21	1.19	1.13	1.04	1.02	1.00	1.45
Liquid Petroleum Gas	1.41	1.59	1.51	1.57	1.59	1.64	1.70	1.72	1.74	1.76	1.84
Petrochemical Feedstocks	.36	.67	.41	.40	.39	.41	.41	.40	.40	.39	.35
Other Petroleum Products ⁹	1.55	1.78	1.40	1.57	1.54	1.59	1.62	1.62	1.63	1.64	1.65
Total Product Supplied	16.65	18.51	15.26	15.75	15.77	16.11	16.36	16.37	16.49	16.61	17.77
Refined Petroleum Products Supplied to Sectors											
Residential and Commercial	2.04	1.73	1.21	1.27	1.24	1.22	1.24	1.27	1.28	1.29	1.28
Industrial ¹⁰	4.30	5.33	3.94	4.18	4.22	4.51	4.59	4.58	4.60	4.63	4.80
Transportation	8.84	10.00	9.41	9.72	9.86	9.94	10.06	10.07	10.11	10.16	10.46
Electric Utilities	1.48	1.44	.67	.56	.47	.42	.46	.45	.49	.53	1.22
Total Consumption	16.65	18.49	15.23	15.73	15.79	16.10	16.35	16.37	16.48	16.61	17.76
Discrepancy ¹¹	.04	.05	-.11	-.19	-.30	-.66	.01	.01	.01	.01	.00
Net Disposition¹²	16.69	18.54	15.12	15.54	15.49	15.44	16.36	16.37	16.49	16.61	17.77

¹Includes lease condensate.

²Other domestic prior to 1981 includes unfinished oils (net), hydrogen, and hydrocarbons not included elsewhere. After 1981, other domestic includes unfinished oils (net), motor gasoline blending components (net), aviation gasoline blending components (net), hydrogen, other hydrocarbons, alcohol, and synthetic crude production.

³Represents volumetric gain in refinery distillation and cracking processes.

⁴In 1977 and later years, crude oil imports include crude oil imported for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

⁵Net stock withdrawals for a given year, t, are defined as the change in end-of-year stock levels from period t-1 minus the end-of-year stock level from the year t. A minus is treated as a deletion from total supply and a plus is treated as an addition to total supply.

⁶SPR is the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

⁷Total primary supply is defined as total production plus net imports plus net stock withdrawals minus SPR additions.

⁸Includes naphtha and kerosene type.

⁹Includes miscellaneous petroleum products, lubricants, waxes, unfractionated stream, plant condensate, natural gasoline, asphalt, road oil, still gas, special naphthas, and petroleum coke.

¹⁰Includes total industrial demand for petroleum.

¹¹Represents the difference between total primary supply and total consumption.

¹²Net disposition is the sum of total consumption and discrepancy.

Note: From 1983 onward, the product supplied data and stock data are on a new basis. The other product category is on a net basis, reclassified (petroleum products reprocessed into other categories) plus the other category of products supplied.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration, *Annual Energy Outlook 1985*, DOE/EIA-0383(85), Table B8. Historical data are from the Energy Information Administration, *Annual Energy Review, 1984*, DOE/EIA-0384(84) (Washington, DC, 1985), pp. 89-109, Tables 39, 40, 41, and 49. Historical quantities are through 1984. Projected values are outputs from the Intermediate Future Forecasting System. Input data file: Historical = D1230851, Projected = IFGMLH.D1118851. Table printed on January 31, 1986.

Table F4. Petroleum Supply and Disposition Balance, Low Oil Import Case (Million Barrels per Day)

Supply and Disposition	1974	1979	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1995
Production											
Crude Oil ¹	8.77	8.55	8.69	8.88	8.92	9.07	9.16	9.01	8.75	8.44	7.36
Alaska .....	.19	1.40	1.71	1.72	1.80	1.89	1.90	1.78	1.74	1.66	1.32
Lower 48	8.58	7.15	6.97	7.16	7.12	7.18	7.26	7.23	7.01	6.78	6.05
Natural Gas Plant Liquids	1.69	1.58	1.56	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.72	1.74	1.75	1.74	1.64
Other Domestic ² .....	.04	.04	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05
Processing Gain ³ .....	.48	.53	.49	.55	.51	.52	.51	.50	.51	.51	.52
Total Production	10.98	10.71	10.79	11.11	11.11	11.27	11.44	11.30	11.06	10.73	9.57
Imports (including SPR)											
Crude Oil ⁴	3.48	6.52	3.33	3.43	3.06	2.93	2.85	2.96	3.31	3.76	5.09
Refined Products	2.64	1.94	1.72	2.01	1.83	2.13	1.81	1.71	1.68	1.62	1.69
Total Imports	6.11	8.46	5.05	5.44	4.89	5.06	4.65	4.67	4.99	5.38	6.78
Exports											
Crude Oil .....	.00	.23	.16	.18	.19	.15	.17	.17	.17	.17	.17
Refined Products .....	.22	.24	.58	.54	.53	.53	.53	.53	.53	.53	.53
Total Exports .....	.22	.47	.74	.72	.72	.68	.70	.70	.70	.70	.70
Net Imports (including SPR)	5.89	7.99	4.31	4.72	4.17	4.38	3.95	3.97	4.28	4.68	6.07
Primary Stock Changes											
Net Withdrawals ⁵	-.18	-.09	.25	-.08	.32	.02	-.02	.01	-.01	-.02	-.01
SPR Fill Rate Additions(-) ⁶ .....	.00	-.07	-.23	-.20	-.12	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
Total Primary Supply⁷	16.69	18.54	15.12	15.54	15.49	15.66	15.37	15.27	15.33	15.39	15.64
Refined Petroleum Products											
Motor Gasoline	6.54	7.03	6.62	6.69	6.80	6.63	6.61	6.56	6.59	6.64	6.70
Aviation Gasoline .....	.04	.04	.03	.02	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03	.04	.04
Jet Fuel ⁸ .....	.99	1.08	1.05	1.18	1.17	1.16	1.18	1.18	1.17	1.17	1.11
Kerosene .....	.18	.19	.13	.12	.12	.11	.11	.11	.11	.12	.12
Distillate Fuel	2.95	3.31	2.69	2.84	2.87	2.81	2.86	2.90	2.95	3.01	3.19
Residual Fuel	2.64	2.83	1.42	1.36	1.21	1.15	.98	.89	.86	.82	.94
Liquid Petroleum Gas	1.41	1.59	1.51	1.57	1.58	1.57	1.62	1.63	1.65	1.66	1.68
Petrochemical Feedstocks .....	.36	.67	.41	.40	.39	.40	.40	.39	.38	.38	.33
Other Petroleum Products ⁹	1.55	1.78	1.40	1.57	1.54	1.57	1.57	1.57	1.57	1.57	1.53
Total Product Supplied	16.65	18.51	15.26	15.75	15.72	15.44	15.37	15.27	15.32	15.39	15.64
Refined Petroleum Products Supplied to Sectors											
Residential and Commercial	2.04	1.73	1.21	1.27	1.24	1.19	1.20	1.19	1.18	1.17	1.10
Industrial ¹⁰	4.30	5.33	3.94	4.18	4.21	4.31	4.34	4.32	4.32	4.34	4.37
Transportation	8.84	10.00	9.41	9.72	9.82	9.50	9.50	9.43	9.46	9.50	9.54
Electric Utilities	1.48	1.44	.67	.56	.47	.41	.33	.31	.34	.37	.62
Total Consumption	16.65	18.49	15.23	15.73	15.74	15.43	15.36	15.26	15.30	15.39	15.63
Discrepancy ¹¹ .....	.04	.05	-.11	-.19	-.25	.24	.01	.01	.02	.01	.01
Net Disposition¹²	16.69	18.54	15.12	15.54	15.49	15.66	15.37	15.27	15.33	15.39	15.64

¹Includes lease condensate.

²Other domestic prior to 1981 includes unfinished oils (net), hydrogen, and hydrocarbons not included elsewhere. After 1981, other domestic includes unfinished oils (net), motor gasoline blending components (net), aviation gasoline blending components (net), hydrogen, other hydrocarbons, alcohol, and synthetic crude production.

³Represents volumetric gain in refinery distillation and cracking processes.

⁴In 1977 and later years, crude oil imports include crude oil imported for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

⁵Net stock withdrawals for a given year, t, are defined as the change in end-of-year stock levels from period t-1 minus the end-of-year stock level from the year t. A minus is treated as a deletion from total supply and a plus is treated as an addition to total supply.

⁶SPR is the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

⁷Total primary supply is defined as total production plus net imports plus net stock withdrawals minus SPR additions.

⁸Includes naphtha and kerosene type.

⁹Includes miscellaneous petroleum products, lubricants, waxes, unfractionated stream, plant condensate, natural gasoline, asphalt, road oil, still gas, special naphthas, and petroleum coke.

¹⁰Includes total industrial demand for petroleum.

¹¹Represents the difference between total primary supply and total consumption.

¹²Net disposition is the sum of total consumption and discrepancy.

Note: From 1983 onward, the product supplied data and stock data are on a new basis. The other product category is on a net basis, reclassified (petroleum products reprocessed into other categories) plus the other category of products supplied.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration, *Annual Energy Outlook 1985*, DOE/EIA-0383(85), Table C8. Historical data are from the Energy Information Administration, *Annual Energy Review, 1984*, DOE/EIA-0384(84) (Washington, DC, 1985), pp. 89-109, Tables 39, 40, 41, and 49. Historical quantities are through 1984. Projected values are outputs from the Intermediate Future Forecasting System. Input data file: Historical = D1230851, Projected = IFGMHL.D1118851. Table printed on January 31, 1986.

Summary Statistics

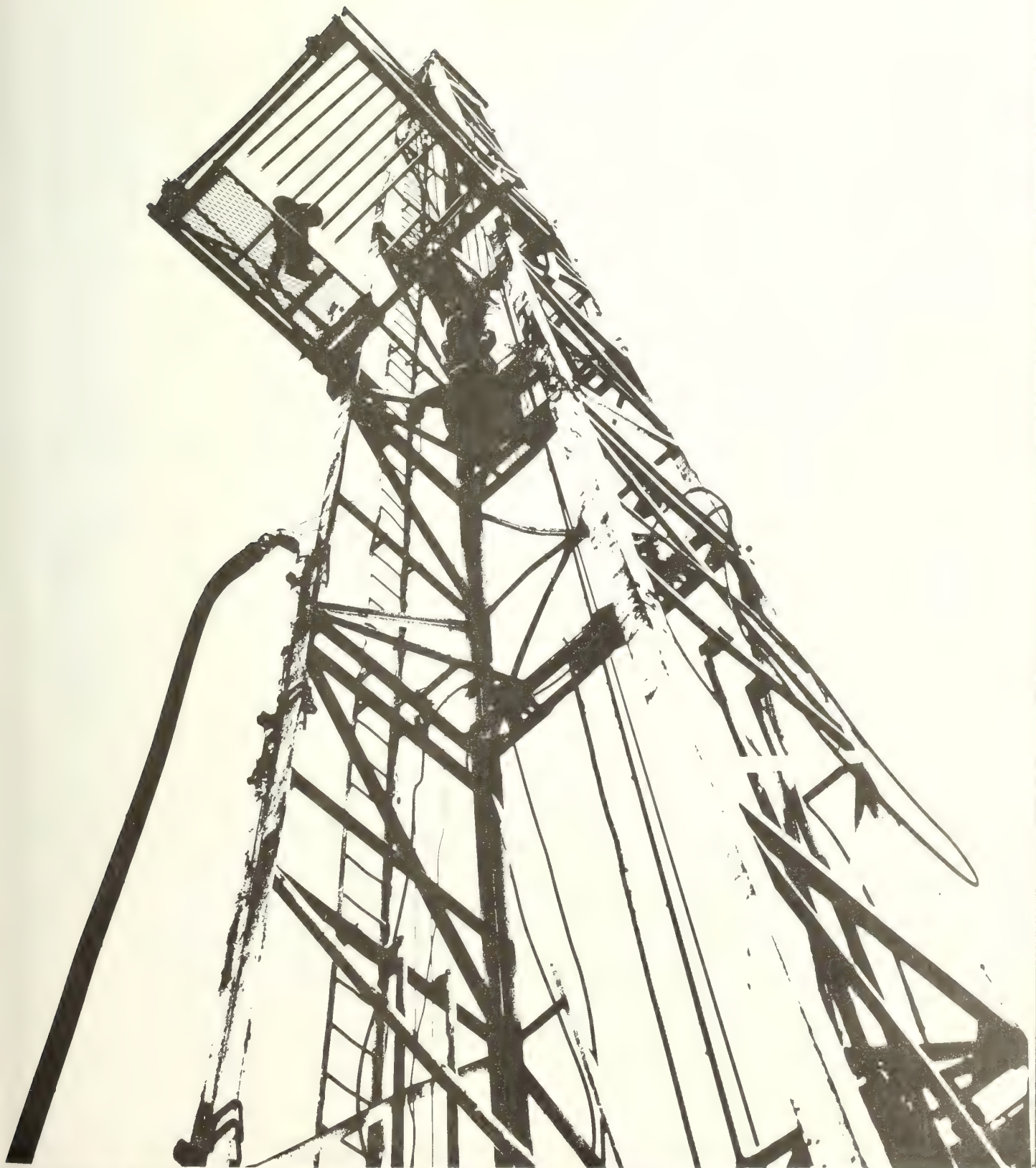


Table S1. Crude Oil¹ and Petroleum Products Overview

		Field Production			Stock Withdrawal ²			Ending Stocks ³
		Total Domestic ⁴	Crude Oil	Natural Gas Plant Liquids	Crude Oil ⁵	Petroleum Products	Petroleum Products Supplied	Crude Oil ⁵ and Petroleum Products
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973	Average	10,975	9,208	1,738	11	-146	17,308	1,008
1974	Average	10,498	8,774	1,688	-62	-117	16,653	⁸ 1,074
1975	Average	10,045	8,375	1,633	⁸ -17	⁸ -145	16,322	1,133
1976	Average	9,774	8,132	1,603	-39	96	17,461	1,112
1977	Average	9,913	8,245	1,618	-170	-378	18,431	1,312
1978	Average	10,328	8,707	1,567	-78	172	18,847	1,278
1979	Average	10,179	8,552	1,584	-148	-25	18,513	1,341
1980	Average	10,214	8,597	1,573	-98	-42	17,056	⁸ 1,392
1981	Average	10,230	8,572	1,609	⁸ -290	⁸ 130	16,058	1,484
1982	Average	10,252	8,649	1,550	-136	283	15,296	⁸ 1,430
1983	Average	10,299	8,688	1,559	⁸ -214	⁸ 234	15,231	1,454
1984								
	January	10,477	8,868	1,572	-328	1,115	16,801	1,429
	February	10,565	8,874	1,635	197	-1,374	15,437	1,463
	March	10,319	8,672	1,599	-25	641	16,050	1,444
	April	10,531	8,862	1,619	-476	-106	15,568	1,462
	May	10,623	8,955	1,614	-677	-434	15,620	1,496
	June	10,507	8,852	1,613	-104	-109	15,709	1,503
	July	10,587	8,885	1,634	-169	-169	15,498	1,513
	August	10,478	8,809	1,637	250	252	16,116	1,498
	September	10,692	8,993	1,660	260	-769	15,247	1,513
	October	10,608	8,906	1,649	-759	-246	15,616	1,544
	November	10,689	8,979	1,678	-236	-177	15,627	1,556
	December	10,578	8,897	1,649	-290	293	15,375	1,556
	Average	10,554	8,879	1,630	-199	-81	15,726	--
1985								
	January	10,612	8,929	1,642	18	1,443	16,142	1,510
	February	10,598	8,928	1,629	281	1,232	15,975	1,467
	March	10,588	8,927	1,615	-165	426	15,321	1,459
	April	10,481	8,842	1,600	-534	46	15,345	1,474
	May	10,619	8,969	1,607	-696	-386	15,460	1,508
	June	10,622	8,965	1,614	296	-378	15,551	1,510
	July	10,537	8,904	1,591	300	-449	15,517	1,515
	August	10,597	8,895	1,612	170	542	16,039	1,493
	September	10,520	8,874	1,584	-33	-211	15,115	1,500
	October	10,610	8,943	1,605	71	170	15,923	1,492
	November	10,694	8,932	1,681	-246	-750	15,411	1,522
	December	10,683	8,930	1,680	-31	219	16,541	1,516
	Average	10,597	8,920	1,622	-49	155	15,697	--
1986								
	January*	10,716	8,942	1,721	R -461	R -228	R 15,923	R 1,538
	February**	NA	8,940	NA	-269	1,058	16,261	1,495
	Average	NA	8,941	NA	-370	383	16,083	--

¹ Includes lease condensate.² A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.³ Stocks are totals as of end of period.⁴ Includes crude oil, natural gas plant liquids, other hydrocarbons, and alcohol.⁵ Includes stocks located in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.⁶ Includes crude oil for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.⁷ Net Imports equal Imports minus Exports.⁸ In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. See Explanatory Note 10.

Footnotes continued on following page.

Table S1. Crude Oil¹ and Petroleum Products Overview (continued)

		Imports			Exports			
		Total	Crude Oil ⁶	Petroleum Products	Total	Crude Oil	Petroleum Products	Net ⁷ Imports
Thousand Barrels per Day								
1973	Average	6,256	3,244	3,012	231	2	229	6,025
1974	Average	6,112	3,477	2,635	221	3	218	5,892
1975	Average	6,056	4,105	1,951	209	6	204	5,846
1976	Average	7,313	5,287	2,026	223	8	215	7,090
1977	Average	8,807	6,615	2,193	243	50	193	8,565
1978	Average	8,363	6,356	2,008	362	158	204	8,002
1979	Average	8,456	6,519	1,937	472	235	237	7,984
1980	Average	6,909	5,263	1,646	544	287	258	6,365
1981	Average	5,996	4,396	1,599	595	228	367	5,401
1982	Average	5,113	3,488	1,625	815	236	579	4,298
1983	Average	5,051	3,329	1,722	739	164	575	4,312
1984	January	5,430	3,055	2,375	575	153	422	4,855
	February	5,693	2,950	2,743	582	185	397	5,111
	March	5,301	3,470	1,832	840	236	605	4,461
	April	5,372	3,417	1,955	655	172	483	4,717
	May	5,979	3,942	2,036	766	219	548	5,212
	June	5,482	3,546	1,936	864	222	642	4,618
	July	5,407	3,646	1,761	536	108	429	4,871
	August	5,044	3,248	1,796	732	190	542	4,312
	September	5,252	3,342	1,909	664	162	502	4,588
	October	5,779	3,751	2,028	599	141	458	5,179
	November	5,587	3,583	2,004	854	202	652	4,733
	December	4,933	3,136	1,796	986	185	801	3,947
	Average	5,437	3,426	2,011	722	181	541	4,715
1985	January	4,376	2,700	1,676	792	144	647	3,584
	February	3,921	2,126	1,795	857	221	636	3,064
	March	4,689	2,808	1,881	694	189	505	3,996
	April	5,252	3,401	1,851	764	236	528	4,488
	May	5,718	3,724	1,994	705	250	455	5,012
	June	4,877	3,175	1,702	692	226	467	4,185
	July	4,921	3,189	1,732	675	154	521	4,246
	August	4,682	3,110	1,572	749	241	508	3,934
	September	4,977	3,213	1,764	806	188	618	4,171
	October	5,153	3,325	1,828	690	123	567	4,463
	November	6,216	4,105	2,111	1,036	286	750	5,180
	December	5,689	3,640	2,049	925	197	728	4,763
	Average	5,045	3,216	1,830	781	204	577	4,264
1986	January*	R5,386	R3,329	R2,057	853	159	694	4,533
	February**	4,674	3,051	1,623	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Average	5,048	3,197	1,851	NA	NA	NA	NA

Footnotes continued.

* See Explanatory Note 9.1.

** Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

R = Revised data. NA = Not available.

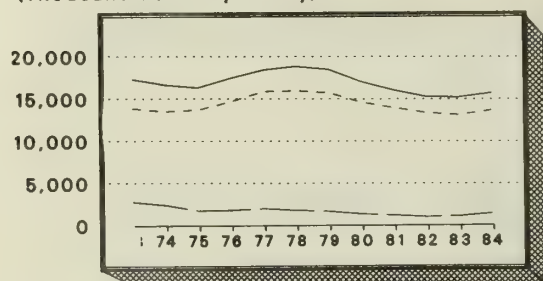
Notes: Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See the last page of this section.

Figure S1. Petroleum Overview

(Thousand Barrels per Day)



Annual

Legend

Petroleum Products Supplied

Refinery Production

Net Petroleum Products Imports

20,000

15,000

10,000

5,000

0

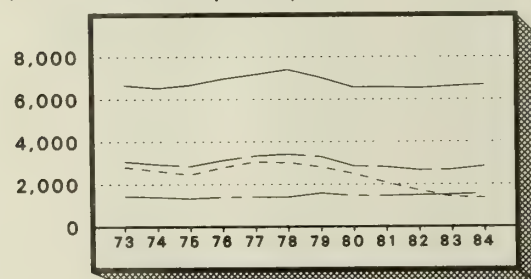
1985

1986

Monthly

Figure S2. Petroleum Products Supplied

(Thousand Barrels per Day)



Annual

Legend

Motor Gasoline

Distillate Fuel Oil

Residual Fuel Oil

Liquefied Petroleum Gases

8,000

6,000

4,000

2,000

0

1985

1986

Monthly

Figure S3. Crude Oil Supply and Disposition

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

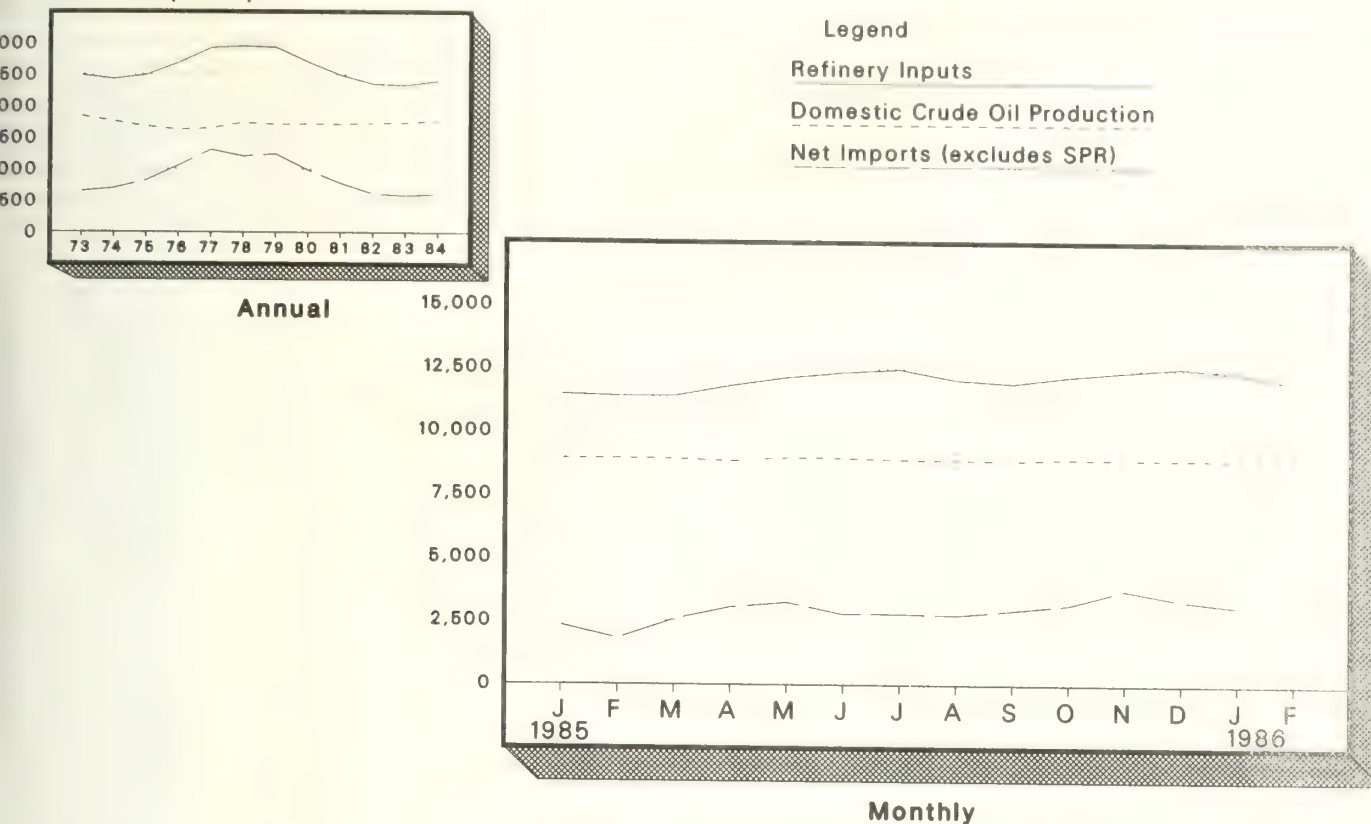


Figure S4. Crude Oil Ending Stocks

(Million Barrels)

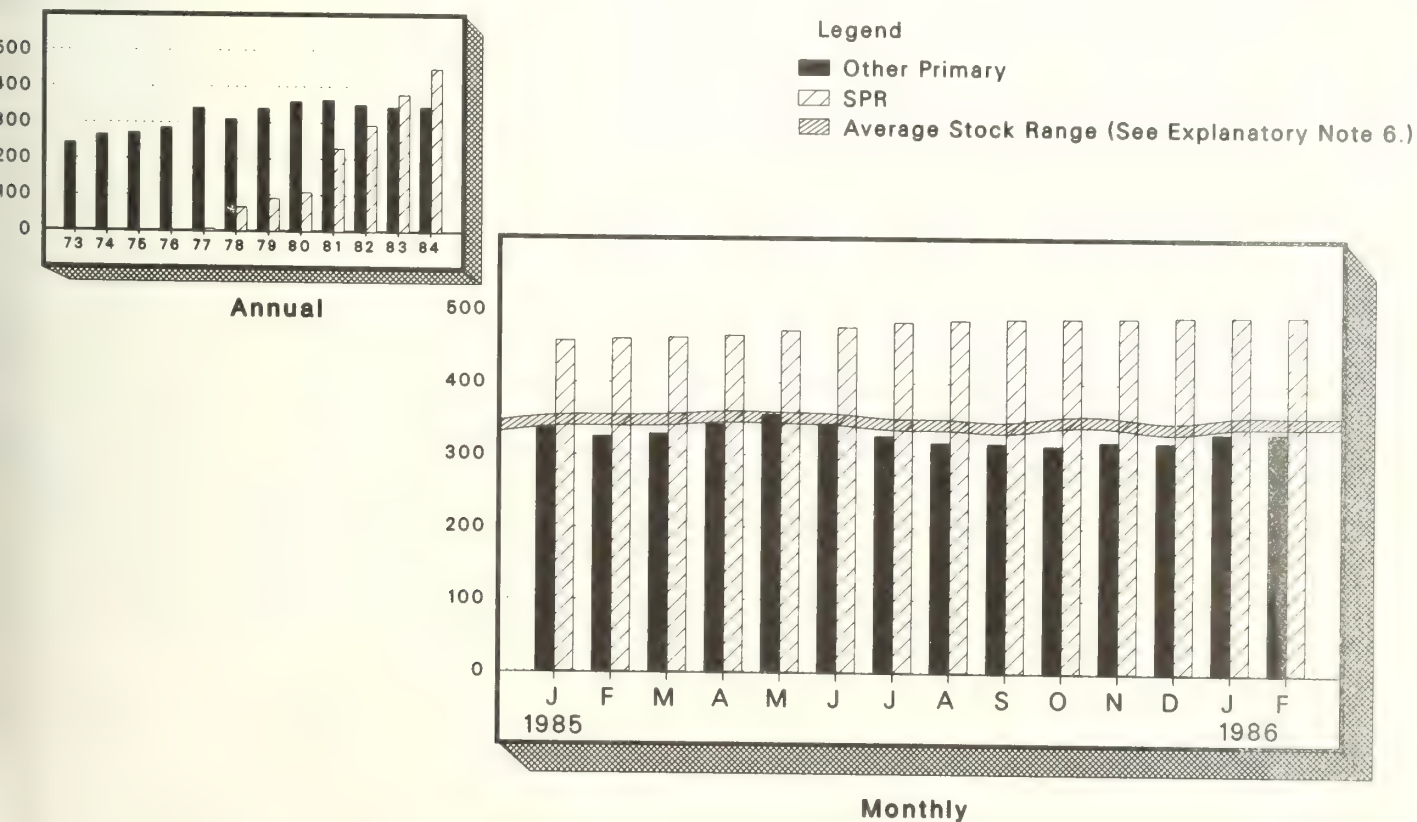


Table S2. Crude Oil¹ Supply and Disposition

		Supply							Unac- counted for Crude Oil
		Field Production		Imports			Stock Withdrawal ³		
		Total Domestic	Alaskan	Total	SPR ⁴	Other	SPR ⁴	Other	
1973	Average	9,208	198	3,244	--	3,244	--	11	
1974	Average	8,774	193	3,477	--	3,477	--	-62	
1975	Average	8,375	191	4,105	--	4,105	--	-17	
1976	Average	8,132	173	5,287	--	5,287	--	-39	
1977	Average	8,245	464	6,615	21	6,594	-20	-150	
1978	Average	8,707	1,229	6,356	162	6,195	-163	84	
1979	Average	8,552	1,401	6,519	67	6,452	-67	-81	
1980	Average	8,597	1,617	5,263	44	5,219	-45	-52	
1981	Average	8,572	1,609	4,396	256	4,141	-336	⁶ 46	
1982	Average	8,649	1,696	3,488	165	3,323	-174	38	
1983	Average	8,688	1,714	3,329	234	3,096	-234	⁶ 20	
1984	January	8,868	1,752	3,055	200	2,855	-173	-155	
	February	8,874	1,749	2,950	85	2,866	-96	293	
	March	8,672	1,570	3,470	148	3,322	-147	122	
	April	8,862	1,770	3,417	170	3,248	-170	-307	
	May	8,955	1,764	3,942	246	3,696	-245	-432	
	June	8,852	1,659	3,546	309	3,237	-309	205	
	July	8,885	1,695	3,646	329	3,317	-328	159	
	August	8,809	1,722	3,248	180	3,068	-179	429	
	September	8,993	1,761	3,342	53	3,289	-53	314	
	October	8,906	1,732	3,751	187	3,565	-186	-573	
	November	8,979	1,781	3,583	219	3,364	-207	-29	
	December	8,897	1,720	3,136	229	2,907	-241	-50	
	Average	8,879	1,722	3,426	197	3,229	-195	-4	
1985	January	8,929	1,788	2,700	223	2,478	-223	241	
	February	8,928	1,787	2,126	98	2,028	-97	378	
	March	8,927	1,786	2,808	48	2,760	-48	-117	
	April	8,842	1,699	3,401	108	3,293	-111	-423	
	May	8,969	1,827	3,724	222	3,501	-225	-471	
	June	8,965	1,828	3,175	155	3,020	-155	451	
	July	8,904	1,802	3,189	226	2,963	-225	525	
	August	8,895	1,801	3,110	116	2,995	-116	286	
	September	8,874	1,801	3,213	71	3,142	-71	38	
	October	8,943	1,822	3,325	20	3,305	-20	91	
	November	8,932	1,821	4,105	53	4,053	-53	-193	
	December	8,930	1,821	3,640	74	3,565	-60	28	
	Average	8,920	1,799	3,216	118	3,098	-117	68	
1986	January*	8,942	1,822	R 3,329	R 51	R 3,277	R -35	R -426	
	February**	8,940	1,823	3,051	28	3,023	-28	-242	
	Average	8,941	1,822	3,197	40	3,157	-31	-339	

¹ Includes lease condensate.² Stocks are totals as of end of period.³ A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.⁴ Strategic Petroleum Reserve.⁵ Beginning in January 1983, crude oil used directly as fuel is shown as product supplied.⁶ Stocks of Alaskan crude oil in transit were included beginning in January 1981. Stock withdrawals are calculated using new basis stock levels. See Explanatory Notes 10 and 11.

Footnotes continued on following page.

Table S2. Crude Oil¹ Supply and Disposition (continued)

		Supply	Disposition				Ending Stocks ²		
		Crude Used Directly ⁵	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ⁵	Total Crude Oil	SPR ⁴	Other Primary
		Thousand Barrels per Day				Million Barrels			
1973	Average	-19	13	12,431	2	--	242	--	242
1974	Average	-15	13	12,133	3	--	265	--	265
1975	Average	-17	13	12,442	6	--	271	--	271
1976	Average	-18	15	13,416	8	--	285	--	285
1977	Average	-14	16	14,602	50	--	348	7	340
1978	Average	-14	16	14,739	158	--	376	67	309
1979	Average	-13	16	14,648	235	--	430	91	339
1980	Average	-13	15	13,481	287	--	⁶ 466	108	⁶ 358
1981	Average	-58	5	12,470	228	--	594	230	363
1982	Average	-59	3	11,774	236	--	⁶ 644	294	350
1983	Average	--	2	11,685	164	66	723	379	344
1984	January	--	1	11,587	153	64	733	384	349
	February	--	1	12,157	185	65	727	387	340
	March	--	2	11,926	236	62	728	392	336
	April	--	1	11,891	172	64	742	397	346
	May	--	2	12,247	219	62	763	404	359
	June	--	2	12,255	222	61	767	414	353
	July	--	2	12,028	108	60	772	424	348
	August	--	1	12,346	190	63	764	429	335
	September	--	3	12,271	162	66	756	431	325
	October	--	1	11,978	141	69	780	437	343
	November	--	(s)	12,108	202	62	787	443	344
	December	--	(s)	11,755	185	64	796	451	345
	Average	--	2	12,044	181	64	--	--	--
1985	January	--	1	11,456	144	69	793	457	336
	February	--	1	11,393	221	66	786	460	325
	March	--	1	11,404	189	69	791	462	329
	April	--	(s)	11,817	236	67	807	465	342
	May	--	1	12,141	250	62	828	472	356
	June	--	1	12,355	226	56	819	477	343
	July	--	1	12,477	154	55	810	484	327
	August	--	(s)	12,073	241	55	805	487	318
	September	--	(s)	11,937	188	55	806	489	317
	October	--	(s)	12,209	123	55	804	490	314
	November	--	1	12,411	286	59	811	491	320
	December	--	1	12,575	197	63	812	493	319
	Average	--	1	12,025	204	61	--	--	--
1986	January*	--	3	R12,375	159	62	R 826	494	R332
	February**	--	NA	11,968	NA	NA	828	495	333
	Average	--	NA	12,182	NA	NA	--	--	--

Footnotes continued.

* See Explanatory Note 9.2.

** Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

R = Revised data. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. NA = Not available.

Notes: Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See the last page of this section.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports

		Imports from OPEC Sources ¹									
		Algeria	Libya	Saudi Arabia	United Arab Emirates	Indonesia	Iran	Nigeria	Venezuela	Other OPEC ²	Total Arab OPEC ³
		Thousand Barrels per Day									
1973	Average	136	164	486	71	213	223	459	1,135	106	2,993
1974	Average	190	4	461	74	300	469	713	979	88	3,280
1975	Average	282	232	715	117	390	280	762	702	122	3,601
1976	Average	432	453	1,230	254	539	298	1,025	700	134	5,066
1977	Average	559	723	1,380	335	541	535	1,143	690	287	6,193
1978	Average	649	654	1,144	385	573	555	919	645	226	5,751
1979	Average	636	658	1,356	281	420	304	1,080	690	212	5,637
1980	Average	488	554	1,261	172	348	9	857	481	130	4,300
1981	Average	311	319	1,129	81	366	0	620	406	90	3,323
1982	Average	170	26	552	92	248	35	514	412	97	2,146
1983	Average	240	0	337	30	338	48	302	422	144	1,862
1984	January	242	0	477	114	289	0	243	549	51	1,965
	February	369	7	324	33	267	0	244	478	174	1,896
	March	285	0	310	112	283	67	269	358	127	1,811
	April	280	0	320	95	226	0	288	593	158	1,962
	May	471	0	329	240	479	0	289	627	242	2,677
	June	302	0	411	46	415	0	243	640	171	2,227
	July	332	0	429	112	384	0	204	539	242	2,241
	August	404	0	438	82	281	0	114	475	216	2,009
	September	359	0	159	113	333	17	160	715	147	2,002
	October	333	0	287	114	421	0	208	585	115	2,062
	November	298	0	183	124	424	24	163	564	173	1,954
	December	204	0	224	211	314	12	166	459	174	1,765
	Average	323	1	325	117	343	10	216	548	166	2,049
1985	January	95	0	106	60	274	0	262	481	89	1,367
	February	174	0	108	0	232	0	131	524	64	1,233
	March	252	0	85	52	283	0	180	575	84	1,512
	April	286	8	186	70	313	0	280	669	86	1,899
	May	281	0	49	128	211	0	381	549	354	1,953
	June	178	5	26	81	439	0	357	444	152	1,682
	July	136	10	44	13	389	42	376	559	248	1,817
	August	135	0	46	17	377	85	194	563	290	1,707
	September	147	0	27	57	206	43	263	820	243	1,805
	October	177	20	251	17	278	41	282	712	196	1,973
	November	185	11	430	34	356	114	308	783	300	2,522
	December	232	0	642	15	305	0	421	625	149	2,389
	Average	190	4	167	45	306	27	287	608	189	1,825
1986	January	183	0	664	11	285	0	241	629	216	2,229

¹ Excludes petroleum imported into the United States indirectly from OPEC countries, primarily from Caribbean and West European areas, as petroleum products which were refined from crude oil produced in OPEC countries.

² Includes Ecuador, Gabon, Iraq, Kuwait, and Qatar.

³ Includes Algeria, Libya, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Iraq, Kuwait, and Qatar.

Footnotes continued on following page.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports (continued)

		Imports from Non-OPEC Sources ⁴										
		Baha- mas	Canada	Mexico	Nether- lands Antilles	Trinidad and Tobago	United Kingdom	Puerto Rico	Virgin Islands	Other Non- OPEC	Total Non- OPEC	Total Imports
		Thousand Barrels per Day										
1973	Average	174	1,325	16	585	255	15	99	329	465	3,263	6,256
1974	Average	164	1,070	8	511	251	8	90	391	340	2,832	6,112
1975	Average	152	846	71	332	242	14	90	406	300	2,454	6,056
1976	Average	118	599	87	275	274	31	88	422	353	2,247	7,313
1977	Average	171	517	179	211	289	126	105	466	550	2,614	8,807
1978	Average	160	467	318	229	253	180	94	429	484	2,613	8,363
1979	Average	147	538	439	231	190	202	92	431	548	2,819	8,456
1980	Average	78	455	533	225	176	176	88	388	491	2,609	6,909
1981	Average	74	447	522	197	133	375	62	327	534	2,672	5,996
1982	Average	65	482	685	175	112	456	50	316	627	2,968	5,111
1983	Average	125	547	826	189	96	382	40	282	701	3,189	5,051
1984	January	159	635	710	279	54	382	53	390	804	3,465	5,430
	February	156	620	748	289	77	344	58	418	1,087	3,797	5,693
	March	90	694	716	169	93	434	34	248	1,013	3,490	5,301
	April	95	705	869	207	91	282	37	257	869	3,410	5,372
	May	31	722	676	192	57	429	38	336	819	3,302	5,979
	June	52	506	754	234	104	345	53	268	939	3,255	5,482
	July	14	577	740	99	120	362	27	292	934	3,166	5,407
	August	57	547	640	206	98	388	34	236	829	3,035	5,044
	September	98	550	780	133	103	490	38	250	808	3,249	5,252
	October	151	682	827	112	122	486	37	321	979	3,717	5,779
	November	88	640	841	181	115	544	44	283	897	3,633	5,587
	December	75	675	686	161	98	337	46	235	855	3,168	4,933
		Average	88	630	748	188	94	402	42	294	902	3,388	5,437
1985	January	90	610	765	125	113	345	32	235	695	3,009	4,376
	February	37	730	649	39	119	150	50	213	702	2,688	3,921
	March	32	900	921	52	137	141	29	235	730	3,177	4,689
	April	0	880	950	18	107	214	42	205	937	3,353	5,252
	May	66	796	959	22	126	419	37	252	1,088	3,765	5,718
	June	21	716	712	30	92	481	23	271	848	3,195	4,877
	July	36	610	813	26	133	323	14	236	912	3,104	4,921
	August	19	679	859	18	121	336	28	241	673	2,975	4,682
	September	30	807	852	29	134	311	26	173	811	3,173	4,977
	October	14	836	744	5	92	372	21	260	834	3,180	5,153
	November	11	757	899	30	100	387	26	325	1,159	3,695	6,216
	December	45	893	644	29	96	273	12	314	994	3,300	5,689
		Average	34	768	815	35	114	314	28	247	866	3,221	5,045
1986	January	66	826	680	58	108	348	21	326	724	3,157	5,386

Footnotes continued.

⁴ Includes petroleum imported into the United States indirectly from OPEC countries, primarily from Caribbean and West European areas, as petroleum products which were refined from crude oil produced in OPEC countries.

(*) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Notes: Beginning in October 1977, Strategic Petroleum Reserve imports are included.

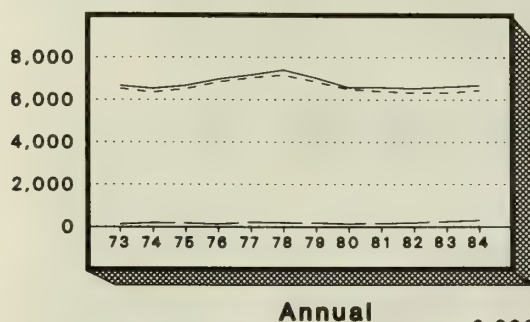
Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See the last page of this section.

Figure S5. Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition

(Thousand Barrels per Day)



Annual

Legend

Products Supplied

Finished Gasoline Production

Finished Gasoline Imports

8,000

6,000

4,000

2,000

0

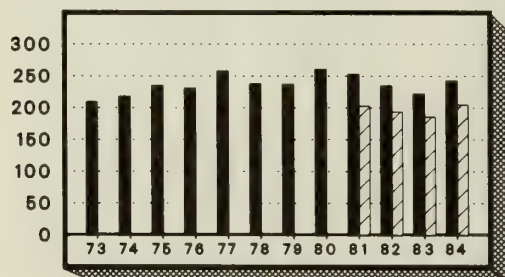
1985

1986

Monthly

Figure S6. Motor Gasoline Ending Stocks

(Million Barrels)



Annual

Legend

Total Motor Gasoline¹

Finished Motor Gasoline

Average Stock Range (See Explanatory Note)

¹ Includes motor gasoline blending components and finished motor gasoline.

300

250

200

150

100

50

0

1985

1986

Monthly

Table S4. Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition

		Supply			Disposition				Ending Stocks ¹	
		Total Production	Imports ²	Stock With- drawal ^{2 3}	Exports	Products Supplied			Total Motor Gasoline ⁵	Finished Motor Gasoline
						Total	Unleaded ⁴	Unleaded		
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Percent of Total	Million Barrels	
73	Average	6,535	134	9	4	6,674	--	--	209	--
74	Average	6,360	204	-24	2	6,537	--	--	⁶ 218	--
75	Average	6,520	184	⁶ -28	2	6,675	--	--	235	--
76	Average	6,841	131	10	3	6,978	--	--	231	--
77	Average	7,033	217	-72	2	7,177	1,976	27.5	258	--
78	Average	7,169	190	54	1	7,412	2,521	34.0	238	--
79	Average	6,852	181	2	(^s)	7,034	2,798	39.8	237	--
80	Average	6,506	140	-66	1	6,579	3,067	46.6	⁶ 261	--
81	Average ⁷	6,405	157	⁶ 28	2	6,588	3,264	49.5	253	--
82	Average	6,338	197	25	20	6,539	3,409	52.1	⁶ 235	--
83	Average	6,340	247	⁶ 45	10	6,622	3,647	55.1	222	186
84	January	6,036	231	-1	1	6,265	3,605	57.5	226	186
	February	6,317	299	-383	2	6,231	3,585	57.5	237	197
	March	6,359	355	-176	9	6,528	3,750	57.4	243	202
	April	6,525	319	-167	(^s)	6,676	3,857	57.8	248	207
	May	6,650	346	-105	(^s)	6,890	4,004	58.1	253	210
	June	6,619	296	209	17	7,107	4,214	59.3	246	204
	July	6,450	247	142	9	6,830	4,057	59.4	238	200
	August	6,405	242	447	1	7,093	4,283	60.4	224	186
	September	6,516	349	-275	2	6,588	3,973	60.3	234	194
	October	6,388	308	34	1	6,729	4,093	60.8	232	193
	November	6,709	286	-183	11	6,800	4,245	62.4	240	199
	December	6,478	308	-215	16	6,555	4,168	63.6	243	205
	Average	6,453	299	-54	6	6,693	3,987	59.6	--	--
	85	January	5,889	204	245	2	6,336	4,026	63.5	234	198
February		5,900	347	277	2	6,521	4,048	62.1	227	190
March		6,041	473	118	3	6,629	4,189	63.2	220	186
April		6,322	475	145	11	6,931	4,377	63.1	217	182
May		6,533	487	25	8	7,036	4,422	62.8	217	181
June		6,766	384	-168	7	6,975	4,456	63.9	220	186
July		6,763	426	-174	18	6,997	4,536	64.8	228	192
August		6,810	302	129	4	7,236	4,753	65.7	223	188
September		6,315	313	16	6	6,639	4,374	65.9	224	187
October		6,350	323	261	19	6,914	4,488	64.9	214	179
November		6,476	418	-88	17	6,790	4,490	66.1	217	182
December		6,649	379	-259	18	6,752	4,548	67.4	223	190
Average		6,404	378	43	10	6,815	4,395	64.5	--	--
86		January*	R6,522	R 341	R -376	0	R6,487	4,404	67.9	R239	R201
	February**	6,412	357	-267	NA	6,485	NA	NA	245	207
	Average	6,469	349	-324	NA	6,486	NA	NA	--	--

¹ Stocks are totals as of end of period.² Beginning in 1981, excludes blending components.³ A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.⁴ Includes gasohol.⁵ Includes motor gasoline blending components.⁶ In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. See Explanatory Note 10.⁷ Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified. See Explanatory Note 12.⁸ See Explanatory Note 9.3.^{*} Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.^R = Revised data. (^s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. NA = Not available.

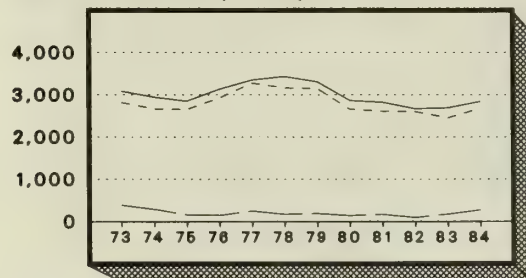
Notes: Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See the last page of this section.

Figure S7. Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

(Thousand Barrels per Day)



Annual

Legend

Products Supplied

Total Production

Imports

4,000

3,000

2,000

1,000

0

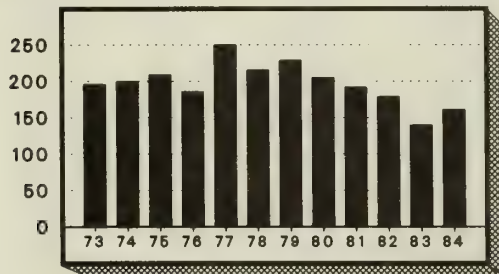
1985

1986

Monthly

Figure S8. Distillate Fuel Oil Ending Stocks

(Million Barrels)



Annual

Legend

Average Stock Range (See Explanatory No

250

200

150

100

50

0

1985

1986

Monthly

Table S5. Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

		Supply				Disposition		Ending Stocks ¹
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal ²	Crude Used Directly ³	Exports	Products Supplied ³	
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973	Average	2,822	392	-115	2	9	3,092	196
1974	Average	2,669	289	-9	2	2	2,948	⁴ 200
1975	Average	2,654	155	⁴ 40	2	1	2,851	209
1976	Average	2,924	146	62	1	1	3,133	186
1977	Average	3,278	250	-176	1	1	3,352	250
1978	Average	3,167	173	93	1	3	3,432	216
1979	Average	3,153	193	-34	1	3	3,311	229
1980	Average	2,662	142	64	1	3	2,866	⁴ 205
1981	Average ⁵	2,613	173	⁴ 38	10	5	2,829	192
1982	Average	2,606	93	35	10	74	2,671	⁴ 179
1983	Average	2,456	174	⁴ 124	--	64	2,690	140
1984	January	2,591	299	676	--	40	3,525	119
	February	2,867	454	-446	--	41	2,834	132
	March	2,479	115	731	--	66	3,259	110
	April	2,342	220	396	--	32	2,926	98
	May	2,624	253	-15	--	48	2,814	98
	June	2,880	256	-490	--	53	2,593	113
	July	2,719	199	-373	--	40	2,504	124
	August	2,661	259	-287	--	74	2,559	133
	September	2,707	291	-321	--	22	2,654	143
	October	2,691	421	-300	--	47	2,765	152
	November	2,826	316	-291	--	24	2,827	161
	December	2,798	190	-3	--	120	2,865	161
	Average	2,681	272	-57	--	51	2,845	--
1985	January	2,608	271	624	--	41	3,462	142
	February	2,491	148	724	--	64	3,299	122
	March	2,244	153	715	--	44	3,069	99
	April	2,474	244	75	--	27	2,767	97
	May	2,670	203	-243	--	31	2,600	105
	June	2,645	147	-177	--	30	2,584	110
	July	2,644	95	-177	--	112	2,450	115
	August	2,587	101	58	--	100	2,646	114
	September	2,614	208	-115	--	121	2,586	117
	October	2,902	247	-149	--	67	2,932	122
	November	3,101	272	-585	--	92	2,696	139
	December	3,176	291	-150	--	81	3,236	144
	Average	2,681	199	47	--	67	2,859	--
1986	January*	R 2,899	R 312	R 157	--	126	R 3,243	R 139
	February**	2,555	114	879	--	NA	3,462	114
	Average	2,736	218	500	--	NA	3,347	--

¹ Stocks are totals as of end of period.

² A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

³ Beginning in January 1983, product supplied for distillate fuel oil does not include crude oil used directly. See Explanatory Note 4.

⁴ In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. See Explanatory Note 10.

⁵ Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified. See Explanatory Note 12.

* See Explanatory Note 9.4.

** Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

R = Revised data. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. NA = Not available.

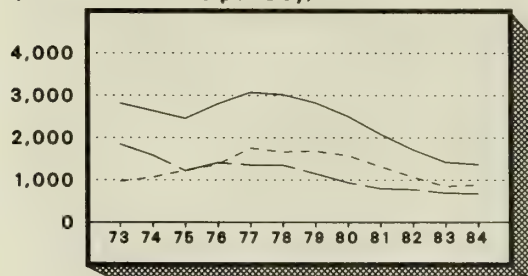
Notes: Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See the last page of this section.

Figure S9. Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

(Thousand Barrels per Day)



Annual

Legend

Products Supplied

Total Production

Imports

4,000

3,000

2,000

1,000

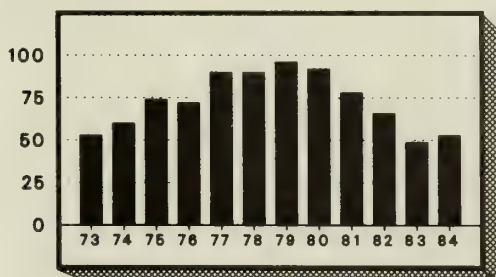
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J F M A M J J A S O N D J F
1985 1986

Monthly

Figure S10. Residual Fuel Oil Ending Stocks

(Million Barrels)



Annual

Legend

Average Stock Range (See Explanatory Note)

100

75

50

25

0

J F M A M J J A S O N D J F
1985 1986

Monthly

Table S6. Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

		Supply				Disposition		Ending Stocks ¹
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal ²	Crude Used Directly ³	Exports	Products Supplied ³	
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973	Average	971	1,853	5	17	23	2,822	53
1974	Average	1,070	1,587	-17	13	14	2,639	⁴ 60
1975	Average	1,235	1,223	⁴ 2	15	15	2,462	74
1976	Average	1,377	1,413	5	17	12	2,801	72
1977	Average	1,754	1,359	-48	13	6	3,071	90
1978	Average	1,667	1,355	-1	13	13	3,023	90
1979	Average	1,687	1,151	-15	12	9	2,826	96
1980	Average	1,580	939	10	12	33	2,508	⁴ 92
1981	Average ⁵	1,321	800	⁴ 37	48	118	2,088	78
1982	Average	1,070	776	32	48	209	1,716	⁴ 66
1983	Average	852	699	⁴ 55	--	185	1,421	49
1984	January	961	1,059	110	--	151	1,979	45
	February	1,003	1,151	-416	--	87	1,651	57
	March	889	636	298	--	204	1,619	48
	April	847	651	15	--	130	1,384	47
	May	840	565	32	--	200	1,237	46
	June	849	685	-15	--	176	1,344	47
	July	770	597	-76	--	99	1,192	49
	August	800	572	149	--	260	1,261	45
	September	850	606	-74	--	214	1,168	47
	October	907	461	-127	--	174	1,066	51
	November	928	585	125	--	286	1,352	47
	December	1,053	627	-193	--	299	1,189	53
	Average	891	681	-12	--	190	1,369	--
1985	January	991	594	208	--	312	1,481	47
	February	1,031	614	-7	--	295	1,343	47
	March	954	496	22	--	216	1,256	46
	April	888	422	-11	--	167	1,133	47
	May	780	505	156	--	185	1,255	42
	June	686	426	53	--	118	1,047	40
	July	714	431	-20	--	83	1,042	41
	August	741	386	125	--	106	1,146	37
	September	804	537	-193	--	188	961	43
	October	912	509	-221	--	184	1,017	50
	November	922	623	-33	--	275	1,237	51
	December	1,055	613	-2	--	250	1,416	51
	Average	873	512	7	--	197	1,194	--
1986	January*	R 933	R 629	R 83	--	211	R 1,435	R 48
	February**	852	580	249	--	NA	1,419	40
	Average	895	606	162	--	NA	1,428	--

¹ Stocks are totals as of end of period.

² A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

³ Beginning in January 1983, product supplied for residual fuel oil does not include crude oil used directly.

See Explanatory Note 4.

⁴ In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. See Explanatory Note 10.

⁵ Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified. See Explanatory Note 12.

* See Explanatory Note 9.4.

** Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

R = Revised data. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. NA = Not available.

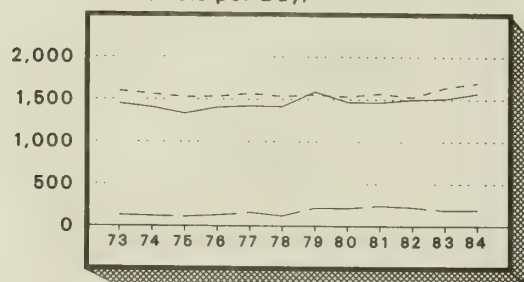
Notes: Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See the last page of this section.

Figure S11. Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition

(Thousand Barrels per Day)



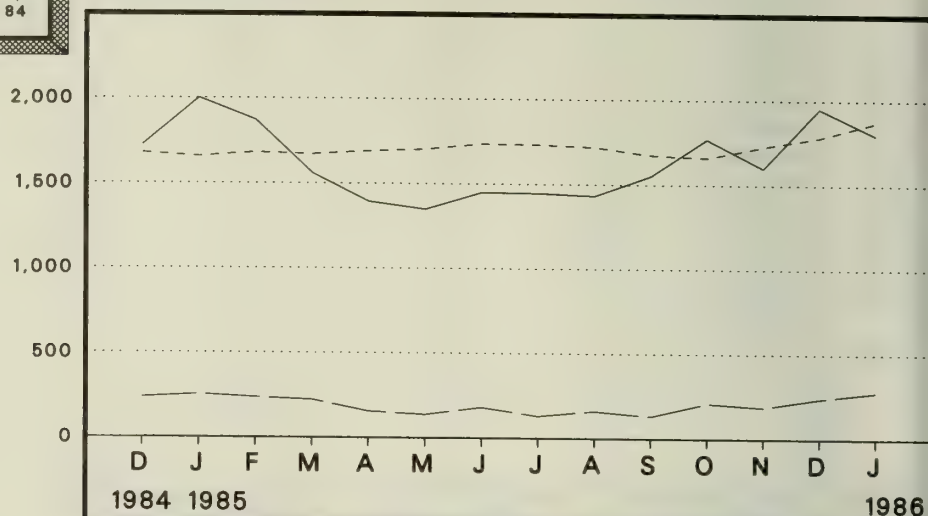
Annual

Legend

Products Supplied

Total Production

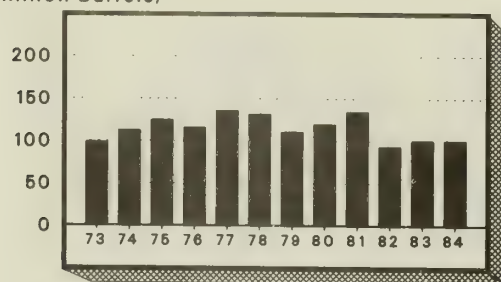
Imports



Monthly

Figure S12. Liquefied Petroleum Gases Ending Stocks

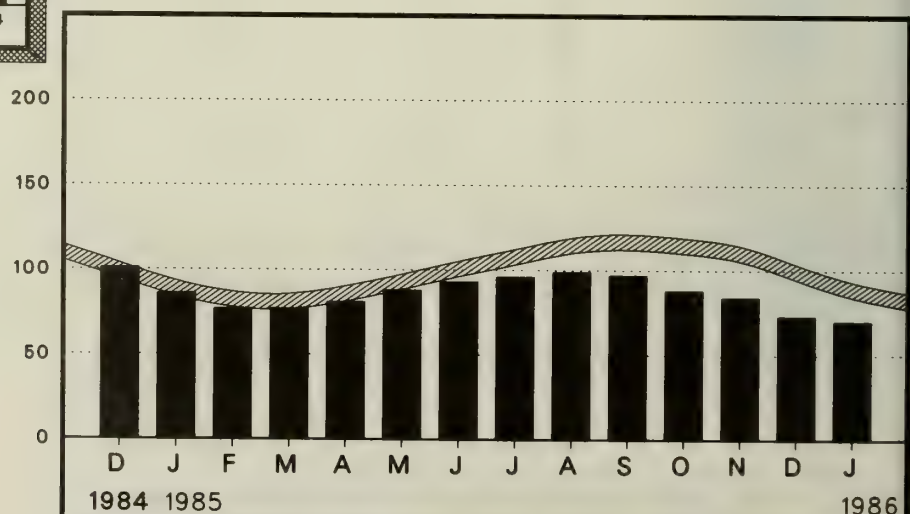
(Million Barrels)



Annual

Legend

Average Stock Range (See Explanatory Note)



Monthly

Table S7. Liquefied Petroleum Gases¹ Supply and Disposition

		Supply			Disposition			Ending Stocks ²
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal ³	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973	Average	1,600	132	-35	220	27	1,449	99
1974	Average	1,565	123	-38	220	25	1,406	⁴ 113
1975	Average	1,527	112	⁴ -35	246	26	1,333	125
1976	Average	1,535	130	24	260	25	1,404	116
1977	Average	1,566	161	-55	233	18	1,422	136
1978	Average	1,537	123	12	239	20	1,413	132
1979	Average	1,556	217	70	236	15	1,592	111
1980	Average	1,535	216	-27	233	21	1,469	⁴ 120
1981	Average	1,571	244	⁴ -18	289	42	1,466	135
1982	Average	1,528	226	111	300	65	1,499	⁴ 94
1983	Average	1,642	190	⁴	253	73	1,509	⁴ 101
1984	January	1,615	269	⁴ 494	340	23	2,015	93
	February	1,696	237	122	324	41	1,690	89
	March	1,696	241	12	288	68	1,593	89
	April	1,716	155	-139	253	54	1,426	93
	May	1,714	211	-240	244	42	1,399	100
	June	1,714	158	-201	237	53	1,380	106
	July	1,725	132	-139	232	43	1,444	111
	August	1,711	154	-100	241	34	1,490	114
	September	1,693	128	-50	283	26	1,462	115
	October	1,684	207	138	322	56	1,650	111
	November	1,716	212	89	376	52	1,588	108
	December	1,679	237	239	349	82	1,724	101
	Average	1,697	195	19	291	48	1,572	--
1985	January	1,658	255	466	309	70	2,001	86
	February	1,682	237	338	313	72	1,872	77
	March	1,672	223	-13	270	52	1,560	77
	April	1,691	156	-115	260	78	1,394	81
	May	1,703	138	-217	235	40	1,349	88
	June	1,736	181	-173	244	51	1,449	93
	July	1,733	131	-107	243	68	1,447	96
	August	1,721	161	-103	267	80	1,432	99
	September	1,675	132	84	311	29	1,551	97
	October	1,661	209	270	322	47	1,770	88
	November	1,727	188	135	360	88	1,600	84
	December	1,783	239	374	367	75	1,953	73
	Average	1,704	187	77	292	62	1,614	--
1986	January*	1,874	277	75	382	47	1,797	70

¹ Includes ethane, propane, normal butane, and isobutane. Beginning in January 1984, unfractionated stream is reported by individual product.

² Stocks are totals as of end of period.

³ A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

⁴ In January 1975, 1981, 1983, and 1984, a new stock basis was established affecting stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. See Explanatory Note 10.

* See Explanatory Note 9.5.

Notes: Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See the last page of this section.

Table S8. Other Petroleum Products¹ Supply and Disposition

		Supply			Disposition			Ending Stocks ²
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal ³	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973	Average	3,693	502	-9	750	166	3,270	208
1974	Average	3,558	432	-28	665	174	3,123	⁴ 218
1975	Average	3,424	277	⁴ -2	537	160	3,002	219
1976	Average	3,643	206	-5	524	175	3,145	220
1977	Average	3,912	205	-27	514	165	3,410	230
1978	Average	4,046	166	14	492	167	3,568	225
1979	Average	4,153	195	-37	352	209	3,749	238
1980	Average	3,956	210	-23	311	198	3,634	⁴ 247
1981	Average	3,739	226	⁴ 46	723	199	3,088	282
1982	Average	3,453	334	80	787	211	2,869	⁴ 253
1983	Average	3,460	411	⁴ 6	712	242	2,923	⁴ 256
1984	January	3,376	517	⁴ -163	570	207	2,953	253
	February	3,595	602	-250	754	225	2,966	261
	March	3,512	485	-227	527	258	2,988	268
	April	3,584	610	-211	623	268	3,092	274
	May	3,683	662	-105	764	257	3,218	277
	June	3,869	541	391	1,232	343	3,223	265
	July	3,864	587	277	1,022	238	3,467	257
	August	3,848	569	41	637	172	3,650	256
	September	3,759	536	-50	699	238	3,308	257
	October	3,585	632	10	709	180	3,336	257
	November	3,532	606	81	945	279	2,997	254
	December	3,379	434	464	1,016	284	2,977	240
	Average	3,632	565	23	791	245	3,183	--
1985	January	3,258	352	-102	494	223	2,792	243
	February	3,385	449	-99	658	204	2,874	246
	March	3,436	536	-415	627	190	2,739	259
	April	3,570	553	-49	776	245	3,054	260
	May	3,677	661	-106	883	191	3,158	264
	June	3,927	564	87	878	261	3,439	261
	July	3,998	649	31	910	241	3,525	260
	August	4,078	622	335	1,292	218	3,523	250
	September	3,874	574	-1	846	274	3,323	250
	October	3,800	541	9	867	250	3,234	249
	November	3,815	610	-177	939	277	3,029	255
	December	3,663	527	253	1,020	305	3,121	247
	Average	3,708	554	-19	851	240	3,153	--
1986	January*	3,805	498	-165	925	311	2,899	252

¹ Includes pentanes plus, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, unfinished oils, gasoline blending components and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, and liquefied petroleum gases.

² Stocks are totals as of end of period.

³ A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

⁴ In January 1975, 1981, 1983, and 1984, a new stock basis was established affecting stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. See Explanatory Note 10.

* See Explanatory Note 9.6.

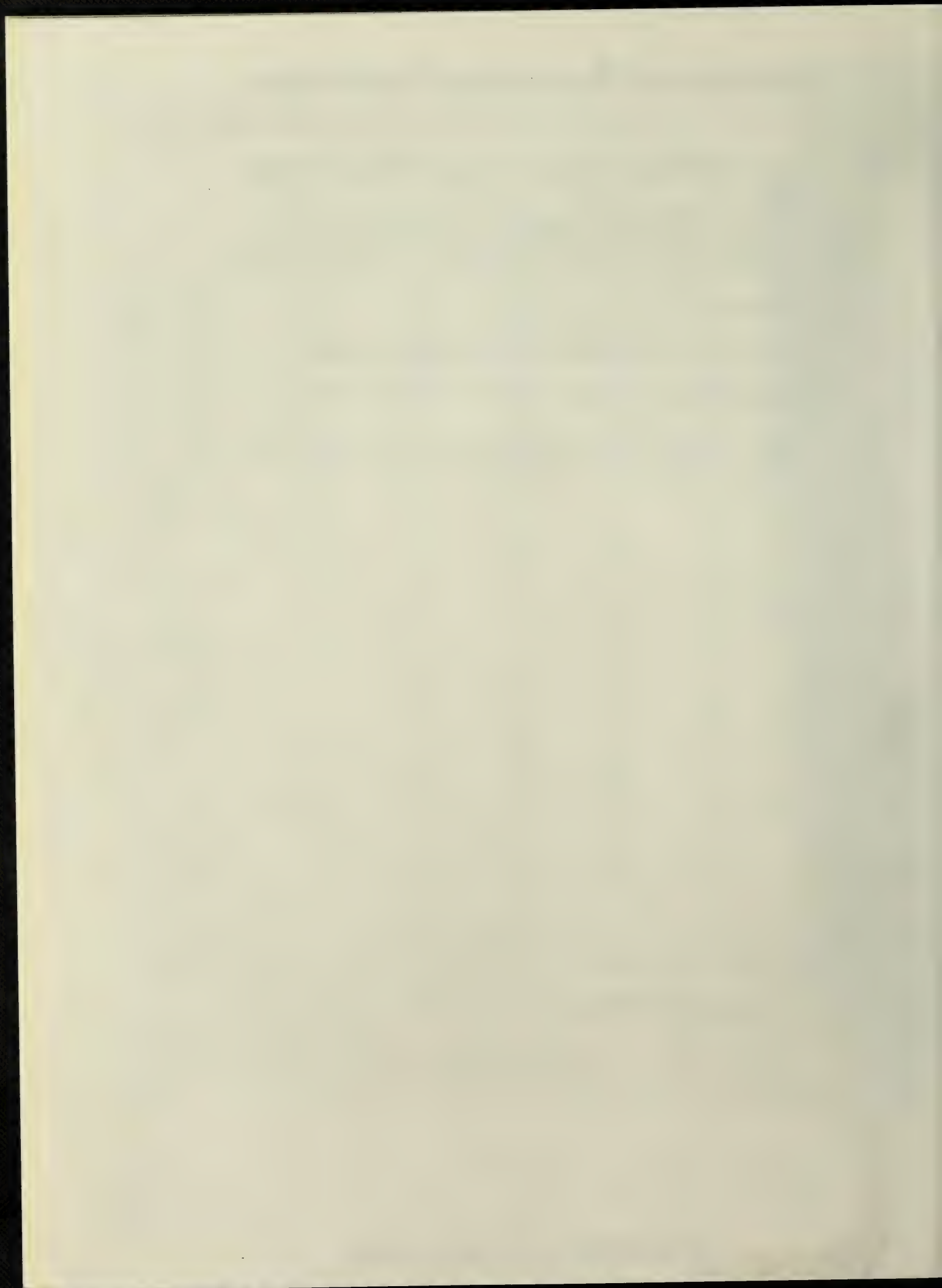
Notes: Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See the last page of this section.

Sources of Summary Statistics

1. 1973 through 1976: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, *Mineral Industry Surveys, Petroleum Statement, Annual and PAD Districts Supply/Demand, Annual*.
2. 1977 through 1980: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Energy Data Reports, Petroleum Statement, Annual and PAD Districts Supply/Demand, Annual*, and unleaded gasoline data from *Monthly Petroleum Statistics Report*.
3. 1981 through 1984: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*.
4. January 1985 through January 1986: Detailed statistics in appropriate issues of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*. (See Explanatory Notes 9.1 through 9.6.)
5. February 1986 Estimates based on EIA weekly data (except domestic crude oil production). (See Explanatory Note 1.1.)
6. January 1985 through February 1986: Domestic crude oil production estimate based on historical statistics from State Conservation Agencies and the U.S. Geological Survey. (See Explanatory Note 3.)



Detailed Statistics

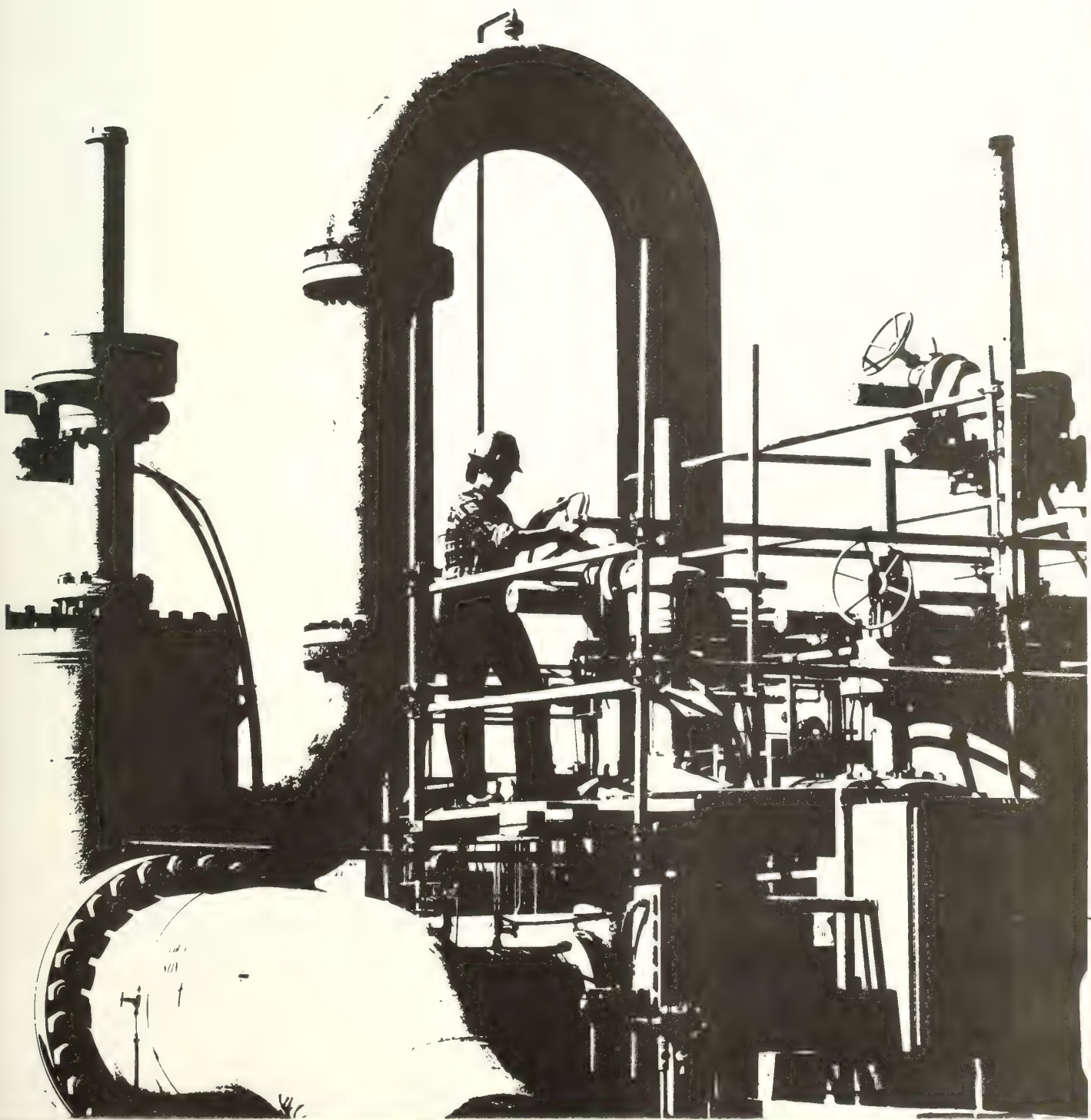




Table 1. U.S. Petroleum Balance, January 1986

	Current Month	
	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day
Crude Oil (Including Lease Condensate)		
Field Production		
(1) Alaska	E 56,473	1,822
(2) Lower 48 States	E 220,724	7,120
(3) Total U.S.	E 277,197	8,942
Net Imports		
(4) Imports (Gross Excluding SPR)	101,597	3,277
(5) SPR Imports	1,596	51
(6) Exports	4,918	159
(7) Imports (Net Including SPR)	98,275	3,170
Other Sources		
(8) SPR Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	-1,076	-35
(9) Other Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	-13,203	-426
(10) Product Supplied and Losses	-2,014	-65
(11) Unaccounted for 1	24,440	788
(12) Total Other Sources	8,147	263
(13) Crude Input to Refineries	383,619	12,375
(13) = (3) + (7) + (12)		
Natural Gas Plant Liquids (NGPL)		
(14) Field Production	53,353	1,721
(15) Net Imports 2	703	23
(16) Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) 2	606	20
(17) Total NGPL Supply	54,662	1,763
Other Liquids		
Unfinished Oils and Gasoline Blending Components, Total		
(18) Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	-2,958	-95
(19) Imports	8,935	288
(20) Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol New Supply (Field Production)	1,642	53
(21) Refinery Processing Gain 1	17,864	576
(22) Crude Oil Product Supplied	1,927	62
(23) Total Other Liquids	27,410	884
(23) = (18) through (22)		
(24) Total Production of Products 3	465,691	15,022
(24) = (13) + (17) + (23)		
Net Imports of Refined Products 3		
(25) Imports (Gross)	54,134	1,746
(26) Exports	21,518	694
(27) Imports (Net)	32,616	1,052
(28) Total New Supply of Products	498,306	16,074
(28) = (24) + (27)		
(29) Refined Products Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) 3	-4,705	-152
(30) Total Petroleum Products Supplied for Domestic Use	493,601	15,923
(30) = (28) + (29)		
(31) Finished Motor Gasoline	201,102	6,487
(32) Distillate Fuel Oil	100,526	3,243
(33) Residual Fuel Oil	44,489	1,435
(34) Liquefied Petroleum Gases	55,700	1,797
(35) Other 4	89,857	2,899
(36) Crude Oil	1,927	62
(37) Total Product Supplied	493,601	15,923
(37) = (31) through (36)		
Ending Stocks, All Oils		
(38) Crude Oil and Lease Condensate (Excluding SPR)	331,898	--
(39) Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR)	494,392	--
(40) Unfinished Oils	105,123	--
(41) Gasoline Blending Components 5	38,319	--
(42) Pentanes Plus	7,583	--
(43) Finished Refined Products 3	560,471	--
(44) Total Stocks	1,537,786	--

1 A balancing item.

2 Includes products in the pentanes plus category only.

3 For products included see Explanatory Note 9.7.

4 Includes pentanes plus, other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil and liquefied petroleum gases.

5 Includes other hydrocarbons and alcohol.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes 1, 2 and 9.7.

Table 2. Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January 1986
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity		Supply				Disposition					
		Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ¹	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)		E 277,197	0	103,193	-14,279	24,440	87	383,619	4,918	1,927	826,290
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs		53,186	13,559	9,285	2,946	0	0	17,286	1,464	60,226	77,952
Pentanes Plus		8,656	0	707	606	0	0	5,439	4	4,526	7,583
Liquefied Petroleum Gases		44,530	13,559	8,578	2,340	0	0	11,847	1,459	55,700	70,369
Ethane		17,283	194	1,249	-2,054	0	0	64	9	16,599	13,819
Propane		17,552	9,894	4,240	3,094	0	0	107	1,308	33,364	36,380
Normal Butane		6,110	3,121	1,853	548	0	0	7,703	138	3,792	13,609
Isobutane		3,585	350	1,236	752	0	0	3,973	4	1,945	6,561
Other Liquids		1,642	0	8,935	-2,958	0	0	23,234	0	-15,615	143,442
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol		1,642	0	0	-77	0	0	1,565	0	0	461
Unfinished Oils		0	0	8,162	1,546	0	0	19,180	0	-9,472	105,123
Motor Gasoline Blending Components		0	0	773	-4,382	0	0	2,534	0	-6,143	37,595
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components		0	0	0	-45	0	0	-45	0	0	263
Finished Petroleum Products		167	428,444	45,557	-7,045	0	0	0	20,059	447,064	490,102
Finished Motor Gasoline		1	202,171	10,581	-11,651	0	0	0	0	201,102	201,452
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline		1	62,524	2,246	-183	0	0	0	0	64,588	81,562
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline		0	139,647	8,335	-11,468	0	0	0	0	136,514	119,890
Finished Aviation Gasoline		0	622	0	24	0	0	0	0	646	2,078
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel		0	5,996	75	210	0	0	0	3	6,278	6,534
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel		0	35,450	776	-1,619	0	0	0	1,188	33,419	35,113
Kerosene		0	4,520	891	330	0	0	0	36	5,705	7,347
Distillate Fuel Oil		48	89,816	9,686	4,867	0	0	0	3,891	100,526	139,044
Residual Fuel Oil		0	28,932	19,507	2,584	0	0	0	6,534	44,489	48,087
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use		0	3,157	730	66	0	0	0	89	3,864	1,609
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use		0	7,691	813	16	0	0	0	254	8,266	1,425
Special Naphthas		0	1,559	1,170	273	0	0	0	30	2,972	3,697
Lubricants		0	4,363	515	-764	0	0	0	592	3,522	12,421
Waxes		0	481	44	46	0	0	0	36	535	586
Petroleum Coke		0	15,484	0	122	0	0	0	7,216	8,390	6,037
Asphalt and Road Oil		0	6,720	696	-1,202	0	0	0	3	6,211	22,409
Still Gas		0	18,942	0	0	0	0	0	0	18,942	0
Miscellaneous Products		118	2,540	73	-347	0	0	0	188	2,196	2,263
Total		332,192	442,003	166,969	-21,336	24,440	87	424,139	26,440	493,601	1,537,786

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 3. Year-to-Date Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January 1986
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Field Production	Supply			Unaccounted For Crude Oil ¹	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Disposition		Ending Stocks
		Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)				Exports	Products Supplied	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 277,197	0	103,193	-14,279	24,440	87	383,619	4,918	1,927	826,290
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	53,186	13,559	9,285	2,946	0	0	17,286	1,464	60,226	77,952
Pentanes Plus	8,656	0	707	606	0	0	5,439	4	4,526	7,583
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	44,530	13,559	8,578	2,340	0	0	11,847	1,459	55,700	70,369
Ethane	17,283	194	1,249	-2,054	0	0	64	9	16,599	13,819
Propane	17,552	9,894	4,240	3,094	0	0	107	1,308	33,364	36,380
Normal Butane	6,110	3,121	1,853	548	0	0	7,703	138	3,792	13,609
Isobutane	3,585	350	1,236	752	0	0	3,973	4	1,945	6,561
Other Liquids	1,642	0	8,935	-2,958	0	0	23,234	0	-15,615	143,442
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	1,642	0	0	-77	0	0	1,565	0	0	461
Unfinished Oils	0	0	8,162	1,546	0	0	19,180	0	-9,472	105,123
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	773	-4,382	0	0	2,534	0	-6,143	37,595
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	-45	0	0	-45	0	0	263
Finished Petroleum Products	167	428,444	45,557	-7,045	0	0	0	20,059	447,064	490,102
Finished Motor Gasoline	1	202,171	10,581	-11,651	0	0	0	0	201,102	201,452
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	1	62,524	2,246	-183	0	0	0	0	64,588	81,562
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	139,647	8,335	-11,468	0	0	0	0	136,514	119,890
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	622	0	24	0	0	0	0	646	2,078
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	5,996	75	210	0	0	0	3	6,278	6,534
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	35,450	776	-1,619	0	0	0	1,188	33,419	35,113
Kerosene	0	4,520	891	330	0	0	0	36	5,705	7,347
Distillate Fuel Oil	48	89,816	9,686	4,867	0	0	0	3,891	100,526	139,044
Residual Fuel Oil	0	28,932	19,507	2,584	0	0	0	6,534	44,489	48,087
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed Use	0	3,157	730	66	0	0	0	89	3,864	1,609
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed Use	0	7,691	813	16	0	0	0	254	8,266	1,425
Special Naphthas	0	1,559	1,170	273	0	0	0	30	2,972	3,697
Lubricants	0	4,363	515	-764	0	0	0	592	3,522	12,421
Waxes	0	481	44	46	0	0	0	36	535	586
Petroleum Coke	0	15,484	0	122	0	0	0	7,216	8,390	6,037
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	6,720	696	-1,202	0	0	0	3	6,211	22,409
Still Gas	0	18,942	0	0	0	0	0	0	18,942	0
Miscellaneous Products	118	2,540	73	-347	0	0	0	188	2,196	2,263
Total	332,192	442,003	166,969	-21,336	24,440	87	424,139	26,440	493,601	1,537,786

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 4. Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January 1986
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

(Thousand Barrels per Day)									
Commodity	Supply				Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ¹	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 8,942	0	3,329	-461	788	3	12,375	159	62
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,716	437	300	95	0	0	558	47	1,943
Pentanes Plus	279	0	23	20	0	0	175	(s)	146
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,436	437	277	75	0	0	382	47	1,797
Ethane	558	6	40	-66	0	0	2	(s)	535
Propane	566	319	137	100	0	0	3	42	1,076
Normal Butane	197	101	60	18	0	0	248	4	122
Isobutane	116	11	40	24	0	0	128	(s)	63
Other Liquids	53	0	288	-95	0	0	749	0	-504
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	53	0	0	-2	0	0	50	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	263	50	0	0	619	0	-306
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	25	-141	0	0	82	0	-198
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	-1	0	0	-1	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	5	13,821	1,470	-227	0	0	0	647	14,421
Finished Motor Gasoline	(s)	6,522	341	-376	0	0	0	0	6,487
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	(s)	2,017	72	-6	0	0	0	0	2,083
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	4,505	269	-370	0	0	0	0	4,404
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	20	0	1	0	0	0	0	21
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	193	2	7	0	0	0	(s)	203
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	1,144	25	-52	0	0	0	38	1,078
Kerosene	0	146	29	11	0	0	0	1	184
Distillate Fuel Oil	2	2,897	312	157	0	0	0	126	3,243
Residual Fuel Oil	0	933	629	83	0	0	0	211	1,435
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	102	24	2	0	0	0	3	125
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	248	26	1	0	0	0	8	267
Special Naphthas	0	50	38	9	0	0	0	1	96
Lubricants	0	141	17	-25	0	0	0	19	114
Waxes	0	16	1	1	0	0	0	1	17
Petroleum Coke	0	499	0	4	0	0	0	233	271
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	217	22	-39	0	0	0	(s)	200
Still Gas	0	611	0	0	0	0	0	0	611
Miscellaneous Products	4	82	2	-11	0	0	0	6	71
Total	10,716	14,258	5,386	-688	788	3	13,682	853	15,923

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 5. Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January 1986
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ¹	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 8,942	0	3,329	-461	788	3	12,375	159	62
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,716	437	300	95	0	0	558	47	1,943
Pentanes Plus	279	0	23	20	0	0	175	(s)	146
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,436	437	277	75	0	0	382	47	1,797
Ethane	558	6	40	-66	0	0	2	(s)	535
Propane	566	319	137	100	0	0	3	42	1,076
Normal Butane	197	101	60	18	0	0	248	4	122
Isobutane	116	11	40	24	0	0	128	(s)	63
Other Liquids	53	0	288	-95	0	0	749	0	-504
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	53	0	0	-2	0	0	50	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	263	50	0	0	619	0	-306
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	25	-141	0	0	82	0	-198
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	-1	0	0	-1	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	5	13,821	1,470	-227	0	0	0	647	14,421
Finished Motor Gasoline	(s)	6,522	341	-376	0	0	0	0	6,487
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	(s)	2,017	72	-6	0	0	0	0	2,083
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	4,505	269	-370	0	0	0	0	4,404
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	20	0	1	0	0	0	0	21
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	193	2	7	0	0	0	(s)	203
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	1,144	25	-52	0	0	0	38	1,078
Kerosene	0	146	29	11	0	0	0	1	184
Distillate Fuel Oil	2	2,897	312	157	0	0	0	126	3,243
Residual Fuel Oil	0	933	629	83	0	0	0	211	1,435
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	102	24	2	0	0	0	3	125
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	248	26	1	0	0	0	8	267
Special Naphthas	0	50	38	9	0	0	0	1	96
Lubricants	0	141	17	-25	0	0	0	19	114
Waxes	0	16	1	1	0	0	0	1	17
Petroleum Coke	0	499	0	4	0	0	0	233	271
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	217	22	-39	0	0	0	(s)	200
Still Gas	0	611	0	0	0	0	0	0	611
Miscellaneous Products	4	82	2	-11	0	0	0	6	71
Total	10,716	14,258	5,386	-688	788	3	13,682	853	15,923

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 6. PAD District I, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January 1986
(Thousand Barrels)

(Thousand Barrels)											
Commodity	Supply					Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PADD of Entry ¹	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ²	Net Receipts ³	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 1,597	0	25,446	3,177	2,874	1,913	31	34,976	0	0	12,865
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	914	1,450	3,349	533	0	4,191	0	156	13	10,268	4,040
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	787	1,450	2,642	549	0	4,191	0	116	13	9,490	3,958
Pentanes Plus	127	0	707	-16	0	0	0	40	0	778	82
Other Liquids	0	0	2,501	243	0	2,016	0	7,164	0	-2,404	17,630
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	2,165	734	0	1,924	0	6,763	0	-1,940	13,018
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	336	-491	0	92	0	401	0	-464	4,612
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	0	42,777	39,561	5,701	0	79,043	0	0	955	166,126	163,024
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	19,619	9,235	-1,044	0	39,945	0	0	0	67,755	61,827
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	0	4,224	1,662	681	0	11,430	0	0	0	17,997	23,345
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	15,395	7,573	-1,725	0	28,515	0	0	0	49,758	38,482
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	2	0	143	0	0	0	145	406
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	391	0	245	0	409	0	0	2	1,043	1,095
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	2,211	578	1,680	0	9,520	0	0	0	13,989	7,751
Kerosene	0	378	658	310	0	947	0	0	7	2,286	3,365
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	11,126	9,314	3,249	0	25,964	0	0	249	49,404	55,507
Residual Fuel Oil	0	4,193	18,653	1,724	0	743	0	0	216	25,097	21,589
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed.	0	321	67	0	0	64	0	0	34	418	198
Special Naphthas	0	-45	192	177	0	383	0	0	4	703	1,404
Lubricants	0	524	350	-767	0	564	0	0	204	467	3,696
Waxes	0	82	16	12	0	8	0	0	4	114	79
Petroleum Coke	0	1,090	0	123	0	0	0	0	56	1,157	655
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	653	435	379	0	210	0	0	1	1,676	4,876
Still Gas	0	1,979	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,979	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	255	63	-389	0	143	0	0	178	-106	576
Total	2,511	44,227	70,857	9,654	2,874	87,163	31	42,296	968	173,991	197,559

¹ Beginning in January 1985, crude oil and unfinished oils are reported on this table by PAD District of entry. Previously they were reported by PAD District of processing.

² Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

³ Beginning in January 1985, net receipts include crude oil movements by pipeline, tanker, and barge. Previously only tanker and barge movements of crude oil were included. See Explanatory Note 14.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 7. PAD District II, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January 1986
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PADD of Entry ¹	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ²	Net Receipts ³	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 32,417	0	12,554	-4,127	2,761	43,315	0	85,851	1,069	0	76,097
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	11,315	2,442	4,599	441	0	4,486	0	5,626	39	17,618	20,554
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	9,739	2,442	4,599	948	0	3,577	0	4,190	34	17,081	17,941
Pentanes Plus	1,576	0	0	-507	0	909	0	1,436	4	538	2,613
Other Liquids	236	0	0	944	0	0	0	4,108	0	-2,928	22,252
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	236	0	0	-9	0	0	0	227	0	0	161
Unfinished Oils	0	0	0	1,372	0	0	0	2,390	0	-1,018	15,004
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	-415	0	0	0	1,495	0	-1,910	7,050
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	-4	0	0	0	-4	0	0	37
Finished Petroleum Products	20	96,330	781	-9,316	0	23,684	0	0	125	111,374	125,652
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	52,508	64	-7,048	0	16,407	0	0	0	61,931	59,648
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	0	17,753	7	-2,789	0	6,364	0	0	0	21,335	26,708
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	34,755	57	-4,259	0	10,043	0	0	0	40,596	32,940
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	32	0	65	0	57	0	0	0	154	417
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	448	75	306	0	237	0	0	0	1,066	836
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	5,652	0	-844	0	3,417	0	0	47	8,178	8,355
Kerosene	0	1,451	0	-40	0	83	0	0	(s)	1,494	1,759
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	20,396	121	-1,064	0	3,842	0	0	1	23,294	38,293
Residual Fuel Oil	0	2,982	55	160	0	-429	0	0	0	2,768	3,829
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed	0	1,747	32	3	0	-36	0	0	12	1,734	330
Special Naphthas	0	393	415	94	0	29	0	0	14	917	649
Lubricants	0	676	10	88	0	108	0	0	14	868	1,874
Waxes	0	37	7	24	0	0	0	0	1	67	51
Petroleum Coke	0	3,547	0	-58	0	0	0	0	34	3,455	1,057
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	2,283	0	-985	0	-39	0	0	1	1,258	8,209
Still Gas	0	3,822	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,822	0
Miscellaneous Products	20	356	2	-17	0	8	0	0	1	368	345
Total	43,988	98,772	17,934	-12,058	2,761	71,485	0	95,585	1,232	126,064	244,555

¹ Beginning in January 1985, crude oil and unfinished oils are reported on this table by PAD District of entry. Previously they were reported by PAD District of processing.

² Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

³ Beginning in January 1985, net receipts include crude oil movements by pipeline, tanker, and barge. Previously only tanker and barge movements of crude oil were included. See Explanatory Note 14.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 8. PAD District III, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January 1986
(Thousand Barrels)

(Thousand Barrels)											
Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PADD of Entry ¹	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ²	Net Receipts ³	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 131,409	0	60,370	-5,553	7,691	-17,253	6	176,517	0	141	646,003
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	36,371	8,237	302	1,754	0	-6,886	0	9,514	1,286	28,979	50,037
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	30,696	8,237	302	614	0	-6,197	0	6,181	1,286	26,186	45,381
Pentanes Plus	5,675	0	0	1,140	0	-689	0	3,333	0	2,793	4,656
Other Liquids	1,301	0	5,900	-2,333	0	-2,081	0	12,207	0	-9,420	68,127
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	1,301	0	0	-68	0	0	0	1,233	0	0	298
Unfinished Oils	0	0	5,738	420	0	-1,989	0	10,035	0	-5,866	51,274
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	162	-2,638	0	-92	0	986	0	-3,554	16,353
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	-47	0	0	0	-47	0	0	202
Finished Petroleum Products	144	197,485	2,587	1,957	0	-106,300	0	0	11,023	84,850	127,413
Finished Motor Gasoline	1	89,995	0	326	0	-58,350	0	0	0	31,972	50,063
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	1	27,076	0	2,735	0	-18,775	0	0	0	11,037	18,664
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	62,919	0	-2,409	0	-39,575	0	0	0	20,935	31,399
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	352	0	27	0	-209	0	0	0	170	650
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	3,239	0	-225	0	-811	0	0	0	2,203	2,395
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	17,947	0	-1,854	0	-14,129	0	0	1,113	851	12,887
Kerosene	0	2,439	233	152	0	-1,030	0	0	29	1,765	1,950
Distillate Fuel Oil	48	42,611	0	3,118	0	-29,984	0	0	1,353	14,440	29,747
Residual Fuel Oil	0	9,666	166	621	0	-314	0	0	2,879	7,260	11,948
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed.	0	8,346	1,444	20	0	-28	0	0	287	9,495	2,292
Special Naphthas	0	1,152	518	-27	0	-412	0	0	9	1,222	1,411
Lubricants	0	2,798	121	-125	0	-703	0	0	339	1,752	5,626
Waxes	0	283	15	7	0	-8	0	0	23	274	362
Petroleum Coke	0	6,258	0	187	0	0	0	0	4,986	1,459	2,304
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	2,292	83	-316	0	-171	0	0	(s)	1,888	4,778
Sill Gas	0	8,396	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,396	0
Miscellaneous Products	95	1,711	7	46	0	-151	0	0	5	1,703	1,000
Total	169,225	205,722	69,159	-4,175	7,691	-132,520	6	198,238	12,309	104,549	891,580

¹ Beginning in January 1985, crude oil and unfinished oils are reported on this table by PAD District of entry. Previously they were reported by PAD District of processing.

² Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

³ Beginning in January 1985, net receipts include crude oil movements by pipeline, tanker, and barge. Previously only tanker and barge movements of crude oil were included. See Explanatory Note 14.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PADD of Entry ¹	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ²	Net Receipts ³	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 19,012	0	1,157	-632	3,242	-10,096	1	12,673	0	9	12,923
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	3,358	88	607	-24	0	-1,791	0	431	0	1,807	1,068
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	2,464	88	607	-45	0	-1,571	0	348	0	1,195	916
Pentanes Plus	894	0	0	21	0	-220	0	83	0	612	152
Other Liquids	0	0	0	-162	0	0	0	-277	0	115	4,103
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	0	91	0	0	0	-48	0	139	2,013
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	-253	0	0	0	-229	0	-24	2,090
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	3	13,071	182	-1,380	0	722	0	0	5	12,593	13,285
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	6,838	41	-742	0	317	0	0	0	6,454	5,711
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	0	3,192	23	-178	0	-42	0	0	0	2,995	3,091
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	3,646	18	-564	0	359	0	0	0	3,459	2,620
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	43	0	-3	0	9	0	0	0	49	68
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	296	0	5	0	-178	0	0	0	123	461
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	867	0	-96	0	813	0	0	0	1,584	659
Kerosene	0	19	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	23	30
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	3,218	114	-261	0	-239	0	0	0	2,832	3,179
Residual Fuel Oil	0	322	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	349	466
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed	0	67	0	-2	0	0	0	0	2	63	6
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	-1	4
Lubricants	0	33	0	72	0	0	0	0	(s)	105	6
Waxes	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	6
Petroleum Coke	0	342	0	-2	0	0	0	0	0	340	111
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	466	0	-355	0	0	0	0	1	110	2,569
Still Gas	0	503	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	503	0
Miscellaneous Products	3	53	0	-1	0	0	0	0	(s)	55	9
Total	22,373	13,159	1,946	-2,198	3,242	-11,165	1	12,827	5	14,524	31,379

¹ Beginning in January 1985, crude oil and unfinished oils are reported on this table by PAD District of entry. Previously they were reported by PAD District of processing.

² Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

³ Beginning in January 1985, net receipts include crude oil movements by pipeline, tanker, and barge. Previously only tanker and barge movements of crude oil were included. See Explanatory Note 14.

(S) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 10. PAD District V, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January 1986
(Thousand Barrels)

(Thousand Barrels)											
Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PADD of Entry ¹	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ²	Net Receipts ³	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	£ 92,762	0	3,666	-7,144	7,872	-17,879	49	73,602	3,849	1,777	78,402
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,228	1,342	426	242	0	0	0	1,559	126	1,553	2,253
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	844	1,342	426	274	0	0	0	1,012	126	1,748	2,173
Pentanes Plus	384	0	0	-32	0	0	0	547	0	-195	80
Other Liquids	105	0	534	-1,650	0	65	0	32	0	-978	31,330
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	105	0	0	0	0	0	0	105	0	0	2
Unfinished Oils	0	0	259	-1,071	0	65	0	40	0	-787	23,814
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	275	-585	0	0	0	-119	0	-191	7,490
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	6	0	0	24
Finished Petroleum Products	0	78,781	2,446	-4,007	0	2,851	0	0	7,950	72,121	60,728
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	33,211	1,241	-3,143	0	1,681	0	0	0	32,990	24,203
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	0	10,279	554	-632	0	1,023	0	0	0	11,224	9,754
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	22,932	687	-2,511	0	658	0	0	0	21,766	14,449
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	195	0	-67	0	0	0	0	0	128	537
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	1,622	0	-121	0	343	0	0	1	1,843	1,747
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	8,773	198	-505	0	379	0	0	28	8,817	5,461
Kerosene	0	233	0	-96	0	0	0	0	0	137	243
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	12,465	137	-175	0	417	0	0	2,287	10,557	12,318
Residual Fuel Oil	0	11,769	606	79	0	0	0	0	3,438	9,016	10,255
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed	0	367	0	61	0	0	0	0	7	421	208
Special Naphthas	0	59	45	28	0	0	0	0	1	131	229
Lubricants	0	332	34	-32	0	31	0	0	34	331	1,219
Waxes	0	75	6	3	0	0	0	0	8	76	88
Petroleum Coke	0	4,247	0	-128	0	0	0	0	2,140	1,979	1,910
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	1,026	178	75	0	0	0	0	1	1,278	1,977
Still Gas	0	4,242	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,242	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	165	1	14	0	0	0	0	4	176	333
Total	94,095	80,123	7,072	-12,559	7,872	-14,963	49	75,193	11,925	74,473	172,713

¹ Beginning in January 1985, crude oil and unfinished oils are reported on this table by PAD District of entry. Previously they were reported by PAD District of processing.

² Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

³ Beginning in January 1985, net receipts include crude oil movements by pipeline, tanker, and barge. Previously only tanker and barge movements of crude oil were included. See Explanatory Note 14.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

PAD District and State	Production		PAD District and State	Production	
	Total	Daily Average		Total	Daily Average
PAD District I			Texas (continued)		
Florida	875	29	TRRC District 04	2,490	83
New York	E 78	E 3	TRRC District 05	870	29
Pennsylvania	E 396	E 13	TRRC District 06	3,184	106
Virginia	E 3	E 0	TRRC District 07B	3,304	110
West Virginia	251	8	TRRC District 07C	3,235	108
Adjustment 2	113	4	TRRC District 08	19,515	651
Total PAD District I	E 1,716	E 57	TRRC District 08A	16,989	566
			TRRC District 09	3,281	109
PAD District II			TRRC District 10	1,666	56
Illinois	2,565	86	East Texas	3,794	126
Indiana	428	14	Total Texas	73,230	2,441
Kansas	5,931	198	Adjustment 2	3,422	114
Kentucky	587	20	Total PAD District III	E 127,533	E 4,251
Michigan	E 2,226	E 74			
Missouri	E 24	E 1	PAD District IV		
Nebraska	572	19	Colorado	E 2,403	E 80
North Dakota	4,096	137	Montana	E 2,472	E 82
Ohio	E 1,251	E 42	Utah	E 2,898	E 97
Oklahoma	12,912	430	Wyoming	E 10,056	E 335
South Dakota	130	4	Adjustment 2	0	0
Tennessee	60	2	Total PAD District IV	E 17,829	E 594
Adjustment 2	919	31			
Total PAD District II	E 31,701	E 1,057	PAD District V		
			Alaska		
PAD District III			South Alaska	1,446	48
Alabama	1,680	56	North Slope	52,675	1,756
Arkansas	E 1,437	E 48	Adjustment for Alaska ²	515	17
Louisiana	E 36,566	E 1,219	Total Alaska	54,636	1,821
Gulf Coast	E 2,395	E 80	Arizona	14	(s)
Rest of State	E 38,961	E 1,299	California	E 5,585	E 186
Total Louisiana	2,506	84	Central Coastal	E 22,372	E 746
Mississippi	686	23	East Central	E 15	E 1
New Mexico	5,611	187	North	E 6,333	E 211
Northwestern	6,297	210	South	E 34,305	E 1,144
Southeastern	2,191	73	Total California	262	9
Total New Mexico	3,226	108	Nevada	-30	-1
Texas	9,485	316	Adjustment for Arizona, California, and Nevada ²	E 89,187	E 2,973
TRRC District 01			Total PAD District V	E 267,966	E 8,932
TRRC District 02					
TRRC District 03			United States Total		

¹ Includes the following offshore production (thousand barrels): Alaska: State - 1,269; California: Federal - E2,290; State - E3,206; Louisiana: Federal - 24,049; State - E1,870; Texas: Federal - 1,539; State - 168; U.S. Total - E34,391

² These adjustments are used to reconcile the national and PAD level sums of the State data with the independently estimated U.S. and Alaskan figures shown in the Summary Statistics portion of this issue and with the PAD level figures published in a previous issue. Final data at the State, PAD District, and national levels will be published without adjustments in the "Petroleum Supply Annual."

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: State Conservation Agencies and the U.S. Mineral Management Service.

Table 12. Natural Gas Processing Plant Production of Petroleum Products by PAD District,¹ January 1986
(Thousand Barrels)

(Thousand Barrels)																	
Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III				PAD		United States		
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total		PAD Dist. IV Rocky Mt.	PAD Dist. V West Coast
Natural Gas Liquids	294	620	914	3	1,669	346	9,297	11,315	21,390	3,179	7,776	606	3,420	36,371	3,358	1,228	53,186
Pentanes Plus	54	73	127	0	203	85	1,288	1,576	3,409	155	1,405	183	523	5,675	894	384	8,656
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	240	547	787	3	1,466	261	8,009	9,739	17,981	3,024	6,371	423	2,897	30,696	2,464	844	44,530
Ethane	66	172	238	0	429	1	3,472	3,902	7,423	1,244	2,805	64	1,046	12,582	466	95	17,283
Propane	108	251	359	2	668	160	2,959	3,789	6,745	1,466	2,134	188	1,166	11,699	1,291	414	17,552
Normal Butane	53	89	142	1	195	93	1,096	1,385	2,721	-273	760	118	471	3,797	536	250	6,110
Isobutane	13	35	48	0	174	7	482	663	1,092	587	672	53	214	2,618	171	85	3,585
Finished Petroleum Products	0	0	0	0	4	0	16	20	62	47	0	35	0	144	3	0	167
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	47	0	0	0	48	0	0	48
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	4	0	16	20	60	0	0	35	0	95	3	0	118
Total Production	294	620	914	3	1,673	346	9,313	11,335	21,452	3,226	7,776	641	3,420	36,515	3,361	1,228	53,353

¹ Production represents quantity of natural gas processing plant output less input to fractionating facilities.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III			PAD District IV			United States		
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total		Rocky Mt.	Dist. V West Coast
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	32,042	2,934	34,976	1,971	55,800	8,828	19,252	85,851	14,312	88,162	66,382	5,733	1,928	176,517	12,673	73,602	383,619
Pentanes Plus	37	3	40	0	884	0	552	1,436	834	1,688	662	87	62	3,333	83	547	5,439
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	77	39	116	182	2,596	424	988	4,190	910	2,158	2,885	145	83	6,181	348	1,012	11,847
Ethane	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	58	0	0	58	0	0	64
Propane	0	0	0	0	68	0	0	68	0	0	33	0	0	33	0	6	107
Normal Butane	62	39	101	90	1,610	304	589	2,593	591	1,420	1,841	73	34	3,959	288	762	7,703
Isobutane	15	0	15	92	912	120	399	1,523	319	738	953	72	49	2,131	60	244	3,973
Other Liquids																	
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	0	0	0	6	180	34	7	227	0	879	344	0	10	1,233	0	105	1,565
Unfinished Oil (net)	6,464	299	6,763	-4	1,760	14	620	2,390	677	7,576	1,747	52	-17	10,035	-48	40	19,180
Motor Gasoline Blending Components (net)	370	31	401	3	1,500	-40	32	1,495	-23	-174	1,282	-63	-36	986	-229	-119	2,534
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components (net)	0	0	0	0	2	0	-6	-4	0	0	-47	0	0	-47	0	6	-45
Total Input to Refineries	38,990	3,306	42,296	2,158	62,722	9,260	21,445	95,585	16,710	100,289	73,255	5,954	2,030	198,238	12,827	75,193	424,139
Crude Oil Distillation																	
Gross Input (daily average)	1,045	95	1,140	64	1,818	285	624	2,790	467	2,960	2,152	185	62	5,827	409	2,398	12,564
Operable Capacity (daily average)	1,430	116	1,546	66	2,217	317	719	3,320	550	3,733	2,614	251	76	7,223	536	3,063	15,687
Operating Ratio (percent) ¹	73.1	81.3	73.7	96.3	82.0	89.8	86.7	84.0	85.0	79.3	82.3	73.7	82.4	80.7	76.4	78.3	80.1
Crude Oil Qualities																	
Sulfur Content, Weighted Average (percent)	.80	.49	.78	.47	.83	1.99	.49	.86	.51	.93	1.06	1.32	.83	.95	.81	1.07	.94
API Gravity, Weighted Average	32.67	40.59	33.37	37.19	35.42	30.50	37.67	35.46	38.75	35.16	32.86	32.87	39.67	34.57	36.08	24.67	32.72
Operable Capacity (daily average)																	
Operating	1,430	116	1,546	66	2,217	317	719	3,320	550	3,733	2,614	251	76	7,223	536	3,063	15,687
Idle	1,196	109	1,305	66	2,054	312	685	3,117	526	3,472	2,483	241	76	6,798	522	2,852	14,594
	234	7	241	0	163	5	34	202	24	261	130	10	0	425	14	211	1,093
Alaskan Crude Oil Receipts	1,363	0	1,363	0	425	0	0	425	0	4,735	6,034	0	0	10,769	0	34,695	47,252

¹ Represents gross input divided by operable capacity.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 14. Refinery Production of Petroleum Products by PAD District, January 1986
(Thousand Barrels)

(Thousand Barrels)																			
Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II				PAD District III				Total		PAD District IV		United States			
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Rocky Mt.	Dist. V West Coast					
Liquefied Refinery Gases	1,416	34	1,450	43	1,947	225	227	2,442	413	3,706	3,943	114	61	8,237	88	1,342	13,559		
Ethane	0	0	0	0	0	-4	0	-4	-38	238	-2	0	0	198	0	0	194		
Propane	1,199	34	1,233	43	1,813	221	390	2,467	228	2,843	1,672	89	55	4,887	154	1,153	9,894		
Normal Butane	217	0	217	0	54	-9	-163	-118	47	626	444	25	6	1,148	-72	155	1,330		
Isobutane	0	0	0	0	80	17	0	97	176	-1	1,829	0	0	2,004	6	34	2,141		
Finished Motor Gasoline	18,294	1,325	19,619	1,195	34,357	4,918	12,038	52,508	8,646	45,439	33,260	1,641	1,009	89,995	6,838	33,211	202,171		
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	3,838	386	4,224	416	10,012	1,644	5,681	17,753	3,548	14,285	8,191	622	430	27,076	3,192	10,279	62,524		
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	14,456	939	15,395	779	24,345	3,274	6,357	34,755	5,098	31,154	25,069	1,019	579	62,919	3,646	22,932	139,647		
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	22	0	10	32	118	161	73	0	0	352	43	195	622		
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	391	0	391	0	290	108	50	448	863	1,123	777	187	289	3,239	296	1,622	5,996		
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	2,211	0	2,211	6	3,894	375	1,377	5,652	1,038	7,924	8,935	3	47	17,947	867	8,773	35,450		
Kerosene	232	146	378	147	1,059	107	138	1,451	110	1,328	936	60	5	2,439	19	233	4,520		
Distillate Fuel Oil	10,216	910	11,126	543	12,290	2,335	5,228	20,396	3,472	21,517	15,405	1,770	447	42,611	3,218	12,465	89,816		
Residual Fuel Oil	4,080	113	4,193	115	2,384	237	246	2,982	822	4,320	4,220	293	11	9,666	322	11,769	28,932		
Naphtha < 400 Deg. For Petro. Feed. Use	316	0	316	0	329	0	93	422	103	1,774	379	0	0	2,256	0	163	3,157		
Other Oils > 400 Deg. For Petro. Feed. Use	5	0	5	0	1,325	0	0	1,325	124	5,135	840	-9	0	6,090	67	204	7,691		
Special Naphthas	-58	13	-45	0	297	0	96	393	174	851	-66	193	0	1,152	0	59	1,559		
Lubricants	143	381	524	0	359	0	317	676	11	1,655	697	435	0	2,798	33	332	4,363		
Waxes	0	82	82	0	8	0	29	37	20	126	78	59	0	283	4	75	481		
Petroleum Coke	1,069	21	1,090	27	2,352	617	551	3,547	268	2,885	2,964	130	11	6,258	342	4,247	15,484		
Marketable	298	0	298	0	1,399	441	371	2,211	41	1,446	2,187	82	0	3,756	198	3,263	9,726		
Catalyst	771	21	792	27	953	176	180	1,336	227	1,439	777	48	11	2,502	144	984	5,758		
Asphalt and Road Oil	521	132	653	69	1,288	383	543	2,283	281	540	441	908	122	2,292	466	1,026	6,720		
Still Gas	1,837	142	1,979	79	2,710	355	678	3,822	693	5,031	2,409	210	53	8,396	503	4,242	18,942		
Miscellaneous Products	202	53	255	1	312	38	5	356	31	728	907	45	0	1,711	53	165	2,540		
Fuel Use	0	23	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	543	0	0	570	14	12	619		
Non-Fuel Use	202	30	232	1	312	38	5	356	31	701	364	45	0	1,141	39	153	1,921		
Total Production	40,875	3,352	44,227	2,225	65,223	9,698	21,626	98,772	17,187	104,243	76,198	6,039	2,055	205,722	13,159	80,123	442,003		
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ¹	-1,885	-46	-1,931	-67	-2,501	-438	-181	-3,187	-477	-3,954	-2,943	-85	-25	-7,484	-332	-4,930	-17,864		

¹ Represents the arithmetic difference between input and output.

Note: See Explanatory Note 2.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Commodity	PAD District I		PAD District II				PAD District III				PAD District IV		United States				
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Dak.	Okl., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.		New Mexico	Total	PAD Dist. IV Rocky Mt.	PAD Dist. V West Coast
Finished Motor Gasoline ²	46.3	38.7	45.7	51.0	50.7	50.9	52.6	51.2	46.2	42.7	41.2	25.4	46.6	42.0	52.6	43.0	44.9
Finished Aviation Gasoline ³	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.1	.0	.8	.2	.2	.0	.0	.2	.3	.3	.2
Liquefied Refinery Gases	3.7	1.1	3.5	2.2	3.4	2.5	1.1	2.8	2.8	3.9	5.8	2.0	3.2	4.4	.7	1.8	3.4
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	1.0	0	.9	0	.5	1.2	.3	.5	5.8	1.2	1.1	3.2	15.1	1.7	2.3	2.2	1.5
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	5.7	0	5.3	3	6.8	4.2	6.9	6.4	6.9	8.3	13.1	.1	2.5	9.6	6.9	11.9	8.8
Kerosene	.6	4.5	.9	7.5	1.8	1.2	.7	1.6	.7	1.4	1.4	1.0	.3	1.3	.2	.3	1.1
Distillate Fuel Oil	26.5	28.1	26.7	27.6	21.4	26.4	26.3	23.1	23.2	22.5	22.6	30.6	23.4	22.8	25.5	16.9	22.3
Residual Fuel Oil	10.6	3.5	10.0	5.8	4.1	2.7	1.2	3.4	5.5	4.5	6.2	5.1	.6	5.2	2.6	16.0	7.2
Naphtha < 400 Deg. F. Petro. Feed. Use	.8	0	.8	0	.6	0	.5	.5	.7	1.9	.6	.0	0	1.2	0	.2	.8
Other Oils > 400 Deg. F. Petro. Feed. Use	.0	0	.0	0	2.3	0	0	1.5	.8	5.4	1.2	.2	0	3.3	.5	.3	1.9
Special Naphthas	-2	.4	-1	0	.5	0	.5	.4	1.2	.9	-1	3.3	0	.6	.0	.1	.4
Lubricants	.4	11.8	1.3	0	.6	0	1.6	.8	.1	1.7	1.0	7.5	0	1.5	.3	.5	1.1
Waxes	0	2.5	.2	0	.0	0	.1	.0	.1	.1	.1	1.0	0	.2	.0	.1	.1
Petroleum Coke	2.8	.6	2.6	1.4	4.1	7.0	2.8	4.0	1.8	3.0	4.4	2.2	.6	3.4	2.7	5.8	3.8
Asphalt and Road Oil	1.4	4.1	1.6	3.5	2.2	4.3	2.7	2.6	1.9	.6	.6	15.7	6.4	1.2	3.7	1.4	1.7
Still Gas	4.8	4.4	4.7	4.0	4.7	4.0	3.4	4.3	4.6	5.3	3.5	3.6	2.8	4.5	4.0	5.8	4.7
Miscellaneous Products	.5	1.6	.6	.1	.5	.4	.0	.4	.2	.8	1.3	.8	0	.9	.4	.2	.6
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ⁴	-4.9	-1.4	-4.6	-3.4	-4.3	-5.0	-9	-3.6	-3.2	-4.1	-4.3	-1.5	-1.3	-4.0	-2.6	-6.7	-4.4

¹ Based on crude oil input and net reruns of unfinished oils.

² Based on total finished motor gasoline output plus net output of motor gasoline blending components, minus input of natural gas plant liquids, other hydrocarbons and alcohol.

³ Based on finished aviation gasoline output plus net output of aviation gasoline blending components.

⁴ Represents the difference between input and production.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 16. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, January 1986
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					
	I	II	III	IV	V	Total
Crude Oil (including lease condensate) 1 2	25,446	19,912	53,012	1,157	3,666	103,193
Natural Gas Liquids	3,349	4,599	302	607	426	9,285
Pentanes Plus	707	0	0	0	0	707
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	2,642	4,599	302	607	426	8,578
Ethane	0	1,249	0	0	0	1,249
Propane	1,665	2,174	0	312	88	4,240
Normal Butane	586	706	181	177	203	1,853
Isobutane	391	470	121	118	135	1,236
Other Liquids 1	2,501	0	5,900	0	534	8,935
Unfinished Oils 1	2,165	0	5,738	0	259	8,162
Naphtha and Lighter	0	0	1,699	0	196	1,895
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heavy Gas Oils	2,165	0	3,119	0	63	5,347
Residuum	0	0	920	0	0	920
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	336	0	162	0	275	773
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	39,561	781	2,587	182	2,446	45,557
Finished Motor Gasoline	9,235	64	0	41	1,241	10,581
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	1,662	7	0	23	554	2,246
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	7,573	57	0	18	687	8,335
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	75	0	0	0	75
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	578	0	0	0	198	776
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	556	0	0	0	0	556
Other	658	0	233	0	198	754
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	9,314	121	0	114	137	9,686
Bonded Ships Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	9,314	121	0	114	137	9,686
Residual Fuel Oil	18,653	55	166	27	606	19,507
Bonded Ships Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	18,653	55	166	27	606	19,507
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	67	32	631	0	0	730
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	0	813	0	0	813
Special Naphthas	192	415	518	0	45	1,170
Lubricants	350	10	121	0	34	515
Waxes	16	7	15	0	6	44
Asphalt and Road Oil	435	0	83	0	178	696
Miscellaneous Products	63	2	7	0	1	73
Total Imports	70,857	25,292	61,801	1,946	7,072	166,969

1 Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

2 Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 17. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, January 1986
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate) ^{1 2}	25,446	19,912	53,012	1,157	3,666	103,193
Natural Gas Liquids	3,349	4,599	302	607	426	9,285
Pentanes plus	707	0	0	0	0	707
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	2,642	4,599	302	607	426	8,578
Ethane	0	1,249	0	0	0	1,249
Propane	1,665	2,174	0	312	88	4,240
Normal Butane	586	706	181	177	203	1,853
Isobutane	391	470	121	118	135	1,236
Other Liquids ¹	2,501	0	5,900	0	534	8,935
Unfinished Oils ¹	2,165	0	5,738	0	259	8,162
Naphtha and Lighter	0	0	1,699	0	196	1,895
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heavy Gas Oils	2,165	0	3,119	0	63	5,347
Residuum	0	0	920	0	0	920
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	336	0	162	0	275	773
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	39,561	781	2,587	182	2,446	45,557
Finished Motor Gasoline	9,235	64	0	41	1,241	10,581
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	1,662	7	0	23	554	2,246
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	7,573	57	0	18	687	8,335
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	75	0	0	0	75
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	578	0	0	0	0	578
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	22	0	0	0	198	220
Other	556	0	0	0	0	556
Kerosene	658	0	233	0	198	1,089
Distillate Fuel Oil	9,314	121	0	114	137	9,686
Bonded Ships Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	9,314	121	0	114	137	9,686
Residual Fuel Oil	18,653	55	166	27	606	19,507
Bonded Ships Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	18,653	55	166	27	606	19,507
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed, Use	67	32	631	0	0	730
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed, Use	0	0	813	0	0	813
Special Naphtha	192	415	518	0	45	1,170
Lubricants	350	10	121	0	34	515
Waxes	16	7	15	0	6	44
Asphalt and Road Oil	435	0	83	0	178	696
Miscellaneous Products	63	2	7	0	1	73
Total Imports	70,857	25,292	61,801	1,946	7,072	166,969

¹ Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed, all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

² Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

(s) — Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 18. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, January 1986
(Thousand Barrels)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin-ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod-ucts 2	Total Prod-ucts	Total Petro-leum	Total (Daily Average)
All PAD Districts														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	2,731	379	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,101	0	456	2,936	5,667	183
Iraq	943	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	943	30
Kuwait	2	0	1,724	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,724	1,726	56
Saudi Arabia	18,629	855	0	0	1,110	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,965	20,594	664
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	329	0	0	0	329	329	11
Subtotal Arab OPEC	22,305	1,234	1,724	0	1,110	0	0	329	2,101	0	456	6,954	29,259	944
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	2,860	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	610	0	0	610	3,470	112
Gabon	565	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	565	18
Indonesia	7,685	0	1,056	0	47	30	0	16	1	0	0	1,150	8,835	285
Iran	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	7,468	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,468	241
Venezuela	7,306	104	1,309	0	2,291	25	0	3,449	3,742	230	1,045	12,195	19,501	629
Subtotal Other OPEC	25,884	104	2,365	0	2,338	55	0	3,465	4,353	230	1,045	13,955	39,839	1,285
Other														
Angola	616	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	338	0	0	338	954	31
Argentina	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	320	1,255	18	0	1,602	1,602	52
Australia	1	7	63	0	118	75	0	21	340	0	0	625	625	20
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	233	1,806	0	0	2,039	2,039	66
Belgium	0	0	0	0	244	0	0	0	237	0	2	483	483	16
Brazil	0	0	0	0	243	2	0	0	416	44	2	707	707	23
Brunei	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	15,389	6,245	21	106	679	75	26	1,424	519	680	444	10,219	25,608	826
China, People's Republic of	1,344	0	196	0	506	0	0	0	0	0	42	744	2,088	67
China, Taiwan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	102	102	102	3
Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	310	0	0	310	310	10
Congo	652	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	652	21
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	0	699	0	0	0	0	9	1	709	709	23
Germany, FD (W)	0	(s)	0	0	216	0	0	0	0	13	30	259	259	8
Greece	0	0	131	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	137	137	4
Guatemala	165	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	165	5
Hawaiian Foreign TZ	0	0	810	0	118	93	0	50	261	0	1	523	523	17
India	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	255	1,065	1,065	34
Israel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	248	0	38	0	286	286	9
Italy	0	0	458	0	1,319	0	0	0	0	0	10	1,787	1,787	58
Ivory Coast	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	166	0	0	166	166	5
Jamaica	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	36	0	0	0	0	0	5	9	50	50	2
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	205	0	0	0	0	37	0	242	242	8
Malaysia	621	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	621	20
Mexico	18,439	80	10	11	0	80	0	961	881	10	600	2,633	21,072	680
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	556	1,254	0	0	1,810	1,810	58
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	1,108	0	0	0	238	0	7	1,353	1,353	44
Norway	2,326	369	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	388	88
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	210	0	0	210	210	7
Puerto Rico	0	0	140	0	0	0	27	0	0	0	489	656	656	21

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Distill. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Products 2	Total Products	Total Petroleum	Total (Daily Average)
All PAD Districts														
Other														
Romania	0	0	0	611	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	611	611	20
Singapore	0	0	170	0	0	0	0	399	513	0	0	1,082	1,082	35
South Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	161	0	617	144	0	0	71	0	0	993	993	32
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Switzerland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	3,363	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,363	108
Turkey	1,555	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,555	50
United Kingdom	10,155	538	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	83	621	10,776	348
Virgin Islands	0	0	1,894	0	1,061	327	838	1,680	4,238	80	0	10,118	10,118	326
Zaire	378	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	378	12
Subtotal Other	55,004	7,239	4,073	773	7,133	796	891	5,892	13,053	940	2,077	42,867	97,871	3,157
Total Imports	103,193	8,578	8,162	773	10,581	851	891	9,686	19,507	1,170	3,578	63,776	166,969	5,386
PAD District 1														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	1,023	218	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,101	0	0	2,319	3,342	108
Saudi Arabia	3,500	855	0	0	1,110	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,965	5,465	176
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	329	0	0	0	329	329	11
Subtotal Arab OPEC	4,523	1,074	0	0	1,110	0	0	329	2,101	0	0	4,614	9,137	295
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	610	0	0	610	610	20
Gabon	564	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	564	18
Indonesia	1,721	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,721	56
Iran	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	4,771	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,771	154
Venezuela	1,830	104	0	0	2,291	25	0	3,449	3,742	0	424	10,035	11,865	383
Subtotal Other OPEC	8,886	104	0	0	2,291	25	0	3,449	4,352	0	424	10,645	19,531	630
Other														
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	338	0	0	338	338	11
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	320	1,255	0	0	1,575	1,575	51
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	233	1,806	0	0	2,039	2,039	66
Belgium	0	0	0	0	244	0	0	0	237	0	0	481	481	16
Brazil	0	0	0	0	243	2	0	0	416	0	2	663	663	21
Canada	1,597	621	0	0	479	0	26	1,139	433	183	393	3,274	4,871	157
China, People's Republic of	656	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	656	21
Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	310	0	0	310	310	10
Congo	652	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	652	21
France	0	0	0	0	699	0	0	0	0	0	1	700	700	23
Germany, FD (W)	0	(s)	0	0	216	0	0	0	0	9	30	255	255	8
Greece	0	0	131	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	131	131	4
Israel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	248	0	0	0	248	248	8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 18. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, January 1986 (continued)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Distill. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Products 2	Total Products	Total Petroleum	Total (Daily Average)
PAD District I														
Other														
Italy	0	0	0	0	1,167	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,167	1,167	38
Jamaica	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	820	0	0	0	0	80	0	961	881	0	421	2,343	3,163	102
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	556	1,254	0	0	1,810	1,810	58
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	1,108	0	0	0	238	0	0	1,346	1,346	43
Norway	1,815	369	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	369	2,184	70
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	210	0	0	210	210	7
Puerto Rico	0	0	140	0	0	0	27	0	0	0	360	527	527	17
Romania	0	0	0	336	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	336	336	11
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	399	513	0	0	912	912	29
South Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	0	0	617	144	0	0	71	0	0	832	832	27
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Switzerland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	869	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	869	28
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	5,628	473	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	476	6,104	197
Virgin Islands	0	0	1,894	0	1,061	327	605	1,680	4,238	0	0	9,805	9,805	316
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Other	12,037	1,464	2,165	336	5,834	553	658	5,536	12,200	192	1,214	30,152	42,189	1,361
Total Imports	25,446	2,642	2,165	336	9,235	578	658	9,314	18,653	192	1,638	45,411	70,857	2,286
PAD District II														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	225	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	225	7
Saudi Arabia	3,903	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,903	126
Subtotal Arab OPEC	4,128	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,128	133
Other OPEC														
Nigeria	1,344	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,344	43
Subtotal Other OPEC	1,344	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,344	43
Other														
Canada	12,043	4,599	0	0	64	75	0	121	55	415	51	5,380	17,423	562
Mexico	1,291	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,291	42
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	511	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	511	16
Trinidad and Tobago	595	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	595	19
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Other	14,440	4,599	0	0	64	75	0	121	55	415	51	5,380	19,820	639
Total Imports	19,912	4,599	0	0	64	75	0	121	55	415	51	5,380	25,292	816

See footnotes at end of table.

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin-ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod-ucts 2	Total Prod-ucts	Total Petro-leum	Total (Daily Average)
PAD District III														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	1,026	160	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	456	616	1,642	53
Iraq	943	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	943	30
Kuwait	2	0	1,724	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,724	1,726	56
Saudi Arabia	11,226	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,226	362
Subtotal Arab OPEC	13,197	160	1,724	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	456	2,340	15,537	501
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	2,860	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,860	92
Gabon	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Indonesia	3,968	0	1,056	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,056	5,024	162
Nigeria	1,353	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,353	44
Venezuela	5,476	0	1,309	0	0	0	0	0	0	230	621	2,160	7,636	246
Subtotal Other OPEC	13,658	0	2,365	0	0	0	0	0	0	230	621	3,216	16,874	544
Other														
Angola	616	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	616	20
Argentina	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	27	27	1
Australia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	(s)
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	44	0	44	44	1
Canada	0	0	0	106	0	0	0	0	0	74	0	201	201	6
China, People's Republic of	688	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42	42	730	24
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	9	9	(s)
Germany, FD (W)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	4	(s)
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	6	6	(s)
Guatemala	165	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	165	5
India	0	0	810	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	255	1,065	1,065	34
Israel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	458	0	0	0	0	0	0	38	0	38	38	1
Ivory Coast	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	468	468	15
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	166	0	0	166	166	5
Mexico	16,328	77	10	36	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	46	46	1
Netherlands	0	0	19	11	0	0	0	0	0	10	63	171	16,499	532
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	7	7	(s)
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	19	1
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	129	129	129	4
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Africa	0	0	170	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	170	170	5
Spain	0	0	161	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	161	161	0
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	1,899	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,899	61

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 18. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, January 1986 (continued)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Distill. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Products 2	Total Products	Total Petroleum	Total (Daily Average)
PAD District III														
Other														
Turkey	1,555	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,555	50
United Kingdom	4,527	65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	80	145	4,672	151
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	233	0	0	80	0	313	313	10
Zaire	378	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	378	12
Subtotal Other	26,157	142	1,649	162	0	0	233	0	166	288	593	3,233	29,390	948
Total Imports	53,012	302	5,738	162	0	0	233	0	166	518	1,670	8,789	61,801	1,994
PAD District IV														
Other														
Canada	1,157	607	0	0	41	0	0	114	27	0	0	789	1,946	63
Subtotal Other	1,157	607	0	0	41	0	0	114	27	0	0	789	1,946	63
Total Imports	1,157	607	0	0	41	0	0	114	27	0	0	789	1,946	63
PAD District V														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	457	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	457	15
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Arab OPEC	457	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	457	15
Other OPEC														
Indonesia	1,996	0	0	0	47	30	0	16	1	0	0	94	2,090	67
Subtotal Other OPEC	1,996	0	0	0	47	30	0	16	1	0	0	94	2,090	67
Other														
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Australia	0	7	63	0	118	75	0	21	340	0	0	624	624	20
Brunei	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	592	417	0	0	95	0	0	50	4	8	0	574	1,166	38
China, People's Republic of	0	0	196	0	506	0	0	0	0	0	0	702	702	23
China, Taiwan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	102	102	3
Hawaiian Foreign TZ	0	0	0	0	118	93	0	50	261	0	1	523	523	17
Italy	0	0	0	0	152	0	0	0	0	0	0	152	152	5
Japan	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	205	0	0	0	0	37	0	242	242	8
Malaysia	621	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	621	20
Mexico	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	116	119	119	4
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	275	275	9
Subtotal Other	1,213	426	259	275	1,194	168	0	121	605	45	219	3,312	4,525	146
Total Imports	3,666	426	259	275	1,241	198	0	137	606	45	219	3,406	7,072	228

1 Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

2 Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, waxes, asphalt, lubricants, pentanes plus, naphthas less than 400 degrees F, other oils greater than 400 degrees F and miscellaneous products.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

Table 19. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, January 1996
(Thousand Barrels)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin-ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod-ucts 2	Total Prod-ucts	Total Petro-leum	Total (Daily Average)
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	2,731	379	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,101	0	456	2,936	5,667	183
Iraq	943	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	943	30
Kuwait	2	0	1,724	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,724	1,726	56
Saudi Arabia	18,629	855	0	0	1,110	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,965	20,594	664
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	329	0	0	0	329	329	11
Subtotal Arab OPEC	22,305	1,234	1,724	0	1,110	0	0	329	2,101	0	456	6,954	29,259	944
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	2,860	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	610	0	0	610	3,470	112
Gabon	565	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	565	18
Indonesia	7,685	0	1,056	0	47	30	0	16	1	0	0	1,150	8,835	285
Iran	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	7,468	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,468	241
Venezuela	7,306	104	1,309	0	2,291	25	0	3,449	3,742	230	1,045	12,195	19,501	629
Subtotal Other OPEC	25,884	104	2,365	0	2,338	55	0	3,465	4,353	230	1,045	13,955	39,839	1,285
Other														
Angola	616	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	338	0	0	338	954	31
Argentina	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	320	1,255	18	0	1,602	1,602	52
Australia	1	7	63	0	118	75	0	21	340	0	0	624	625	20
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	233	1,806	0	0	2,039	2,039	66
Belgium	0	0	0	0	244	0	0	0	237	0	2	483	483	16
Brazil	0	0	0	0	243	2	0	0	416	44	2	707	707	23
Brunel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	15,389	6,245	21	106	679	75	26	1,424	519	680	444	10,219	25,608	826
China, People's Republic of	1,344	0	196	0	506	0	0	0	0	0	42	744	2,088	67
China, Taiwan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	102	102	102	3
Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	310	0	0	310	310	10
Congo	652	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	652	21
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	0	699	0	0	0	0	9	1	709	709	23
Germany, FD (W)	0	0	0	0	216	0	0	0	0	13	30	259	259	8
Greece	0	0	131	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	137	137	4
Guatemala	165	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	165	5
Hawaiian Foreign TZ	0	0	0	0	118	93	0	50	261	0	1	523	523	17
India	0	0	810	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	255	1,065	1,065	34
Israel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	248	0	38	0	286	286	9
Italy	0	0	458	0	1,319	0	0	0	0	0	10	1,787	1,787	58
Ivory Coast	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	166	0	0	166	166	5
Jamaica	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	36	0	0	0	0	0	5	9	50	50	2
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	205	0	0	0	0	37	0	242	242	8
Malaysia	621	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	621	20
Mexico	18,439	80	10	11	0	80	0	961	881	10	600	2,633	21,072	680
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	556	1,254	0	0	1,810	1,810	58
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	1,108	0	0	0	238	0	7	1,353	1,353	44
Norway	2,326	369	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	388	88
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	210	0	0	210	210	7
Puerto Rico	0	0	140	0	0	0	27	0	0	0	489	656	656	21

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 19. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, January 1986 (continued)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin-ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod-ucts 2	Total Prod-ucts	Total Petro-leum	Total (Daily Average)
All PAD Districts														
Other														
Romania	0	0	0	611	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	611	611	20
Singapore	0	0	170	0	0	0	0	399	513	0	0	1,082	1,082	35
South Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	161	0	617	144	0	0	71	0	0	993	993	32
Trinidad and Tobago	3,363	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,363	108
Turkey	1,555	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,555	50
United Kingdom	10,155	538	0	0	1,061	327	838	1,680	4,238	80	83	621	10,776	348
Virgin Islands	0	0	1,894	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,118	326
Zaire	378	0	0	773	7,133	796	891	5,892	13,053	940	2,077	42,867	97,871	12
Subtotal Other	55,004	7,239	4,073	773	7,133	796	891	5,892	13,053	940	2,077	42,867	97,871	3,157
Total Imports	103,193	8,578	8,162	773	10,581	851	891	9,686	19,507	1,170	3,578	63,776	166,969	5,386
PAD District I														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	1,023	218	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,101	0	0	2,319	3,342	108
Saudi Arabia	3,500	855	0	0	1,110	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,965	5,465	176
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	329	0	0	0	329	329	11
Subtotal Arab OPEC	4,523	1,074	0	0	1,110	0	0	329	2,101	0	0	4,614	9,137	295
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	610	0	0	610	610	20
Gabon	564	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	564	18
Indonesia	1,721	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,721	56
Nigeria	4,771	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,771	154
Venezuela	1,830	104	0	0	2,291	25	0	3,449	3,742	0	424	10,035	11,865	383
Subtotal Other OPEC	8,886	104	0	0	2,291	25	0	3,449	4,352	0	424	10,645	19,531	630
Other														
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	338	0	0	338	338	11
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	320	1,255	0	0	1,575	1,575	51
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	233	1,806	0	0	2,039	2,039	66
Belgium	0	0	0	0	244	0	0	0	237	0	0	481	481	16
Brazil	0	0	0	0	243	2	0	0	416	0	2	663	663	21
Canada	1,597	621	0	0	479	0	26	1,139	433	183	393	3,274	4,871	157
China, People's Republic of	656	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	656	21
Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	310	0	0	310	310	10
Congo	652	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	652	21
France	0	0	0	0	699	0	0	0	0	0	1	700	700	23
Germany, FD (W)	0	(s)	0	0	216	0	0	0	0	9	30	255	255	8
Greece	0	0	131	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	131	131	4
Israel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	248	8
Italy	0	0	0	0	1,167	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,167	1,167	38
Jamaica	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	4	(s)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 19. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, January 1986 (continued)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin-ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod-ucts 2	Total Prod-ucts	Total Petro-leum	Total (Daily Average)
PAD District I														
Other														
Mexico	820	0	0	0	0	80	0	961	881	0	421	2,343	3,163	102
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	556	1,254	0	0	1,810	1,810	58
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	1,108	0	0	0	238	0	0	1,346	1,346	43
Norway	1,815	369	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	369	2,184	70
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	210	0	0	210	210	7
Puerto Rico	0	0	140	0	0	0	27	0	0	0	360	527	527	17
Romania	0	0	0	336	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	336	336	11
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	399	513	0	0	912	912	29
South Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	0	0	617	144	0	0	71	0	0	832	832	27
Trinidad and Tobago	869	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	869	28
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	5,628	473	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	476	6,104	197
Virgin Islands	0	0	1,894	0	1,061	327	605	1,680	4,238	0	0	9,805	9,805	316
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Other	12,037	1,464	2,165	336	5,834	553	658	5,536	12,200	192	1,214	30,152	42,189	1,361
Total Imports	25,446	2,642	2,165	336	9,235	578	658	9,314	18,653	192	1,638	45,411	70,857	2,286
PAD District II														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	225	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	225	7
Saudi Arabia	3,903	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,903	126
Subtotal Arab OPEC	4,128	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,128	133
Other OPEC														
Nigeria	1,344	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,344	43
Subtotal Other OPEC	1,344	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,344	43
Other														
Canada	12,043	4,599	0	0	64	75	0	121	55	415	51	5,380	17,423	562
Germany, FD (W)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	1,291	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,291	42
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	511	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	511	16
Trinidad and Tobago	595	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	595	19
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Other	14,440	4,599	0	0	64	75	0	121	55	415	51	5,380	19,820	639
Total Imports	19,912	4,599	0	0	64	75	0	121	55	415	51	5,380	25,292	816
PAD District III														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	1,026	160	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	456	616	1,642	53
Iraq	943	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	943	30
Kuwait	2	0	1,724	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,724	1,726	56
Saudi Arabia	11,226	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,226	362
Subtotal Arab OPEC	13,197	160	1,724	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	456	2,340	15,537	501

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 19. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, January 1986 (continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin- ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Compo- nents	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero- sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphtha	Other Prod- ucts 2	Total Prod- ucts	Total Petro- leum	Total (Daily Average)
PAD District III														
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	2,860	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,860	92
Gabon	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Indonesia	3,968	0	1,056	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,056	5,024	162
Nigeria	1,353	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,353	44
Venezuela	5,476	0	1,309	0	0	0	0	0	0	230	621	2,160	7,636	246
Subtotal Other OPEC	13,658	0	2,365	0	0	0	0	0	0	230	621	3,216	16,874	544
Other														
Angola	616	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	616	20
Argentina	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	27	27	1
Australia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	(s)
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	44	0	44	44	1
Canada	0	0	21	106	0	0	0	0	0	74	0	201	201	6
China, People's Republic of	688	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42	42	730	24
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	9	9	(s)
Germany, FD (W)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	4	(s)
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	6	6	(s)
Guatemala	165	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	165	5
India	0	0	810	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	255	1,065	1,065	34
Israel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	38	0	38	38	1
Italy	0	0	458	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	468	468	15
Ivory Coast	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	166	0	0	166	166	5
Japan	0	0	0	36	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	46	46	1
Mexico	16,328	77	10	11	0	0	0	0	0	10	63	171	16,499	532
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	7	7	(s)
Norway	0	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	19	19	1
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	129	129	129	4
Singapore	0	0	170	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	170	170	5
South Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	161	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	161	161	5
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	1,899	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,899	61
Other														
Turkey	1,555	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,555	50
United Kingdom	4,527	65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	80	145	4,672	151
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	233	0	0	80	0	313	313	10
Zaire	378	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	378	12
Subtotal Other	26,157	142	1,649	162	0	0	233	0	166	288	593	3,233	29,390	948
Total Imports	53,012	302	5,738	162	0	0	233	0	166	518	1,670	8,789	61,801	1,994
PAD District IV														
Other														
Canada	1,157	607	0	0	41	0	0	0	27	0	0	789	1,946	63
Subtotal Other	1,157	607	0	0	41	0	0	0	27	0	0	789	1,946	63
Total Imports	1,157	607	0	0	41	0	0	0	27	0	0	789	1,946	63

Table 19. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, January 1986 (continued)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin-ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod-ucts 2	Total Prod-ucts	Total Petro-leum	Total (Daily Average)
PAD District V														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	457	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	457	15
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Arab OPEC	457	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	457	15
Other OPEC														
Indonesia	1,996	0	0	0	47	30	0	16	1	0	0	94	2,090	67
Subtotal Other OPEC	1,996	0	0	0	47	30	0	16	1	0	0	94	2,090	67
Other														
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Australia	0	7	63	0	118	75	0	21	340	0	0	624	624	20
Brunei	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	592	417	0	0	95	0	0	50	4	8	0	574	1,166	38
China, People's Republic of	0	0	196	0	506	0	0	0	0	0	0	702	702	23
China, Taiwan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	102	102	102	3
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FD (W)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hawaiian Foreign TZ	0	0	0	0	118	93	0	50	261	0	1	523	523	17
Italy	0	0	0	0	152	0	0	0	0	0	0	152	152	5
Japan	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	205	0	0	0	0	37	0	242	242	8
Malaysia	621	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	621	20
Mexico	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	116	119	119	4
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Romania	0	0	0	275	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	275	275	9
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Other	1,213	426	259	275	1,194	168	0	121	605	45	219	3,312	4,525	146
Total Imports	3,666	426	259	275	1,241	198	0	137	606	45	219	3,406	7,072	228

1 Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

2 Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, waxes, asphalt, lubricants, pentanes plus, naphthas less than 400 degrees F, other oils greater than 400 degrees F and miscellaneous products.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 20. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, January 1986
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate) ¹	0	1,069	0	0	3,849	4,918
Natural Gas Liquids	13	39	1,286	0	126	1,464
Pentanes Plus	0	4	0	0	0	4
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	13	34	1,286	0	126	1,459
Ethane	0	9	0	0	0	9
Propane	5	17	1,236	0	51	1,308
Normal Butane	7	4	50	0	76	138
Isobutane	0	4	0	0	0	4
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	2	0	0	0	1	3
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	47	1,113	0	28	1,188
Kerosene	7	(s)	29	0	0	36
Distillate Fuel Oil	249	1	1,353	0	2,287	3,891
Residual Fuel Oil	216	0	2,879	0	3,438	6,534
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petrochem. Feedstock	34	12	34	2	7	89
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petrochem. Feedstock	(s)	0	253	0	0	254
Special Naphthas	4	14	9	2	1	30
Lubricants	204	14	339	(s)	34	592
Waxes	4	1	23	0	8	36
Petroleum Coke	56	34	4,986	0	2,140	7,216
Asphalt	1	1	(s)	1	1	3
Miscellaneous Products	178	1	5	(s)	4	188
Total Product Exports	968	164	12,309	5	8,076	21,523
Total Exports	968	1,232	12,309	5	11,925	26,440

¹ Exports of crude oil are prohibited by law, except to Canada. Crude oil shipped from the U.S. to its territories such as Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, and shipments to the Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone are not prohibited and are included in export statistics.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 21. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, January 1986
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate) ¹	0	1,069	0	0	3,849	4,918
Natural Gas Liquids	13	39	1,286	0	126	1,464
Pentanes Plus	0	4	0	0	0	4
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	13	34	1,286	0	126	1,459
Ethane	0	9	0	0	0	9
Propane	5	17	1,236	0	51	1,308
Normal Butane	7	4	50	0	76	138
Isobutane	0	4	0	0	0	4
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	2	0	0	0	1	3
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	47	1,113	0	28	1,188
Kerosene	7	(s)	29	0	0	36
Distillate Fuel Oil	249	1	1,353	0	2,287	3,891
Residual Fuel Oil	216	0	2,879	0	3,438	6,534
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petrochem. Feedstock	34	12	34	2	7	89
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petrochem. Feedstock	(s)	0	253	0	0	254
Special Naphthas	4	14	9	2	1	30
Lubricants	204	14	339	(s)	34	592
Waxes	4	1	23	0	8	36
Petroleum Coke	56	34	4,986	0	2,140	7,216
Asphalt	1	1	(s)	1	1	3
Miscellaneous Products	178	1	5	(s)	4	188
Total Product Exports	968	164	12,309	5	8,076	21,523
Total Exports	968	1,232	12,309	5	11,925	26,440

¹ Exports of crude oil are prohibited by law, except to Canada. Crude oil shipped from the U.S. to its territories such as Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, and shipments to the Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone are not prohibited and are included in export statistics.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 22. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, January 1986
(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Dist. Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Lubricants	Waxes	Petroleum Coke	Asphalt	Other 2	Total	Total (Daily Average)
Argentina	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	6	7	(s)
Australia	0	(s)	0	0	636	0	0	2	0	0	0	8	100	3
Bahamas	0	41	0	23	0	453	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	1,155	37
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,273	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	0	0	0	(s)	1,302	42
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	68	0	1	69	2
Canada	1,069	34	0	767	647	410	20	46	2	71	1	46	3,113	100
Chile	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	25	1
China (Taiwan)	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	11	1	3	0	1	16	1
Colombia	0	(s)	0	2	0	0	0	2	(s)	0	0	1	5	(s)
Costa Rica	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	9	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	22	1
Denmark	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	430	0	0	431	14
Dominican Republic	0	34	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)	0	0	(s)	36	1
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	1	1	(s)
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
El Salvador	0	12	0	31	91	0	0	3	(s)	0	0	(s)	138	4
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
France	0	0	0	81	14	345	0	1	0	147	0	59	208	7
French Pacific Isl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	439	14
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	4	0	0	86	3
Greece	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	85	0	(s)	205	7
Guatemala	0	71	0	0	96	0	0	6	0	0	(s)	29	(s)	(s)
Guinea	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	14	(s)
Honduras	0	12	0	0	0	0	1	1	(s)	0	0	1	528	17
Hong Kong	0	0	0	0	420	107	0	(s)	0	0	0	1	111	4
India	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	109	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Iran	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	1,013	0	102	1,116	36
Israel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	412	13
Ivory Coast	0	0	0	0	0	388	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	4164	134
Jamaica	0	20	0	0	4	1,312	(s)	14	3	993	(s)	40	1	(s)
Japan	0	0	0	239	1,562	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	235	8
Jordan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	(s)
Korea, Republic of	0	7	0	0	222	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	(s)
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	(s)
Lebanon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	(s)
Malaysia	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	1	0	0	1	3	(s)
Mexico	0	1,197	0	25	0	601	(s)	85	7	28	(s)	10	1,954	63
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	114	(s)	1,347	0	1	1,463	47
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	55	476	0	1	0	0	0	(s)	532	17
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0	141	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	142	5
Nigeria	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	9	(s)
Norway	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	95	0	(s)	97	3
Pacific Trust Terr.	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Panama	0	0	0	0	44	0	4	2	(s)	(s)	0	0	51	2
Peru	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)	(s)	0	1	3	(s)
Philippines	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	4	(s)	0	0	(s)	5	(s)
Puerto Rico	0	6	0	0	0	1	0	13	(s)	0	0	4	1,291	42
Rep. of South Africa	1,264	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	10	0	0	0	10	(s)
Saudi Arabia	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	4	(s)
Singapore	0	(s)	0	0	81	687	2	9	(s)	0	1	(s)	780	25

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 22. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, January 1986 (continued)

Destination (Thousand Barrels)	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Dist. Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Lubri- cants	Waxes	Petro- leum Coke	Asphalt	Other2	Total	Total (Daily Average)
Spain	0	2	0	0	0	642	0	(s)	0	1,167	0	165	1,977	64
Surinam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	(s)	0	0	1	3	(s)
Switzerland	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	(s)	3	(s)
Thailand	0	(s)	0	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	(s)	5	(s)
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	319	0	1	0	0	0	0	320	10
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	(s)	17	1
United Kingdom	0	1	0	0	(s)	0	0	96	(s)	141	(s)	2	240	8
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	66	0	0	0	0	66	2
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Venezuela	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	3	(s)	72	0	1	80	3
Virgin Islands	2,044	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	2,045	66
West Germany	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	3	(s)	33	(s)	47	84	3
Other	541	3	0	8	19	651	(s)	10	(s)	47	(s)	32	1,311	42
Total	4,918	1,459	0	1,191	3,891	6,534	30	592	36	7,216	3	572	26,440	853

1 Exports of crude oil are prohibited by law, except to Canada. Crude oil shipped from the U.S. to its territories such as Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, and shipments to the Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone are not prohibited and are included in export statistics.

2 Includes pentanes plus, kerosene, naphtha less than 400 degrees F, other oils greater than 400 degrees F and miscellaneous products.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 23. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, January 1986
(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Dist. Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Lubri-cants	Waxes	Petro-leum Coke	Asphalt	Other ²	Total	Total (Daily Average)
Argentina	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	6	7	(s)
Australia	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)	90	(s)	8	100	3
Bahamas	0	41	0	23	636	453	0	2	0	0	0	(s)	1,155	37
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	(s)	1,273	0	(s)	1,302	42
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	68	0	1	69	2
Canada	1,069	34	0	767	647	410	20	46	2	71	1	46	3,113	100
Chile	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	25	1
China (Taiwan)	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	11	1	3	0	1	16	1
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	(s)	0	0	1	5	(s)
Costa Rica	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	9	(s)	(s)	(s)	0	22	1
Denmark	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)	430	(s)	0	431	14
Dominican Republic	0	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	36	1
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	0	0	1	(s)	(s)
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	(s)	0	0	(s)	138	4
El Salvador	0	12	0	31	91	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)	147	0	59	208	7
France	0	0	0	81	14	345	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	439	14
French Pacific Isl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4	(s)
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	85	0	(s)	86	3
Greece	0	2	0	0	96	0	0	6	0	0	0	29	205	7
Guatemala	0	71	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Guinea	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	14	(s)
Honduras	0	12	0	0	420	107	1	1	0	0	0	1	528	17
Hong Kong	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	1	1	(s)
India	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	109	0	0	111	4
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iran	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	1,013	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Israel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	0	0	102	1,116	36
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Ivory Coast	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Jamaica	0	20	0	0	4	388	(s)	14	0	0	0	(s)	412	13
Japan	0	1	0	239	1,562	1,312	(s)	0	3	993	(s)	40	4,164	134
Jordan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	(s)
Korea, Republic of	0	7	0	0	222	0	0	3	(s)	(s)	0	3	235	8
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Lebanon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Malaysia	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	1	0	0	10	1,954	63
Mexico	0	1,197	0	25	0	601	(s)	85	(s)	28	(s)	1	1,463	47
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	114	0	1,347	0	(s)	532	17
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	55	476	0	1	0	0	0	(s)	142	5
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0	141	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	1	9	(s)
Nigeria	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	95	0	(s)	97	3
Norway	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Pacific Trust Terr.	0	(s)	0	0	44	0	0	2	(s)	0	0	(s)	51	2
Panama	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	3	(s)
Peru	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	(s)	0	0	(s)	5	(s)
Philippines	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	13	(s)	0	0	(s)	1,291	42
Puerto Rico	1,264	6	0	0	0	1	0	1	(s)	0	0	4	10	(s)
Rep. of South Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	10	0	0	0	4	(s)
Saudi Arabia	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	4	(s)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 23. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, January 1980
(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Dist. Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Lubri-cants	Waxes	Petro-leum Coke	Asphalt	Other2	Total	Total (Daily Average)
Singapore	0	(s)	0	0	81	687	2	9	(s)	0	1	(s)	780	25
Spain	0	2	0	0	0	642	0	(s)	0	1,167	0	165	1,977	64
Surinam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	(s)	0	0	1	3	(s)
Switzerland	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	(s)	3	(s)
Thailand	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	(s)	5	(s)
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	3	0	319	0	1	0	0	0	0	320	10
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	(s)	17	1
United Kingdom	0	1	0	0	(s)	0	0	96	(s)	141	(s)	2	240	8
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	66	0	0	0	0	66	2
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Venezuela	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	3	(s)	72	0	1	80	3
Virgin Islands	2,044	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	2,045	66
West Germany	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	3	(s)	33	(s)	47	84	3
Other	541	3	0	8	19	651	(s)	10	(s)	47	(s)	32	1,311	42
Total	4,918	1,459	0	1,191	3,891	6,534	30	592	36	7,216	3	572	26,440	853

1 Exports of crude oil are prohibited by law, except to Canada. Crude oil shipped from the U.S. to its territories such as Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, and shipments to the Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone are not prohibited and are included in export statistics.

2 Includes pentanes plus, kerosene, naphtha less than 400 degrees F, other oils greater than 400 degrees F and miscellaneous products.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, January 31, 1986
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III				PAD Dist. IV		PAD Dist. V	United States	
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total			Rocky Mt.	West Coast
Crude Oil (incl. lease condensate)																	
Refinery	--	--	11,580	--	--	--	--	13,633	--	--	--	--	--	43,630	1,831	22,335	93,009
Tank Farms and Pipelines	--	--	1,226	--	--	--	--	60,737	--	--	--	--	--	90,673	9,702	25,403	187,741
Leases	--	--	59	--	--	--	--	1,727	--	--	--	--	--	17,308	1,390	1,242	21,726
Strategic Petroleum Reserve ¹	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	494,392	0	0	494,392
Alaskan In-Transit	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	0	0	29,422	29,422
Total	--	--	12,865	--	--	--	--	76,097	--	--	--	--	--	646,003	12,923	78,402	826,290
Total Stocks, All Oils (excl. Crude Oil)																	
Refinery	42,905	3,387	46,292	992	36,868	7,893	14,713	60,466	10,431	76,223	47,918	5,697	1,242	141,511	12,318	63,151	323,738
Bulk Terminal	--	--	111,417	--	--	--	--	71,852	--	--	--	--	--	54,747	3,383	26,232	267,631
Pipeline	--	--	26,779	--	--	--	--	34,367	--	--	--	--	--	43,478	2,556	4,826	112,006
Natural Gas Processing Plant	157	49	206	0	611	35	1,127	1,773	1,028	3,250	1,370	62	131	5,841	199	102	8,121
Total	--	--	184,694	--	--	--	--	168,458	--	--	--	--	--	245,577	18,456	94,311	711,496
Pentanes Plus																	
Refinery	25	0	25	0	85	68	122	275	134	249	103	0	2	488	2	50	840
Bulk Terminal	--	--	40	--	--	--	--	1,574	--	--	--	--	--	1,789	1	4	3,408
Pipeline	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	461	--	--	--	--	--	1,446	73	5	1,985
Natural Gas Processing Plant	3	14	17	0	59	7	237	303	204	330	359	21	19	933	76	21	1,350
Total	--	--	82	--	--	--	--	2,613	--	--	--	--	--	4,656	152	80	7,583
Liquefied Petroleum Gases																	
Refinery	752	19	771	205	1,682	220	491	2,598	1,397	1,507	1,444	28	21	4,397	297	676	8,739
Bulk Terminal	--	--	1,601	--	--	--	--	8,835	--	--	--	--	--	28,118	65	1,416	40,035
Pipeline	--	--	1,397	--	--	--	--	5,041	--	--	--	--	--	7,980	432	0	14,850
Natural Gas Processing Plant	154	35	189	0	549	28	890	1,467	809	2,918	1,010	37	112	4,886	122	81	6,745
Total	--	--	3,958	--	--	--	--	17,941	--	--	--	--	--	45,381	916	2,173	70,369
Ethane																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	1	20	0	21	64	196	0	0	0	260	0	0	281
Bulk Terminal	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	900	--	--	--	--	--	7,390	0	0	8,290
Pipeline	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	1,245	--	--	--	--	--	2,699	140	0	4,084
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	27	0	226	253	79	735	80	1	15	910	1	0	1,164
Total	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	2,419	--	--	--	--	--	11,259	141	0	13,819

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, January 31, 1986 (continued)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II				PAD District III				PAD Dist. V		
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okl., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total
Propane														
Refinery	478	7	485	5	1,021	37	146	1,209	674	486	530	4	3	1,697
Bulk Terminal	--	--	1,431	--	--	--	--	5,595	--	--	--	--	--	14,096
Pipeline	--	--	1,210	--	--	--	--	2,544	--	--	--	--	--	3,778
Natural Gas Processing Plant	114	29	143	0	465	19	390	874	471	1,013	518	16	57	2,075
Total	--	--	3,269	--	--	--	--	10,222	--	--	--	--	--	21,646
Normal Butane														
Refinery	268	12	280	144	360	86	215	805	404	444	666	7	12	1,533
Bulk Terminal	--	--	168	--	--	--	--	1,568	--	--	--	--	--	4,238
Pipeline	--	--	187	--	--	--	--	830	--	--	--	--	--	1,080
Natural Gas Processing Plant	39	4	43	0	32	9	220	261	212	567	220	9	33	1,041
Total	--	--	678	--	--	--	--	3,464	--	--	--	--	--	7,892
Isobutane														
Refinery	6	0	6	56	300	77	130	563	255	381	248	17	6	907
Bulk Terminal	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	772	--	--	--	--	--	2,394
Pipeline	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	422	--	--	--	--	--	423
Natural Gas Processing Plant	1	2	3	0	25	0	54	79	47	603	192	11	7	860
Total	--	--	11	--	--	--	--	1,836	--	--	--	--	--	4,584
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol														
Refinery	0	0	0	0	130	28	3	161	1	180	115	0	2	298
Total	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	161	--	--	--	--	--	298
Unfinished Oils														
Refinery														
Naphtha and Lighter	3,142	264	3,406	51	2,313	132	1,140	3,636	566	9,576	5,342	160	20	15,664
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	2,891	34	2,925	0	1,242	7	502	1,751	615	5,641	2,532	57	43	8,888
Heavy Gas Oils	4,922	238	5,160	115	3,866	337	1,161	5,479	554	7,705	7,506	362	88	16,215
Residuum	1,378	149	1,527	3	2,987	7	1,141	4,138	535	6,084	3,786	102	0	10,507
Total	12,333	685	13,018	169	10,408	483	3,944	15,004	2,270	29,006	19,166	681	151	51,274
														23,814
														105,123

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, January 31, 1986 (continued)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III				PAD District IV			United States	
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okl., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.		West Coast
Motor Gasoline Blending Components																	
Refinery	4,373	87	4,460	29	4,259	743	1,722	6,753	1,225	8,519	5,452	178	282	15,656	2,090	7,486	36,445
Bulk Terminal	--	--	113	--	--	--	--	296	--	--	--	--	--	697	0	4	1,110
Pipeline	--	--	39	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	0	0	0	40
Total	--	--	4,612	--	--	--	--	7,050	--	--	--	--	--	16,353	2,090	7,490	37,595
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	25	0	12	37	0	0	202	0	0	202	0	24	263
Total	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	37	--	--	--	--	--	202	0	24	263
Total Finished Motor Gasoline																	
Refinery	8,661	576	9,237	107	6,352	2,048	2,659	11,166	1,866	11,344	5,629	1,043	229	20,111	2,428	8,856	51,798
Bulk Terminal	--	--	38,780	--	--	--	--	31,094	--	--	--	--	--	11,125	2,033	13,148	96,180
Pipeline	--	--	13,810	--	--	--	--	17,388	--	--	--	--	--	18,827	1,250	2,199	53,474
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	--	--	61,827	--	--	--	--	59,648	--	--	--	--	--	50,063	5,711	24,203	201,452
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline																	
Refinery	3,450	234	3,684	34	2,398	977	1,343	4,752	839	4,487	1,824	399	120	7,669	1,323	3,318	20,746
Bulk Terminal	--	--	15,454	--	--	--	--	14,798	--	--	--	--	--	4,494	1,092	5,639	41,477
Pipeline	--	--	4,207	--	--	--	--	7,158	--	--	--	--	--	6,501	676	797	19,339
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	--	--	23,345	--	--	--	--	26,708	--	--	--	--	--	18,664	3,091	9,754	81,562
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline																	
Refinery	5,211	342	5,553	73	3,954	1,071	1,316	6,414	1,027	6,857	3,805	644	109	12,442	1,105	5,538	31,052
Bulk Terminal	--	--	23,326	--	--	--	--	16,296	--	--	--	--	--	6,631	941	7,509	54,703
Pipeline	--	--	9,603	--	--	--	--	10,230	--	--	--	--	--	12,326	574	1,402	34,135
Total	--	--	38,482	--	--	--	--	32,940	--	--	--	--	--	31,399	2,620	14,449	119,890
Finished Aviation Gasoline																	
Refinery	46	0	46	0	61	4	9	74	80	361	126	0	0	567	56	233	976
Bulk Terminal	--	--	360	--	--	--	--	318	--	--	--	--	--	78	12	304	1,072
Pipeline	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	25	--	--	--	--	--	5	0	0	30
Total	--	--	406	--	--	--	--	417	--	--	--	--	--	650	68	537	2,078

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, January 31, 1986 (continued)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II				PAD District III				PAD Dist. IV		PAD Dist. V	United States		
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico			Total	
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel																	
Refinery	147	0	147	0	418	76	60	554	259	658	460	135	95	1,607	319	903	3,530
Bulk Terminal	--	--	899	--	--	--	--	211	--	--	--	--	--	109	5	498	1,722
Pipeline	--	--	49	--	--	--	--	71	--	--	--	--	--	679	137	346	1,282
Total	--	--	1,095	--	--	--	--	836	--	--	--	--	--	2,395	461	1,747	6,534
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel																	
Refinery	1,730	0	1,730	0	1,177	68	714	1,959	282	3,234	2,578	6	37	6,137	333	2,921	13,080
Bulk Terminal	--	--	3,100	--	--	--	--	3,625	--	--	--	--	--	1,793	144	1,804	10,466
Pipeline	--	--	2,921	--	--	--	--	2,771	--	--	--	--	--	4,957	182	736	11,567
Total	--	--	7,751	--	--	--	--	8,355	--	--	--	--	--	12,887	659	5,461	35,113
Kerosene																	
Refinery	261	102	363	30	362	46	258	696	56	455	385	57	3	956	3	164	2,182
Bulk Terminal	--	--	2,640	--	--	--	--	808	--	--	--	--	--	573	27	79	4,127
Pipeline	--	--	362	--	--	--	--	255	--	--	--	--	--	421	0	0	1,038
Total	--	--	3,365	--	--	--	--	1,759	--	--	--	--	--	1,950	30	243	7,347
Distillate Fuel Oils																	
Refinery	8,225	408	8,633	57	5,963	1,896	2,773	10,689	997	8,607	4,805	878	142	15,429	1,849	5,116	41,716
Bulk Terminal	--	--	38,775	--	--	--	--	19,345	--	--	--	--	--	5,330	848	5,860	70,158
Pipeline	--	--	8,099	--	--	--	--	8,259	--	--	--	--	--	8,986	482	1,342	27,168
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Total	--	--	55,507	--	--	--	--	38,293	--	--	--	--	--	29,747	3,179	12,318	139,044
Residual Fuel Oils																	
Refinery	2,901	75	2,976	33	1,729	238	165	2,165	623	4,533	2,895	152	10	8,213	466	8,091	21,911
Bulk Terminal	--	--	18,511	--	--	--	--	1,664	--	--	--	--	--	3,735	0	2,033	25,943
Pipeline	--	--	102	--	--	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	0	0	131	233
Total	--	--	21,589	--	--	--	--	3,829	--	--	--	--	--	11,948	466	10,255	48,087
Naphtha < 400 Deg. Petro. Feedstock																	
Refinery	194	0	194	0	242	0	54	296	37	805	178	0	0	1,020	0	99	1,609
Total	194	0	194	0	242	0	54	296	37	805	178	0	0	1,020	0	99	1,609
Other Oils > 400 Deg. Petro. Feedstock																	
Refinery	4	0	4	0	34	0	0	34	305	689	274	4	0	1,272	6	109	1,425
Total	4	0	4	0	34	0	0	34	305	689	274	4	0	1,272	6	109	1,425

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, January 31, 1986 (continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II				PAD District III				PAD District IV		United States			
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico		Total		
Special Naphthas	692	42	734	0	161	0	127	288	143	957	75	194	0	1,369	4	199	2,594
	--	--	670	--	--	--	--	361	--	--	--	--	--	42	0	30	1,103
	--	--	1,404	--	--	--	--	649	--	--	--	--	--	1,411	4	229	3,697
Lubricants	275	960	1,235	0	667	0	264	931	45	2,932	1,333	685	0	4,995	2	471	7,634
	--	--	2,461	--	--	--	--	943	--	--	--	--	--	631	4	748	4,787
	--	--	3,696	--	--	--	--	1,874	--	--	--	--	--	5,626	6	1,219	12,421
Waxes	0	79	79	0	8	0	43	51	38	192	118	14	0	362	6	88	586
	--	--	79	--	--	--	--	51	--	--	--	--	--	362	6	88	586
Petroleum Coke	655	0	655	0	269	570	218	1,057	1	584	1,703	16	0	2,304	111	1,910	6,037
	655	0	655	0	269	570	218	1,057	1	584	1,703	16	0	2,304	111	1,910	6,037
Asphalt and Road Oil	1,545	330	1,875	362	2,625	1,397	1,074	5,458	630	1,030	691	1,613	268	4,232	2,328	1,752	15,645
	--	--	3,001	--	--	--	--	2,751	--	--	--	--	--	546	241	225	6,764
	--	--	4,876	--	--	--	--	8,209	--	--	--	--	--	4,778	2,569	1,977	22,409
Miscellaneous Products	86	24	110	0	211	8	1	220	42	381	186	13	0	622	5	187	1,144
	--	--	466	--	--	--	--	27	--	--	--	--	--	181	3	79	756
	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	95	--	--	--	--	--	177	0	67	339
	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	15	0	1	4	0	20	1	0	24
	--	--	576	--	--	--	--	345	--	--	--	--	--	1,000	9	333	2,263
Total Stocks, All Oils	--	--	197,559	--	--	--	--	244,555	--	--	--	--	--	891,580	31,379	172,713	1,537,786

1 Includes 33,879 thousand barrels of domestic crude oil.
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

State	Leaded Motor Gasoline	Unleaded Motor Gasoline	Kerosene	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil
PAD District I Total	19,138	28,879	3,003	47,408	21,487
Connecticut	485	685	44	2,379	782
Delaware, D.C., Maryland	702	1,572	262	3,056	1,464
Florida	2,323	3,943	176	1,784	1,138
Georgia	1,477	1,708	54	1,115	124
Maine	339	677	84	1,678	541
Massachusetts	796	1,222	70	3,099	830
New Hampshire, Vermont	99	157	w	487	116
New Jersey	3,229	5,763	312	13,950	8,566
New York	2,367	3,519	564	6,687	4,832
North Carolina	1,529	1,702	357	1,597	296
Pennsylvania	2,759	4,121	611	5,677	1,318
Rhode Island	594	674	w	1,508	185
South Carolina	800	1,133	101	976	345
Virginia	1,457	1,821	246	3,247	895
West Virginia	182	182	27	168	55
PAD District II Total	19,550	22,710	1,504	30,034	3,829
Illinois	3,531	4,707	300	4,973	1,253
Indiana	2,402	2,949	205	4,379	436
Iowa	856	588	w	1,399	w
Kansas	1,294	1,277	36	1,864	72
Kentucky	852	1,089	81	979	415
Michigan	1,843	2,452	150	2,186	230
Minnesota	1,580	1,536	w	2,721	107
Missouri	723	732	w	880	w
Nebraska	346	204	0	538	0
North & South Dakota	440	349	0	1,217	w
Ohio	2,349	3,383	368	4,907	506
Oklahoma	928	928	228	1,751	141
Tennessee	1,211	1,424	37	742	216
Wisconsin	1,195	1,092	w	1,498	152
PAD District III Total	12,163	19,073	1,529	20,759	11,948
Alabama	807	1,024	37	418	184
Arkansas	171	302	w	198	12
Louisiana	1,712	3,719	427	5,191	4,370
Mississippi	1,215	1,658	13	1,714	460
New Mexico	275	243	w	275	10
Texas	7,983	12,127	1,044	12,963	6,912
PAD District IV Total	2,415	2,046	30	2,697	466
Colorado	801	704	2	450	37
Idaho	221	116	0	163	0
Montana	577	481	w	788	104
Utah	414	321	1	605	210
Wyoming	402	424	w	691	115
PAD District V Total	8,957	13,047	243	10,976	10,124
Alaska	460	289	w	1,036	w
Arizona	286	383	w	259	0
California	4,778	8,403	116	5,865	7,279
Hawaii	139	320	0	279	w
Nevada	164	255	w	128	w
Oregon	1,154	1,194	w	1,315	241
Washington	1,976	2,203	w	2,094	1,359
United States Total	62,223	85,755	6,309	111,874	47,854

w = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 26. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge Between PAD Districts, January 1986
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to					From II to					From III to					From IV to					From V to				
	II	III	V	I	III	IV	I	III	IV	V	I	II	IV	V	II	III	V	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
Crude Oil	0	0	0	0	0	48	2,047	779	0	290	37,405	0	0	0	8,784	2,091	0	1,575	0	16,304	0	0	0	0	0
Petroleum Products	9,393	31	0	0	0	2,949	4,308	2,600	0	91,725	27,300	0	1,740	1,334	1,124	1,211	0	0	0	35	0	0	0	0	0
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	0	0	0	144	0	0	0	981	0	0	0	72	148	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	0	0	1,038	2,218	94	0	3,153	6,238	0	0	0	689	976	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,924	0	0	0	65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Blending Components																									
Motor Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	92	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	6,494	0	0	0	0	1,318	1,187	1,452	0	45,121	13,610	0	806	260	0	875	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	2,850	0	0	0	0	314	463	609	0	13,966	4,761	0	511	139	0	512	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	3,644	0	0	0	0	1,004	724	843	0	31,155	8,849	0	295	121	0	363	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	155	54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	122	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	531	13	0	267	102	0	76	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	492	0	0	0	0	46	0	881	0	9,966	3,847	0	316	5	0	63	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	111	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	1,058	72	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	2,127	0	0	0	0	263	293	164	0	27,828	2,229	0	220	206	0	197	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	116	316	0	0	627	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro.																									
Feedstock Use	9	0	0	0	0	44	21	0	0	29	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	393	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	8	31	0	0	0	47	29	0	0	556	176	0	66	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	0	0	0	0	0
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	0	0	77	0	0	0	133	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	151	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total All Products	9,393	31	0	0	0	2,997	6,355	3,379	0	92,015	64,705	0	1,740	10,118	3,215	1,211	1,575	0	16,339	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 27. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline Between PAD Districts, January 1986
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to			From III to			From IV to			From V to		
	II	III	I	I	III	IV	I	II	IV	V	II	III	V	III	IV
Crude Oil	0	0	0	25	2,047	779	0	37,405	0	0	8,784	2,091	0	208	0
Petroleum Products	6,592	0	2,466	3,942	2,600	72,939	25,081	0	1,464	1,334	1,211	1,211	0	0	0
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	144	0	0	981	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	1,038	2,218	94	2,784	6,238	0	0	0	689	976	0	0	0
Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	4,752	0	1,169	1,187	1,452	36,191	12,836	0	806	260	0	0	875	0	0
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	1,941	0	276	463	609	11,827	4,487	0	511	139	0	0	512	0	0
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	2,811	0	893	724	843	24,364	8,349	0	295	121	0	0	363	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	12	0	0	0	9	35	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	267	102	0	0	76	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	327	0	28	0	881	8,082	3,134	0	171	5	0	0	63	0	0
Kerosene	35	0	0	100	0	929	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	1,466	0	231	293	164	24,599	1,821	0	220	206	0	0	197	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total All Products	6,592	0	2,491	5,989	3,379	72,939	62,486	0	1,464	10,118	3,215	1,211	208	0	0

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 28. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Tanker and Barge Between PAD Districts, January 1986
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to			From III to			From V to		
	II	III	V	I	III	V	I	New Eng	Cent Atl	Low Atl	II	V
Crude Oil	0	0	0	23	0	0	290	0	290	0	1,575	0
Petroleum Products	2,801	31	0	483	366	0	18,786	1,423	4,358	13,005	2,219	276
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	0	0	0	369	0	0	369	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,924	409	1,420	95	0	65
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	92	0	0	92	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	1,742	0	0	149	0	0	8,930	53	673	8,204	774	0
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	909	0	0	38	0	0	2,139	0	64	2,075	274	0
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	833	0	0	111	0	0	6,791	53	609	6,129	500	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	120	0	54	66	7	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	122	0	0	0	0	0	212	0	0	212	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	165	0	0	18	0	0	1,884	204	456	1,224	713	145
Kerosene	76	0	0	0	0	0	129	0	47	82	61	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	661	0	0	32	0	0	3,229	510	899	1,820	408	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	116	316	0	627	0	328	299	3	0
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feedstock Use	9	0	0	44	21	0	29	0	0	29	20	0
Special Naphthas	10	0	0	0	0	0	393	140	86	167	19	0
Lubricants	8	31	0	47	29	0	556	85	340	131	176	66
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	8	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	77	0	0	133	0	0	133	38	0
Miscellaneous Products	8	0	0	0	0	0	151	22	47	82	0	0
Total All Products	2,801	31	0	506	366	0	19,076	1,423	4,648	13,005	2,219	276

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 29. Net Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge Between PAD Districts, January 1986
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			PAD District III			PAD District IV			PAD District V		
	Receipts into PADD I	Shipments from PADD I	Net Receipts PADD I	Receipts into PADD II	Shipments from PADD II	Net Receipts PADD II	Receipts into PADD III	Shipments from PADD III	Net Receipts PADD III	Receipts into PADD IV	Shipments from PADD IV	Net Receipts PADD IV	Receipts into PADD V	Shipments from PADD V	Net Receipts PADD V
Crude Oil	1,913	0	1,913	46,189	2,874	43,315	20,442	37,695	-17,253	779	10,875	-10,096	0	17,879	-17,879
Petroleum Products	94,674	9,424	85,250	38,027	9,857	28,170	5,498	120,765	-115,267	2,600	3,669	-1,069	2,951	35	2,916
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	0	144	909	292	981	-689	0	220	-220	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	4,191	0	4,191	6,927	3,350	3,577	3,194	9,391	-6,197	94	1,665	-1,571	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	1,924	0	1,924	0	0	0	0	1,989	-1,989	0	0	0	65	0	65
Blending Components	92	0	92	0	0	0	0	92	-92	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	46,439	6,494	39,945	20,364	3,957	16,407	1,187	59,537	-58,350	1,452	1,135	317	1,681	0	1,681
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	14,280	2,850	11,430	7,750	1,386	6,364	463	19,238	-18,775	609	651	-42	1,023	0	1,023
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	32,159	3,644	28,515	12,614	2,571	10,043	724	40,299	-39,575	843	484	359	658	0	658
Finished Aviation Gasoline	155	12	143	66	9	57	0	209	-209	9	0	9	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	531	122	409	237	0	237	0	811	-811	0	178	-178	343	0	343
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	10,012	492	9,520	4,344	927	3,417	0	14,129	-14,129	881	68	813	379	0	379
Kerosene	1,058	111	947	183	100	83	100	1,130	-1,030	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	28,091	2,127	25,964	4,562	720	3,842	293	30,277	-29,984	164	403	-239	417	0	417
Residual Fuel Oil	743	0	743	3	432	-429	316	630	-314	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro.	73	9	64	29	65	-36	21	49	-28	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feedstock Use	393	10	383	29	0	29	0	412	-412	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	603	39	564	184	76	108	95	798	-703	0	0	0	66	35	31
Lubricants	8	0	8	0	0	0	0	8	-8	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waxes	210	0	210	38	77	-39	0	171	-171	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	151	8	143	8	0	8	0	151	-151	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	151	8	143	8	0	8	0	151	-151	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total All Products	96,587	9,424	87,163	84,216	12,731	71,485	25,940	158,460	-132,520	3,379	14,544	-11,165	2,951	17,914	-14,963

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III					PAD			United States
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Dak.	Okl., Kans., Mo.	Texas Gulf Coast	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Dist. IV Rocky Mt.	Dist. V West Coast	
Residual Fuel Oil	4,080	113	4,193	115	2,384	237	246	2,982	822	4,320	4,220	293	11	9,666	322	11,769	28,932
0.00 to 0.30% Sulfur	761	33	794	0	152	0	0	152	83	202	330	116	11	742	45	759	2,492
0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	1,871	0	1,871	98	234	0	171	503	475	375	354	128	0	1,332	6	2,119	5,831
Greater than 1.00% Sulfur	1,448	80	1,528	17	1,998	237	75	2,327	264	3,743	3,536	49	0	7,592	271	8,891	20,609

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 31. Stocks of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content by PAD District, January 1986
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III					PAD			United States
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Dak.	Okl., Kans., Mo.	Texas Gulf Coast	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Dist. IV Rocky Mt.	Dist. V West Coast	
Residual Fuel Oil -- 0.00 to 0.30% Sulfur	430	62	492	0	65	0	0	65	69	55	37	9	10	180	126	526	1,389
Refinery	--	--	5,362	--	--	--	--	220	--	--	--	--	--	68	0	0	5,650
Bulk Terminal	--	--	5,854	--	--	--	--	285	--	--	--	--	--	248	126	526	7,039
Residual Fuel Oil -- 0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	1,398	0	1,398	30	342	4	125	501	142	434	563	61	0	1,200	41	1,562	4,702
Refinery	--	--	6,212	--	--	--	--	286	--	--	--	--	--	1,938	0	537	8,973
Bulk Terminal	--	--	7,610	--	--	--	--	787	--	--	--	--	--	3,138	41	2,099	13,675
Residual Fuel Oil -- Greater than 1.00% Sulfur	1,073	13	1,086	3	1,322	234	40	1,599	412	4,044	2,295	82	0	6,833	299	6,003	15,820
Refinery	--	--	6,937	--	--	--	--	1,158	--	--	--	--	--	1,729	0	1,496	11,320
Bulk Terminal	--	--	8,023	--	--	--	--	2,757	--	--	--	--	--	8,562	299	7,499	27,140

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 32. Movements of Residual Fuel Oil by Tanker and Barge Between PAD Districts, by Sulfur Content, January 1986
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to			From III to					From V to		
	II	III	V	I	III	V	I	New Eng	Cent Atl	Low Atl	II	I	II	III
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	116	316	0	627	0	328	299	3	0	0	0
0.00 to 0.30% Sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	185	0	185	0	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater Than 1.00% Sulfur	0	0	0	116	316	0	442	0	143	299	3	0	0	0

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 33. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content by Country of Origin, January 1986
(Thousand Barrels)

Country	Residual Fuel Oil			
	0.00 to 0.30%	0.31 to 1.00%	Greater Than 1.00%	Total
Arab OPEC				
Algeria	2,101	0	0	2,101
Iraq	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	0	0	0	0
Libya	0	0	0	0
Qatar	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Arab OPEC	2,101	0	0	2,101
Other OPEC				
Ecuador	182	0	428	610
Gabon	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	0	0	1	1
Iran	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	865	0	2,877	3,742
Subtotal Other OPEC	1,047	0	3,306	4,353
Other				
Angola	338	0	0	338
Australia	250	65	25	340
Bahamas	964	0	842	1,906
Bolivia	0	0	0	0
Brazil	309	107	0	416
Brunei	0	0	0	0
Canada	126	180	213	519
Congo	0	0	0	0
Egypt	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	0
Ghana	0	0	0	0
Liberia	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	0	0	0	0
Mexico	271	0	610	881
Netherlands	0	238	0	238
Netherlands Antilles	503	0	751	1,254
Norway	0	0	0	0
Oman	0	0	0	0
People's Republic of China	0	0	0	0
Peru	210	0	0	210
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0
Romania	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	71	0	71
Syria	0	0	0	0
Trinidad	0	0	0	0
Tunisia	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	898	1,956	1,384	4,238
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0
Zaire	0	0	0	0
Other Western Hemisphere	609	646	310	1,565
Other Eastern Hemisphere	690	381	106	1,177

(Thousand Barrels)

Country	Residual Fuel Oil			Total
	0.00 to 0.30%	0.31 to 1.00%	Greater Than 1.00%	
Other				
Subtotal Other	5,168	3,644	4,241	13,053
Total Imports	8,316	3,644	7,547	19,507

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

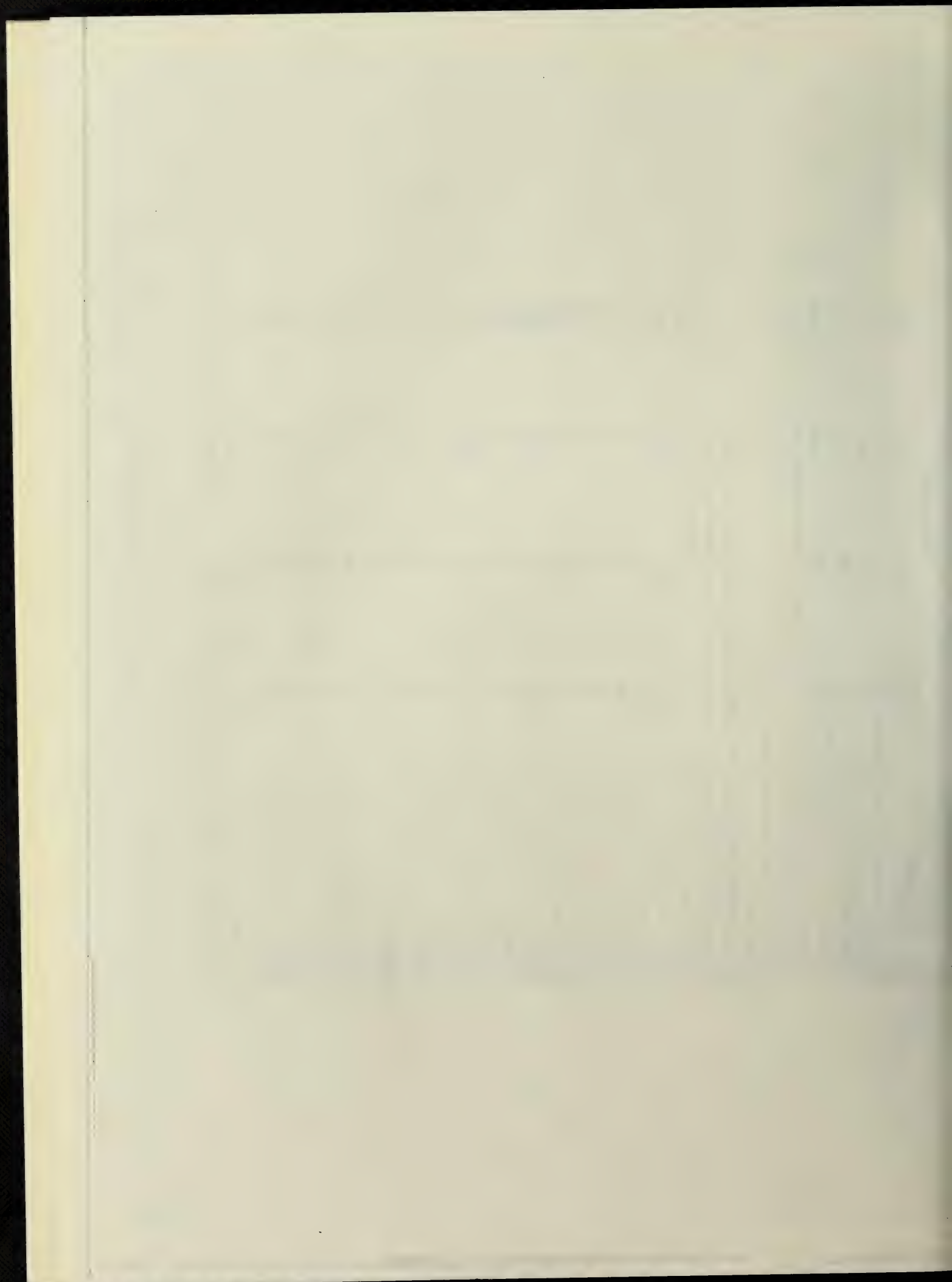
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 34. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content by State of Entry, January 1986
(Thousand Barrels)

State	Residual Fuel Oil			Total
	0.00 to 0.30%	0.31 to 1.00%	Greater Than 1.00%	
PAD District I	8,034	3,236	7,383	18,653
Florida	0	38	462	500
Georgia	188	0	137	325
Maine	233	0	767	1,000
Massachusetts	0	478	1,803	2,281
New Hampshire	0	0	99	99
New Jersey	1,355	1,262	310	2,927
New York	5,353	1,090	1,899	8,342
North Carolina	0	0	469	469
Pennsylvania	685	362	0	1,047
Rhode Island	219	0	0	219
South Carolina	0	0	214	214
Vermont	1	6	19	26
Virginia	0	0	1,204	1,204
PAD District II	32	16	7	55
Michigan	32	16	7	55
PAD District III	0	166	0	166
Texas	0	166	0	166
PAD District IV	0	6	21	27
Idaho	0	6	0	6
Montana	0	0	21	21
PAD District V	250	220	136	606
California	250	0	0	250
Hawaii	0	220	132	352
Washington	0	0	4	4
All PAD Districts	8,316	3,644	7,547	19,507

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.



Appendices





Appendix A

District Descriptions and Maps

The following are the Refining Districts which make up the Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts.

PAD District I

East Coast: District of Columbia and the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and the following counties of the State of New York: Cayuga, Tompkins, Chemung and all counties east and north thereof. Also the following counties in the State of Pennsylvania: Bradford, Sullivan, Columbia, Montour, Northumberland, Dauphin, York, and all counties east thereof.

Appalachian #1: The State of West Virginia and those parts of the States of Pennsylvania and New York not included in the East Coast District.

PAD District II

Appalachian #2: The following counties of the State of Ohio: Erie, Huron, Crawford, Marion, Delaware, Franklin, Pickaway, Ross, Pike, Scioto, and all counties east thereof.

Indiana—Illinois—Kentucky: The States of Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Michigan, and that part of the State of Ohio not included in the Appalachian District.

Minnesota—Wisconsin—North and South Dakota: The States of Minnesota, Wisconsin, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

Oklahoma—Kansas—Missouri: The States of Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and Iowa.

PAD District III

Texas Inland: The State of Texas except the Texas Gulf Coast District.

Texas Gulf Coast: The following counties of the State of Texas: Newton, Orange, Jefferson, Jasper, Tyler, Hardin, Liberty, Chambers, Polk, San Jacinto, Montgomery, Harris, Galveston, Waller, Fort Bend, Brazoria, Wharton, Matagorda, Jackson, Victoria, Calhoun, Refugio, Aransas, San Patricio, Nueces, Kleberg, Kenedy, Willacy, and Cameron.

Louisiana Gulf Coast: The following Parishes of the State of Louisiana: Vernon, Rapides, Avoyelles, Pointe Coupee, West Feliciana, East Feliciana, Saint Helena, Tangipahoa, Washington, and all Parishes south thereof. Also the following counties of the State of Mississippi: Pearl River, Stone, George, Hancock, Harrison, and Jackson. Also the following counties of the State of Alabama: Mobile and Baldwin.

North Louisiana-Arkansas: The State of Arkansas and those parts of the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama not included in the Louisiana Gulf Coast District.

New Mexico: The State of New Mexico.

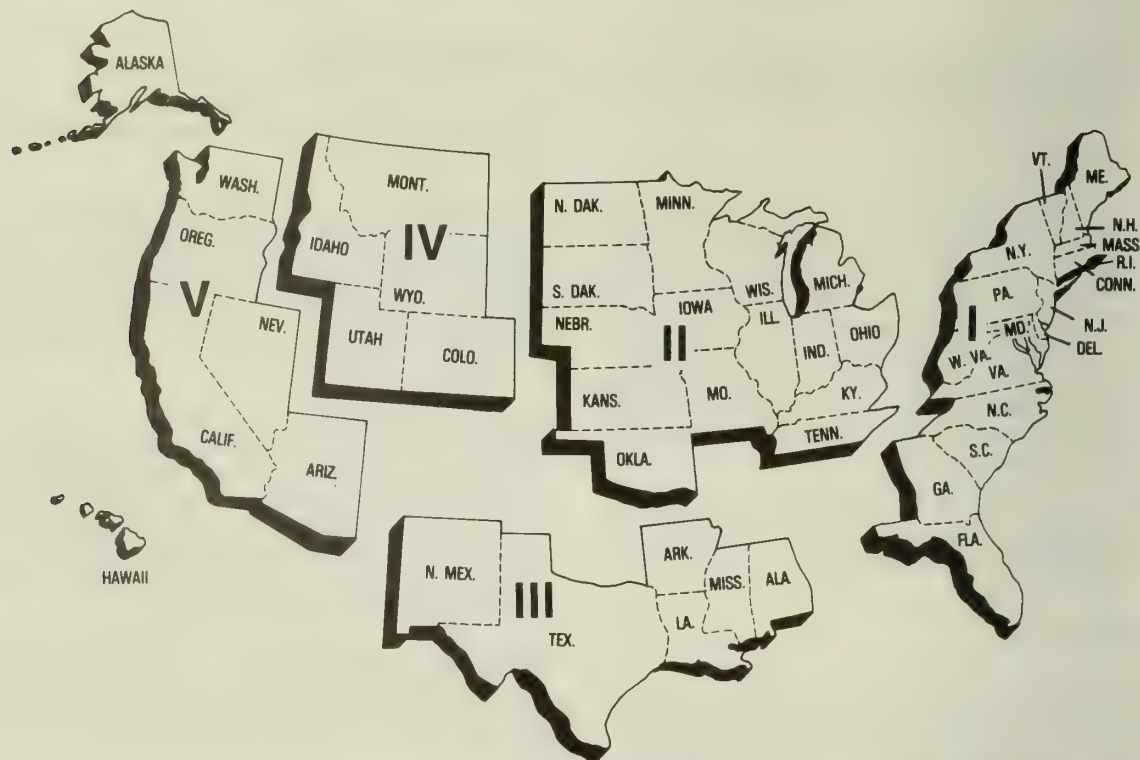
PAD District IV

Rocky Mountain: The States of Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, and Colorado.

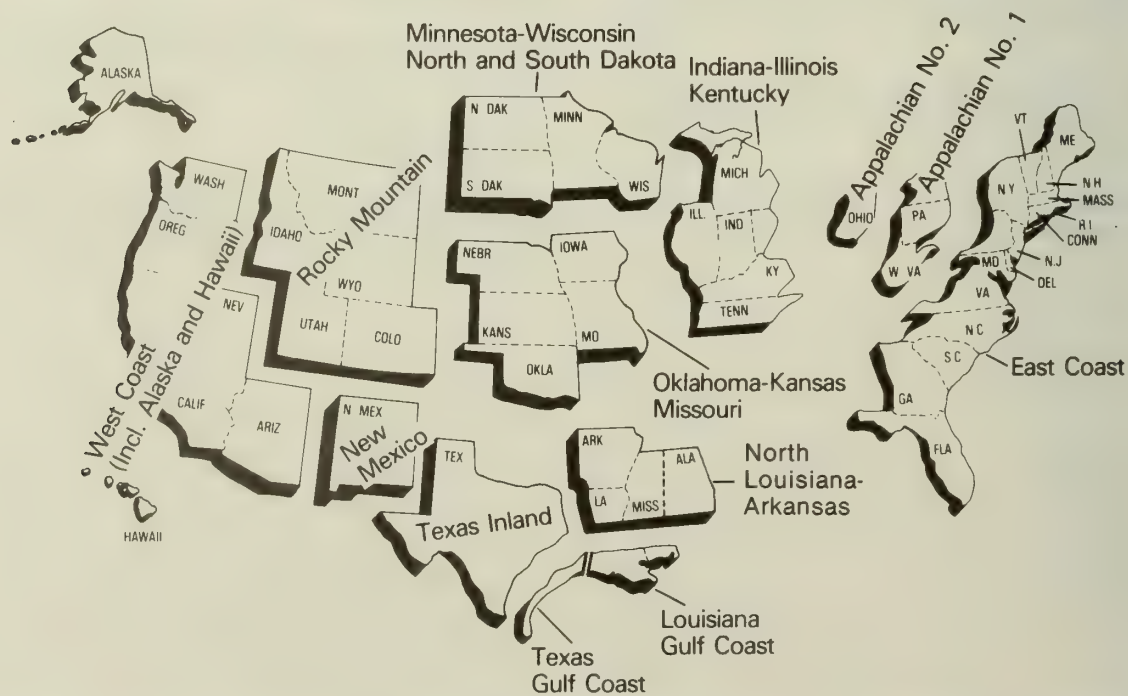
PAD District V

West Coast: The States of Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Arizona, Alaska, and Hawaii.

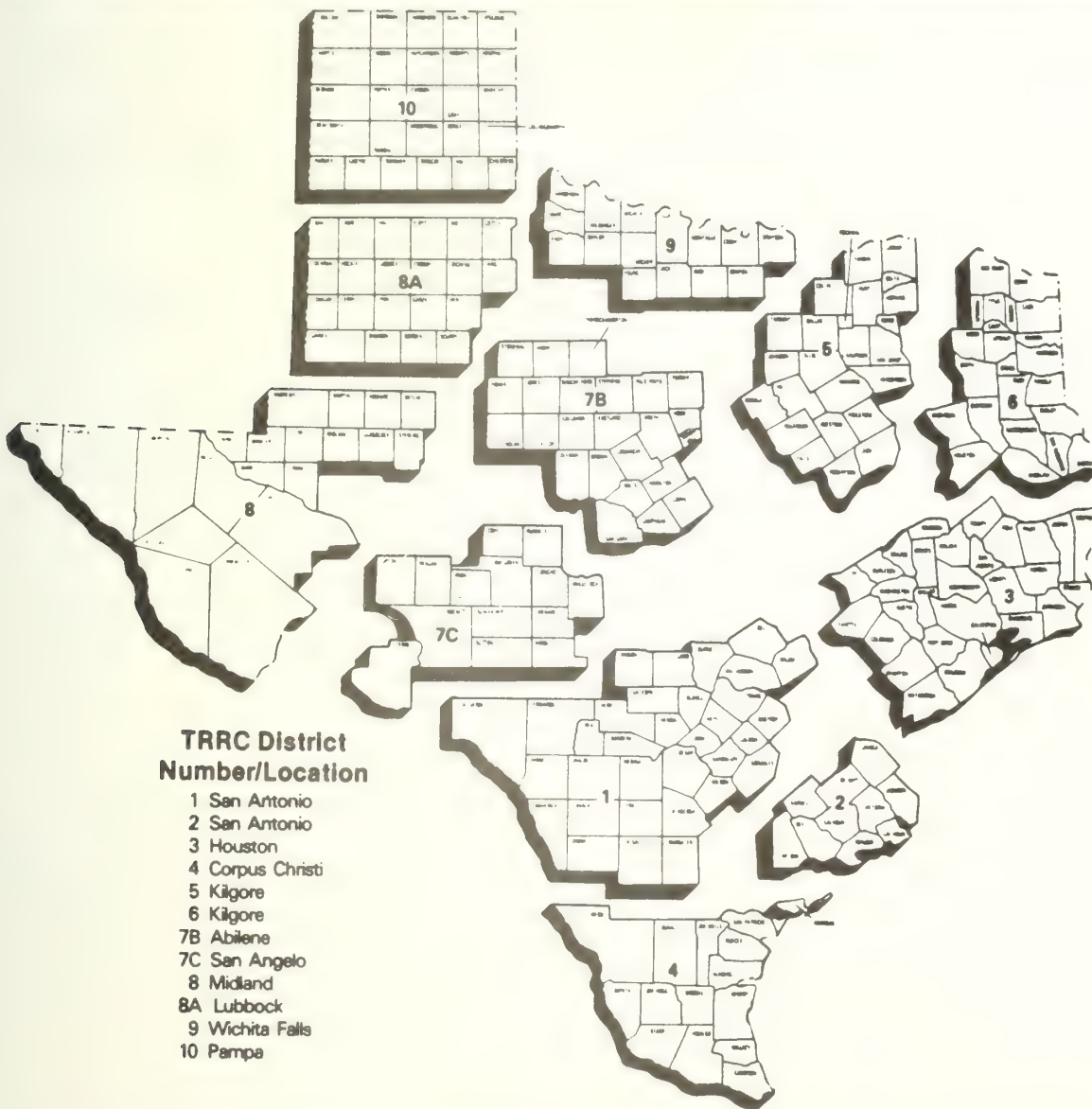
Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts

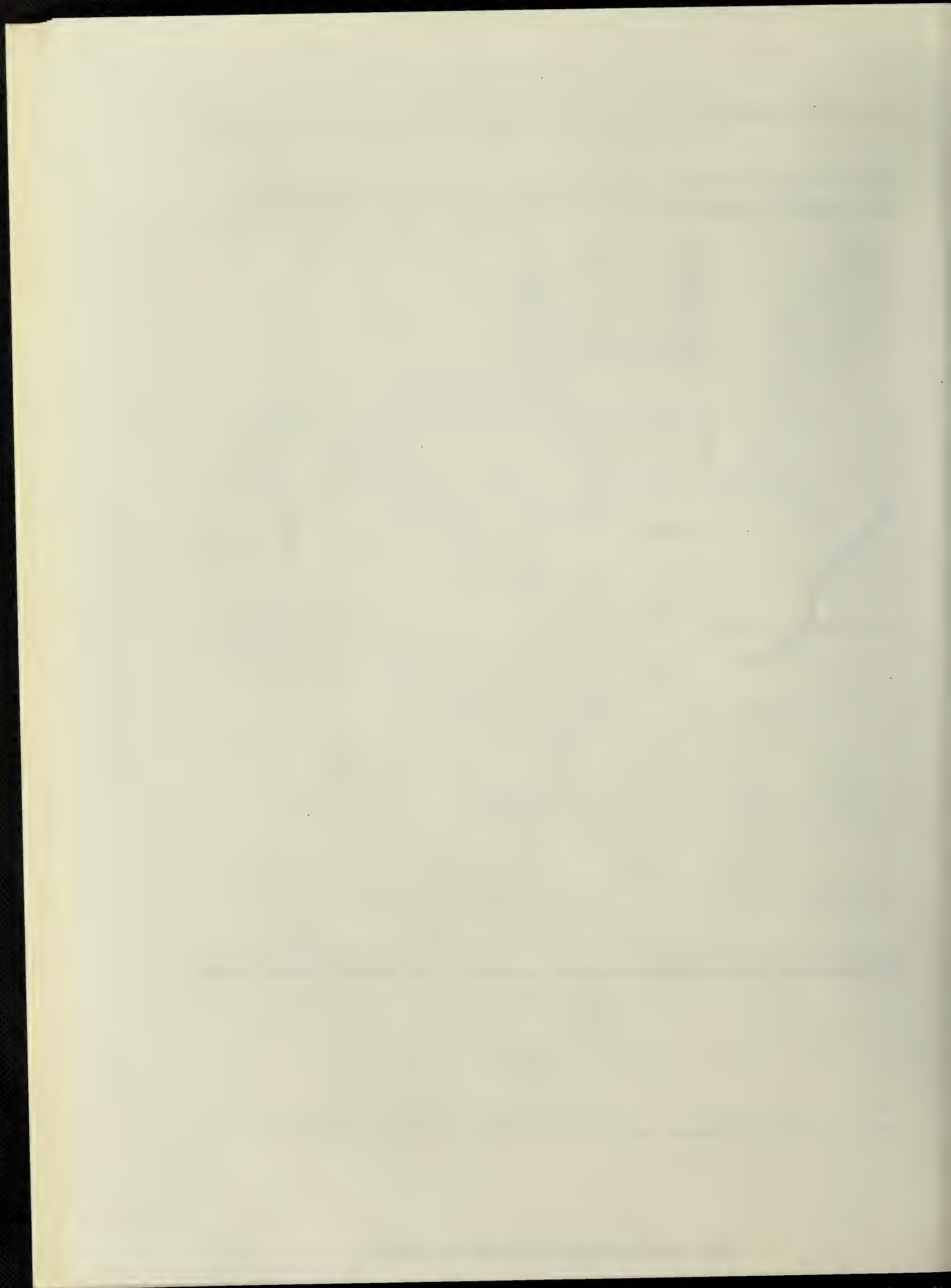


Refining Districts



District Map, Oil and Gas Division, Texas Railroad Commission (TRRC)





Appendix B

Explanatory Notes

Note 1: Data Collection Methodology

Background

Beginning in January 1983, the Energy Information Administration (EIA) unified its petroleum supply data collection activities into the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS). The PSRS represents a family of data collection survey forms, data processing systems and publication systems that have been consolidated to achieve comparability and consistency throughout. The survey forms that comprise the PSRS are:

Form Number	Name
EIA-800	Weekly Refinery Report
EIA-801	Weekly Bulk Terminal Report
EIA-802	Weekly Product Pipeline Report
EIA-803	Weekly Crude Oil Stocks Report
EIA-804	Weekly Imports Report
EIA-805	Weekly Shipments from Puerto Rico to the United States Report
EIA-810	Monthly Refinery Report
EIA-811	Monthly Bulk Terminal Report
EIA-812	Monthly Product Pipeline Report
EIA-813	Monthly Crude Oil Report
EIA-814	Monthly Imports Report
EIA-815	Monthly Shipments from Puerto Rico to the United States Report
EIA-816	Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report
EIA-817	Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report
EIA-820	Annual Refinery Report

Forms EIA-800 through 805 comprise the Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS). This system is designed to collect weekly data on basic refinery operations and on crude oil and major petroleum products stocks and imports. Data from the WPSRS are published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report (WPSR)* and are also used to calculate the preliminary statistics in the "Summary Statistics" section of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly (PSM)*. A description of the WPSRS survey forms follows in Explanatory Note 1.1.

Forms EIA-810 through 817 comprise the Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS). These surveys collect detailed refinery and natural gas plant operations data; refinery, bulk terminal, natural gas plant, and pipeline stocks data; crude oil and petroleum product imports data; and data on movements of petroleum products and crude oil between Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts. These surveys are the primary source of data for the "Summary Statistics" and "Detailed Statistics" sections of the *PSM*. A description of MPSRS survey forms follows in Explanatory Note 1.2.

Data are also obtained on magnetic tape from the Bureau of the Census on a monthly basis. These tapes contain aggregated import and export statistics that

are used in the preparation of the *PSM*. A description of the Census data follows in Explanatory Note 1.3.

Natural Gas Liquids Reporting Changes

Beginning in January 1984, a number of changes in the reporting of natural gas liquids (NGL) were implemented. The modified system reflects supply and disposition of NGL on a component, rather than product, basis.

From 1979 to 1983, the EIA collected and reported information on the supply and disposition of nine NGL products. Beginning with January 1984, NGL supply and disposition data were reported on a five component basis (See table below) to be consistent with recordkeeping practices used by the industry. The following table shows the product category under the new and old basis.

Product Basis vs. Component Basis Reporting

1979-1983 Product Basis	1984 Component Basis				
	1. Ethane	2. Propane	3. Normal Butane	4. Isobutane	5. Pentanes Plus
1. Ethane	●				
2. Ethane-Propane Mixtures	●	●			
3. Propane		●			
4. Butane-Propane Mixtures		●	●		
5. Butane			●		
6. Isobutane				●	
7. Unfractionated Stream	●	●	●	●	●
8. Natural Gasoline and Isopentane					●
9. Plant Condensate					●

Four PSRS surveys were modified beginning in January 1984. They were:

EIA-810	Monthly Refinery Report
EIA-811	Monthly Bulk Terminal Report
EIA-812	Monthly Product Pipeline Report
EIA-816	Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report

A fifth survey, the Form EIA-814, *Monthly Imports Report* (formerly Form ERA-60) was not modified. Adjustments are applied to NGL imports data to make them consistent with the revised reporting system (See Explanatory Note 13).

Note 1.1: Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS)

Background

The EIA first began publishing weekly petroleum supply statistics in April 1979 using data from an external source. Estimates from the EIA's weekly sample surveys (inaugurated in April 1979) replaced the estimates from the external source for all but the imports series in January 1980, and replaced the imports estimates in June 1980.

The weekly surveys collect data comparable to those collected on a monthly basis. Selected petroleum companies report weekly data to the EIA on crude oil and petroleum product stocks, refinery inputs and production, and crude oil and petroleum product imports. On Forms EIA-800 through EIA-803, companies report data on a custody basis. On the Form EIA-804, the importer of record reports all shipments entering the United States. On Form EIA-805, the company shipping unfinished oils and finished petroleum products to the United States from Puerto Rico reports these shipments. Current weekly data and the most recent monthly data are used to estimate the totals that are published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*.

Sample Frame

The sample of companies that report weekly is selected from the universe of companies that report on the comparable monthly surveys. Sampled companies report data only for facilities in the 50 States and District of Columbia.

The sample for each survey is taken from the following universe:

EIA-800: Based on the EIA-810 universe which includes all petroleum refineries and blending plants located in the 50 States, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone, and Guam. The selected sample size is 154.

EIA-801: Based on the EIA-811 universe which includes every bulk terminal operating in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. A bulk terminal is primarily used for storage and/or marketing of petroleum products and has a total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more, and/or receives petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. Bulk terminal facilities associated with a product pipeline are included. The selected sample size is 79.

EIA-802: Based on the EIA-812 universe which includes all product pipeline companies that carry petroleum products (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines) in the 50 States, and the District of Columbia. The selected sample size is 48.

EIA-803: Based on the EIA-813 universe which includes companies that carry or store 1,000 barrels or more of crude oil. Included in this survey are gathering and trunk pipeline companies (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines) crude oil producers, terminal operators, storers of crude oil, and companies transporting Alaskan crude oil by water in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. The selected sample size is 86.

EIA-804: Based on the EIA-814 universe which covers each company, including subsidiary or affiliated companies, that import crude oil, unfinished oils, and finished petroleum products into the United States and Puerto Rico. The selected sample size is 70.

EIA-805: Based on the EIA-815 universe which covers each company, including subsidiary or affiliated companies, that ship unfinished oils, and finished petroleum products to the United States from Puerto Rico. The selected sample size is three.

Sampling Method

The sampling procedure used for the weekly system is the cut-off method. In the cut-off method, companies are ranked from largest to smallest on the basis of the quantities reported during some previous period. Companies are chosen for the sample beginning with the largest and adding companies until the total sample covers about 90 percent of the total for each item and each geographic region for which weekly data are published. The EIA-805 is a census of all companies shipping petroleum products from Puerto Rico to the United States.

Collection Methods

Data are collected by mail, mailgram, telephone, Telex, and Telefax on a weekly basis. The report period begins and ends each Friday at 7 a.m. All canvassed firms must file reports by 5 p.m. on the following Monday.

Estimation and Imputation

After company reports have been checked and entered into the weekly data base, weekly totals for given products are estimated by using the following formula.

The total reported by all companies for the most recent month (M_t) is divided by the amount reported by the sample of companies for the most recent month (M_s). The result is multiplied by the amount reported by the sample of companies for the current week (W_s). The answer, W_t , is an estimate of the amount that would have been reported by all companies for the current week if all companies reported each week.

$$W_t = \frac{M_t}{M_s} (W_s)$$

This procedure is used to estimate total weekly refinery inputs and production.

To estimate stocks of finished products, the preceding procedure is followed separately for refineries, bulk terminals, and pipelines. Total estimates are formed by summing over establishment types.

Weekly imports data are highly variable on a company-by-company basis or a week-by-week basis. Therefore, an exponentially smoothed ratio has been developed. The estimate of weekly imports is the sum of the smoothed ratios multiplied by the weekly values and estimates for shipments from Puerto Rico. Imports of other oils includes an adjustment from Census data for selected products because of coverage differences between the monthly imports data and Census data.

Explicit imputation is done for companies which do not respond in a given week. The imputed values are exponentially smoothed means of recent reports from the specific company.

Response Rates

The response rate for the published estimates is usually between 97 and 100 percent of the sampled respondents.

Note 1.2: Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS)

Background

The MPSRS was implemented in January 1983 as the result of an extensive effort to integrate the collection and processing of petroleum supply data that have been collected on other survey forms for many years. The collection of monthly petroleum supply statistics began as early as 1918 when the Bureau of Mines (BOM) began collecting data on refinery operations and crude oil stocks and movements. The collection systems were further expanded to include natural gas plant liquids production and storage in 1925, imports of crude oil and petroleum products and storage and movement of petroleum products in 1959, and tanker and barge movements of crude oil and petroleum products in 1964. Since their inception, each survey has undergone numerous changes, but the MPSRS is the first effort to make them all consistent and comparable.

Respondent Frame

EIA-810: All petroleum refineries and blending plants located in the 50 States, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone, and Guam. Approximately 260 respondents report on the EIA-810.

EIA-811: Every bulk terminal operating in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the

Virgin Islands. A bulk terminal is primarily used for storage and/or marketing of petroleum products and has a total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more, and/or receives petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. Bulk terminal facilities associated with a product pipeline are included. Approximately 320 respondents report on the EIA-811.

EIA-812: All product pipeline companies that carry petroleum products (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines) in the 50 States, and the District of Columbia. Approximately 90 respondents report on the EIA-812.

EIA-813: All companies which carry or store 1,000 barrels or more of crude oil. Included in this survey are gathering and trunk pipeline companies (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines), crude oil producers, terminal operators, storers of crude oil, and companies transporting Alaskan crude oil by water in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Approximately 180 respondents report on the EIA-813.

EIA-814: All companies, including subsidiary or affiliated companies, that import crude oil, unfinished oils, and finished petroleum products into the United States and Puerto Rico. Approximately 1,500 respondents report on the EIA-814.

EIA-815: All companies, including subsidiary or affiliated companies, that ship unfinished oils and finished petroleum products to the United States from Puerto Rico. There are three respondents on the EIA-815.

EIA-816: All facilities that extract liquid hydrocarbons from a natural gas stream (natural gas processing plant) and/or separate a liquid hydrocarbon stream into its component products (fractionator). Approximately 1,050 respondents report on the EIA-816.

EIA-817: All companies that have custody of crude oil or petroleum products transported by tanker or barge between PAD Districts or between the Panama Canal and the United States.

For purposes of this report, custody is defined as physical possession of crude oil or petroleum products on a company owned tanker or barge. Also, companies which lease vessels or contract for the movement of crude oil or petroleum products on a tanker or barge between PAD Districts or between the Panama Canal and the United States are considered to have custody. Approximately 50 respondents report on the EIA-817.

EIA utilizes a number of sources and methods to maintain the survey respondent lists. On a regular basis, survey managers review industry publications such as the *Oil and Gas Journal* and *Oil Daily* for information on facilities or companies starting up or closing down operations. These sources are augmented by articles in newspapers, letters from respondents indicating changes in status and information received from survey systems operated by other offices.

Every three years an extensive survey is conducted to completely refresh the frames. This involves consolidating information from every known source including State agencies, Federal agencies (e.g., EPA, Corps of Engineers, Census Bureau, etc.), and private industry directories. The effort also includes the evaluation of the impact of potential frame changes on the historical time series of data published from these respondents. The results of this frame study are usually implemented in January to provide a full year under the same frame.

Collection Methods

The data for all of the MPSRS surveys are collected monthly. Completed forms are required to be postmarked by the 20th calendar day following the end of the report month, with the exception of the EIA-814 and EIA-815 which are due 15 work days following the end of the report month. Telephone follow-up calls are made to nonrespondents prior to the publication deadline, for their data. An automated mailing list is maintained and is used to monitor receipt of the forms.

Imputing Missing Data

Imputation is performed for companies that do not respond to EIA Forms 810-813 and 816. For such companies, previous monthly values are used for current values. The previous month's ending stocks value is used for both the current month's beginning stocks and the current month's ending stocks. Data for nonrespondents on the EIA-814, 815, and 817 are not imputed.

Response Rate

The response rate is generally 99 to 100 percent by the time the data are first published. Nonrespondents are contacted in writing and reminded of their requirement to report. Companies that file late or fail to file are subject to criminal fines, civil penalties, and other sanctions as provided by Section 13(i) of the FEA Act.

Note 1.3: Census Import (IM-145) and Export (EM-522 and EM-594) Data

Background

Each month the EIA purchases magnetic tapes of aggregated import and export statistics from the Bureau of the Census. These data tapes are the only source of export statistics and are used to augment the import data collected by the EIA.

Import Statistics (IM-145)

Coverage

Census import statistics used in the *PSM* reflect both government and nongovernment imports of merchandise from foreign countries and U.S. possessions into

the United States (the 50 States and the District of Columbia), without regard to whether or not a commercial transaction is involved. The following types of transactions are excluded from the statistics.

1. Merchandise in-transit through the United States when documented with Customs as an in-transit movement.
2. U.S. merchandise that was held in foreign countries by the U.S. Armed Forces and is returned to the United States for the use of the Armed Forces.

Source of Import Information

The official U.S. import statistics are compiled by the Bureau of the Census from copies of the import entry and warehouse withdrawal forms that importers are required by law to file with Customs officials (Customs Forms 7501, 7505, and 7506).

Country and Area of Origin

The country reported in the statistics as the country of origin is defined as the country where the merchandise was grown, mined, or manufactured. In instances where the country of origin cannot be determined, the transactions are credited to the country of shipment.

Export Statistics (EM-522 and EM-594)

Census export statistics used in the *PSM* reflect both government and nongovernment exports of domestic and foreign merchandise from the United States (the 50 States, and the District of Columbia) to foreign countries and U.S. possessions, without regard to whether or not the exportation involves a commercial transaction. The following types of transactions are excluded from the statistics:

1. Merchandise shipped in transit through the United States from one foreign country to another when documented as such with U.S. Customs.
2. Bunker fuels and other supplies and equipment for use on departing vessels, planes, or other carriers engaged in foreign trade.

Source of Export Information

The official U.S. export statistics are compiled by the Bureau of the Census. Exporters are required to file export documents with Customs officials.

Country and Area of Destination

The country of destination is defined as the country of ultimate destination or the country where the goods are to be consumed, further processed, or manufactured as known to the shipper at the time of exportation.

the shipper does not know the country of ultimate destination, the shipment is credited to the last country to which the shipper knows that the merchandise will be shipped in the same form as it was when exported.

Note 2: Supply

The components of petroleum supply are field production, refinery production, imports, and stock withdrawal or addition:

Field Production is the sum of crude oil production (including lease condensate), natural gas processing plant production, and new supply (field production) of other liquids used by refineries.

Crude oil production is estimated based on data received from State conservation and revenue agencies. For further explanation, see Explanatory Note 3.

Field production of natural gas plant liquids (NGPL), including finished petroleum products, is reported monthly on survey Form EIA-816, *Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report*. Negative production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month. For survey description and other detail, see Explanatory Note 1.2.

Refinery Production of petroleum products is reported monthly on survey Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report*. Published production of these products equals refinery production minus refinery input. Refinery production of unfinished oils and of motor and aviation gasoline blending components appears on a net basis under refinery input. Negative production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month.

Imports of crude oil and petroleum products are reported monthly on Form EIA-814, *Monthly Imports Report*, and Form EIA-815, *Monthly Shipments from Puerto Rico to the United States Report*. In addition, imports of NGL's are obtained from the Census Bureau Tabulation IM-145. The Census Bureau Tabulation IM-145 summarizes import data from Customs import declarations reported on Customs Forms 7501, 7505, and 7506. Additional data taken from the IM-145 are relatively small quantities of naphtha-type and kerosene-type jet fuels, distillate fuel oils, and residual fuel oils withdrawn from bonded storage for use in international trade. Even though these duty-free fuels are stored on United States shores, they did not enter the United States for domestic consumption and therefore are not included in the Form EIA-814 reporting system.

Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) is calculated by subtracting stocks at the end of the month from stocks at the beginning of the same month. (Note: The beginning stocks of one month are equal to the ending

stocks of the previous month.) A positive result (+) would represent a withdrawal from stocks. A negative result (-) would represent a buildup of stocks. For a description of survey forms used to make stock withdrawal or addition calculations see Explanatory Note 5.

Unaccounted-for Crude Oil is a balancing item that represents the difference between crude oil supply and disposition. Crude oil supply is the sum of field production, imports, and stock withdrawals. Crude oil disposition is the sum of exports, refinery input, losses, stock additions, and product supplied. Unaccounted-for crude oil is calculated by subtracting crude oil supply from crude oil disposition. A positive result indicates that refiners and exporters reported use of more crude oil than was reported to have been available to them. (This occurs, for example, when imports are undercounted due to late reporting or other problems.) A negative result would indicate that more crude oil was reported to have been supplied to refiners and exporters than they reported used.

Note 3: Domestic Crude Oil Production

Data for the Crude Oil Production System (COPS) are reported to the Department of Energy by State conservation agencies. Data on the volume of oil produced on Federally-owned offshore leases are reported by the Minerals Management Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. All except eight of the producing States report data monthly. These States are Arkansas, Missouri, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Utah, Virginia, and Wyoming. Estimates of monthly production for these States are made using methodologies explained in the next two paragraphs. After the end of each calendar year, the monthly numbers are updated using the annual reports of the State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service.

The individual State level estimates are either exponential curve fitted projections based on recent data or are constant level projections based on the average production rate during a recent time period. In some cases, adjustments are made to these estimates based on additional information on expected changes in production rates supplied by State agencies, trade associations, or individual field operators.

There is a time lag of approximately 4 months between the end of the reporting month and the time when the monthly COPS information becomes available. Table 11 of this publication provides information on crude oil production for the most recent month for which COPS values are available. In order to present more timely crude oil production values, the EIA's Dallas Field Office prepares a series of State level estimates which are based on historical production patterns and are summed to obtain the monthly crude oil production values shown in the summary statistics of this publication.

Note 4: Disposition

The components of petroleum disposition are crude oil losses, refinery inputs, exports, and products supplied for domestic consumption.

Crude Oil Losses is the sum of crude oil losses at refineries, reported for all refineries on Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report*.

Refinery Inputs of crude oil, natural gas plant liquids, and other liquids are reported monthly on survey Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report*. Published inputs of unfinished oils and of motor and aviation gasoline blending components equal refinery input minus refinery output. Refinery inputs of finished petroleum products are reported on a net basis under refinery production.

Exports of crude oil and petroleum products are compiled from Census Bureau tabulations EM-522 and EM-594. Exports include crude oil shipments to Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone, which are obtained from refinery receipts reported on Form EIA-810, by refineries located in these places.

Product Supplied for each product is calculated by summing field production plus refinery production, plus imports, plus stock withdrawal or minus stock addition, minus crude oil losses (plus net receipts when calculated on a PAD District basis), minus refinery input, minus exports. This formula ensures that total disposition equals total supply.

Product supplied indicates those quantities of petroleum products supplied for domestic consumption. Occasionally, the result for a product is negative because total disposition of that product exceeds total supply. Negative product supplied may occur for a number of reasons: (1) product reclassification has not been reported; (2) data were misreported or reported late; (3) in the case of calculations on a PAD District basis, the figure for net receipts was inaccurate because the coverage of interdistrict movements was incomplete; and (4) products such as gasoline blending components and unfinished oils have entered the primary supply channels with their production net having been reported, e.g., streams returned to refineries from petrochemical plants.

Product supplied for crude oil is the sum of crude oil burned on leases and by pipelines as fuel oil. These data are reported on Form EIA-813, *Monthly Crude Oil Report*. Prior to January 1983, crude oil burned on leases and by pipelines as fuel oil were reported as either distillate or residual fuel oil and included in product supplied for these products.

Note 5: Stocks

Primary stocks of crude oil are the sum of ending stocks reported monthly on Form EIA-810, *Monthly Re-*

finery Report, and on Form EIA-813, *Monthly Crude Oil Report*. Crude oil held in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve is included unless otherwise noted. Alaska crude oil in transit is also included. Primary stocks of petroleum products are summed from data reported on Form EIA-816, *Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report*, Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report*, Form EIA-811, *Monthly Bulk Terminal Report*, and on Form EIA-812, *Monthly Product Pipeline Report*. Primary stocks of petroleum products do not include either secondary stocks held by dealers and jobbers or tertiary stocks held by consumers. For survey descriptions and other details, see Explanatory Note 1.2.

Note 6: Average Stock Levels

The national inventory (stocks) graphs for total petroleum products, crude oil, motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual oil, and liquefied petroleum gases, in this publication include features to assist in comparing current inventory levels with past inventory levels and minimum operating levels are described below.

The graphs displaying inventory levels of crude oil and petroleum products, crude oil, motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, and liquefied petroleum gases, provide the reader with actual inventory data compared to an *average range* from the most recent year period running from January through December from July through June. The ranges are updated every six months in April and October. The 3-year period is adjusted by dropping the oldest 6 months and including the most recent 6 months. The ranges also reflect seasonal variation determined from a longer time period. The seasonal factors, which determine the shape of the upper and lower curves, are updated annually in October, using the most recent year's final month data.

The monthly seasonal factors are estimated by means of a seasonal adjustment technique developed at the Bureau of the Census (Census X-11). The seasonal factors are assumed to be stable (i.e., unchanging from year to year) and additive (i.e., the series is deseasonalized by subtracting the seasonal factor for the appropriate month from the report inventory levels). The intent of deseasonalization is to remove only annual variation from the data. Thus, a deseasonalized series would contain the same trends, cyclical components, and irregularities as the original data. The seasonal factors for distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, and liquefied petroleum gases, were derived using monthly data from 1978-1984.

After seasonal factors are derived, data from the most recent 3-year period (January-December or July-June) are deseasonalized. The average of the deseasonalized 36-month series determines the midpoint of the deseasonalized average band. The standard deviation of the

deseasonalized 36-months is calculated adjusting for extreme data points. The upper curve of the *average range* is defined as the average plus the seasonal factors plus the standard deviation. The lower curve is defined as the average plus the seasonal factors minus the standard deviation. Thus, the width of the *average range* is twice the standard deviation.

Note 7: Movements

Movements of crude oil between PAD Districts are reported on Form EIA-817, *Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report*, and on Form EIA-813, *Monthly Crude Oil Report*. Petroleum product movements are reported on Form EIA-817, *Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report*, and EIA-812, *Monthly Product Pipeline Report*. Net receipts is the difference between total movements into and total movements out of each PAD District by pipeline, tanker, and barge. For survey descriptions and other detail, see Explanatory Note 1.2.

Note 8: Preliminary Monthly Statistics

Weekly data (Forms EIA-800, 801, 802, 803, 804, and 805) are used to estimate the most recent monthly values for the "Summary Statistics" section. Since some of the weekly reporting periods overlap two adjacent months, it is necessary to use weighting factors in the calculation of the monthly values.

To estimate crude oil and petroleum product imports, crude oil input to refineries and production of petroleum products for a specific month, the weekly estimates are weighted by the number of days of that month included in each week, then summed.

End-of-month stock levels of crude oil and the major products (motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, and residual fuel oil) are calculated in a similar manner, but use only the two weekly reporting periods that cover the end-of-week stocks before and after the end of the month. The end-of-month stock level is calculated by first calculating the stock change between the two weeks. The daily stock change between the two end-of-week stock levels is then calculated. This number is multiplied by the weighting factor of the earlier of the two weeks (the week that covers the last day of the month of interest). This change is added to the earlier of the two end-of-week stock levels to estimate the end-of-month stock level. Preliminary monthly estimates of domestic crude oil production are calculated as described in Explanatory Note 3.

Note 9: Notes on Tables

Note 9.1 Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Overview statistics on the referenced line appear in Table 4 of the "Detailed Statistics," except where noted.

Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Petroleum Products Supplied, To-

tal Imports, Crude Oil Imports, Total Exports, and Crude Oil Exports appear as labeled in Table 4. Total Production and Crude Oil Production appear under Field Production in Table 4.

- Natural Gas Plant Production is the sum of Natural Gas Liquids and Finished Petroleum Products Field Production in Table 4.

- Petroleum Products Imports is the sum of Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs, Other Liquids, and Finished Petroleum Products Imports in Table 4.

- Total Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Ending Stocks appear in thousand barrels in Table 2.

Note 9.2 Crude Oil Supply and Disposition statistics on referenced line appear in Table 1 of the "Detailed Statistics," except where noted.

- Total Domestic Field Production, Alaskan Field Production, SPR Imports, Other Imports (synonymous with Gross Imports Excl. SPR) SPR and Other Primary Stocks Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Unaccounted for Crude Oil, Refinery Inputs, and Exports appear as labeled in Table 1.

- Crude Losses and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 4.

- SPR Ending Stocks and Other Primary Ending Stocks (synonymous with stocks excluding SPR) appear in thousand barrels in Table 1.

- Total Crude Oil Ending Stocks appear in thousand barrels in Table 2.

- Total Imports appear in Table 4.

Note 9.3 Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition statistics on the referenced line appear in Table 4 of the "Detailed Statistics," except where noted.

- Total Production is the sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.

- Imports, Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Exports and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 4.

- Unleaded Percent of Total Product Supplied represents the ratio of finished unleaded motor gasoline product supplied to total finished motor gasoline product supplied, multiplied by 100 and rounded to the nearest tenth.

- Ending stocks are aggregated from ending stocks in thousand barrels in Table 2.

Note 9.4 Distillate and Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition statistics on the referenced lines appear in Table 4 of the "Detailed Statistics," except where noted.

- Total Production is the sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.

- Imports, Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Exports, and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 4.

- Ending stocks appear in thousand barrels in Table 2.

Note 9.5 Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition statistics represent the aggregation of statistics on ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, and isobutane. The statistics on the reference line appear in Table 4 of the "Detailed Statistics," except where noted.

- Total Production is the sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.

- Imports, Stocks Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Refinery Inputs, Exports, and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 4.

- Ending stocks appear in thousand barrels in Table 2.

Note 9.6 Other Petroleum Products Supply and Disposition statistics represent the aggregation of statistics on pentanes plus, other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, and liquefied petroleum gases. The statistics on the referenced line are aggregated from Table 4 of the "Detailed Statistics," except where noted.

- Total production is the aggregated sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.

- Imports, Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Refinery Inputs, Exports, and Product Supplied are aggregated from Table 4.

- Ending stocks are aggregated from ending stocks in thousand barrels in Table 2.

Note 9.7 Table 1. U.S. Petroleum Balance

- Lines (1) through (3): Crude oil (including lease condensate) production for *Alaska, Lower 48 States*, and *Total U.S.* are calculated by calling the conservation agency in Alaska for Alaskan crude oil production during the month, estimating crude oil production in the United States (see Explanatory Note 3), and taking the difference to equal production in the Lower 48 States.

- Line (5): *SPR Imports* are reported on survey Form EIA-814.

- Line (12): *Total Other Sources* equals crude oil stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) plus unaccounted for crude oil minus crude oil losses minus crude oil product supplied in Table 2.

- Line (14): Natural Gas Plant Liquids (NGPL) *Field Production* equals Field production of natural gas

liquids (NGL) plus field production of finished petroleum products in Table 2.

- Line (15): NGPL Net *Imports* equals the sum of imports of pentanes plus minus the exports of pentanes plus in Table 2.

- Line (16): NGPL *Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)* is equal to the stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of pentanes plus in Table 2.

- Line (17) equals the sum of lines (14), (15), and (16).

- Line (18): Other liquids *Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)* equals the aggregate stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) for other hydrocarbons and alcohol, unfinished oils, motor gasoline blending components, and aviation gasoline blending components in Table 2.

- Line (20): *Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol New Supply* equals the field production of same in Table 2.

- Line (21): *Refinery Processing Gain* is a balancing item equal to total refinery production minus total refinery input in Table 2.

- Line (23): *Total Other Liquids* equals the sum of lines (18) through (22).

- Line (24): *Total Production of Products* equals crude oil input to refineries plus field production of natural gas liquids and LRG and finished petroleum products plus imports of pentanes plus; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of pentanes plus; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of other liquids; plus imports of other liquids; plus field production of other liquids; plus total refinery production; minus total refinery input; plus crude oil product supplied in Table 2.

- Line (25): *Gross Imports of Refined Products* equals imports of LPG plus imports of finished petroleum products in Table 2.

- Line (26): *Exports of Refined Products* equals exports of LPG plus exports of finished petroleum products in Table 2.

- Line (27): *Net Imports of Refined Products* equals the difference between lines (25) and (26).

- Line (28) *Total New Supply of Products* equals crude oil input to refineries plus field production of natural gas liquids and LRG and finished petroleum products plus imports of pentanes plus; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of pentanes plus; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of other liquids; plus imports of other liquids; plus total field production of other liquids; plus total refinery production; minus total refinery input; minus crude oil product supplied plus imports of LPG and finished petroleum products; minus exports of LPG and finished petroleum products in Table 2.

- Line (29): *Refined Products Stocks Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)* equals the sum of stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of refined petroleum products in Table 2.

dition (-) for LPG and finished petroleum products Table 2.

Line (30): *Total Petroleum Supplied for Domestic Use* equals total products supplied in Table 2.

Line (31): through (35) equal the respective products supplied in Table 2.

Line (36): *Other Products Supplied* equals the sum of pentanes plus, aviation gasoline, naphtha-type jet fuel; kerosene-type jet fuel; naphtha <400 Deg. F. for petrochemical feedstock use, other oils >400 Deg. F. for petrochemical feedstock use, special naphthas, lubricants, waxes, petroleum coke, asphalt and road oil, stills, unfinished oils, motor gasoline blending components, aviation gasoline blending components, and miscellaneous products supplied in Table 2.

Line (37): *Total Product Supplied* is equal to total products supplied in Table 2.

The sum of lines (38) and (39), stocks of *Crude Oil and Lease Condensate (Excluding SPR)* and stocks held by the *Strategic Petroleum Reserve*, equals ending stocks of crude oil in Table 2.

Line (43): Stocks of *Refined Products* equals the sum of liquefied petroleum gases and finished petroleum product stocks in Table 2.

Note 10: New Stock Basis

In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to bulk terminal and pipeline surveys affecting subsequent stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. Using the expanded coverage (new basis), the end-of-year stocks, in million barrels, would have been:

Crude Oil: 1982—645 (Total) and 351 (Other Primary).

Crude Oil and Petroleum Products: 1974—1,121; 1980—1,420; and 1982—1,462.

Motor Gasoline: 1974—225; 1980—263; 1982—244 (Total) and 203 (Finished).

Distillate Fuel Oil: 1974—224; 1980—205; and 1982—186.

Residual Fuel Oil: 1974—75; 1980—91; and 1982—68.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases: 1974—113; 1980—128; and 1982—103.

Other Petroleum Products: 1974—220; 1980—249; and 1982—259.

Stock withdrawal calculations beginning in 1975, 1981, 1983 were made using new basis stock levels.

In January 1984, changes were made in the reporting of natural gas liquids. As a result, unfractionated stream, which was formerly included in "Other Petroleum Products Supply and Disposition" table in the "Summary Statistics," is now reported on a component basis (ethane, propane, normal butane, isobutane, and pentanes plus). Most of these stocks will now appear in the "Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition" table of the "Summary Statistics." This change will affect stocks reported and stock withdrawals in each table. Under the new basis, end-of-year 1983 stocks, in million barrels, would have been:

- Liquefied Petroleum Gases: 1983—108
- Other Petroleum Products: 1983—248

Note 11: Stocks of Alaskan Crude Oil

Stocks of Alaskan crude oil in transit were included for the first time in January 1981. The major impact of this change is on the reporting of stock withdrawal calculations. Using the expanded coverage (new basis), 1980 end-of-year stocks, in million barrels, would have been 488 (Total) and 380 (Other Primary).

Note 12: Changes in Petroleum Industry Reporting

Petroleum statistics contained in this report for all years through 1980 were developed using definitions, concepts, reporting procedures, and aggregation methods that are consistent with those developed by the U.S. Bureau of Mines. Research conducted by the Energy Information Administration in 1979 and 1980 indicated that changes had occurred in the petroleum industry that were not being adequately reflected in EIA's reporting system.

EIA reporting forms, definitions, and procedures were modified beginning in January 1981 to describe industry operations more accurately. Unfortunately, empirical information is not available to precisely measure the data shortcomings through 1980. However, estimates of the magnitudes of differences in the major data series are described below to form a basis for comparing 1979, 1980, and 1981 data.

Motor Gasoline

Prior to 1979, the EIA product-supplied series for motor gasoline was consistently about 2 percent lower than the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) gasoline-sales data series, which is derived from State tax receipts. The difference increased to about 3 percent in 1979 and 1980. There were two primary causes for this growing difference. First, refinery operations, particularly the flows of unfinished oils and the redesignation of some finished products, were not being accurately described on the EIA survey forms. Second, a large amount of gasoline was being produced away from re-

fineries at "downstream blending stations" to take advantage of provisions in regulations governing the amount of lead that could be added. These blending stations were not reporting gasoline production to the EIA until the data system was changed in January 1981.

Quantitative estimates of the magnitude of the difference in EIA's gasoline product supplied data in 1979 and 1980 have been made by the EIA and the American Petroleum Institute (API). The following table provides 1979 and 1980 data as published in the *Petroleum Statement Annual*, as well as EIA and API estimates of "recast" motor gasoline product supplied.

Finished Motor Gasoline Product Supplied (Thousand Barrels per Day)

	EIA Reported	API Recast	EIA Recast	FHWA ¹
1979	7,034	7,302	7,183-7,347	7,258
1980	6,579	6,882	6,806-6,889	6,792

¹FHWA gasoline statistics based on data from Federal Highway Administration. Estimate of Total Gasoline Use. Table MF-21A Published October 1980 and September 1981. Aviation gasoline (Table MF-24) has been subtracted from FHWA product supplied quantities to make data comparable.

EIA recast estimates were based upon preliminary monthly information in the *Monthly Petroleum Statement*. The ranges displayed in the EIA column reflect uncertainty in the estimates. Also shown are the FHWA motor gasoline sales statistics for those years.

Distillate and Residual Fuel Oil

Distillate and residual fuel oil refinery production statistics through 1980 were adjusted to account for an imbalance between unfinished oil supply and disposition. The reported quantities of refinery inputs of unfinished oils typically exceed the available supply of unfinished oils. It has been assumed that this occurs when distillate and residual fuel oils produced by a refinery is shipped to another refinery, where it is treated as unfinished oil. This oil is then reprocessed rather than used or sold as distillate or residual fuel oil.

For many years (including 1980), the difference between unfinished oil disposition and supply was subtracted from distillate and residual fuel oil production to adjust for this discrepancy. Two-thirds of the difference was applied to distillate, and one-third to residual fuel oil.

Beginning in January 1981 this adjustment was discontinued because there was not sufficient empirical evidence to support it. The following table presents distillate and residual fuel oil refinery production in 1979 and 1980 as published (adjusted) and on the same basis as 1981 statistics (unadjusted) to permit comparison.

Distillate and Residual Fuel Oil Production and Product Supplied (Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Adjusted Refinery Production	Unadjusted Refinery Production	Difference	Unadjusted Product Supplied
Distillate Fuel Oil				
1979	3,152	3,169	16	3,327
1980	2,661	2,764	103	2,969
Residual Fuel Oil				
1979	1,687	1,695	8	2,834
1980	1,580	1,634	54	2,562

Adjusted distillate and residual fuel oil product supplied volumes differ from the unadjusted volumes by the same amounts as the adjusted and unadjusted production volumes.

Total Petroleum Products

The imbalance between the supply and disposition of unfinished oils and gasoline blending components is included with other products (line 35) in the U.S. Petroleum Balance (Table 1). These imbalances are reported as negative product supplied in the Other Liquids section, Supply and Disposition Statistics (Table 2). Since these changes only involve redistribution of the volumes of gasoline, distillate, and residual fuel oil, gasoline blending components, and unfinished oils, the total volume of petroleum products supplied remains unaffected by them.

Note 13: NGL Import/Export Algorithms

Beginning in January 1984, the Energy Information Administration (EIA) implemented changes in the reporting of natural gas liquids (NGL) supply data, moving from a nine-product slate basis to a five-product slate basis that corresponds to industry record-keeping practices. Changes could not be made to the import and export systems. Therefore, in order to allocate imports and exports of mixed NGL streams to individual component parts, the EIA developed a statistical algorithm.

Imports

The imports algorithm is based on information gathered from the larger importers of NGL, who were asked to provide component analysis of the products they imported during the first six months of 1983. The percentages shown in the table below are derived from the weighted averages of the data provided by the importers.

ports

The export algorithm is based on information gathered from the larger exporters of NGL, who were asked to provide component analysis of the products they exported during 1983. The percentages shown below are derived from the weighted averages of the data provided by the exporters. It was necessary to derive percentages by Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) districts of exportation, due to the wide variation of components included in the mixed streams.

Algorithm for Allocating NGL Imports/Exports

	EIA Component State				Pen- tanes Plus
	Eth- ane	Pro- pane	Normal Butane	Iso- butane	
Export Product					
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane (EIA-814)					100%
Plant Condensate (EIA-814)					100%
Propane (IM-145) ...	100%				
Propane (IM-145) ...		100%			
Butane (IM-145) ...			60%	40%	
Butane-Propane Mixtures (IM-145)		40%	35%	20%	5%
Butane-Propane Mixtures (IM-145)	80%	20%			
Export Product					
Propane (All PAD) ..	100%				
Propane (ALL PAD)		100%			
Butane (All PAD) ..			100%		
Mixed Streams					
PAD I, IV, V		40%	60%		
PAD II	30%	25%	15%	15%	15%
PAD III		80%	20%		

Note 14: Addition of Crude Oil Pipeline Movements Data

Beginning in January 1985, inter-PAD District pipeline movements of crude oil are included in the *PSM*. Crude oil pipeline movements are used in the crude oil supply balance at the PAD District level but do not affect National level statistics. As a result of including these movements, *Net Receipts* of crude oil and *Unaccounted for Crude Oil* at the PADD level are changed significantly. Also affected are crude oil imports and unfinished oils imports at the PADD level which are now provided by *PAD District of entry* (Tables 6-10) and by *PAD District of processing* (Tables 16-19).

The table (See next page) shows how crude oil pipeline movements affect 1984 PADD level statistics.

The tables in the *PSM* that have been changed due to the inclusion of inter-PAD District pipeline movements of crude oil are listed below.

- Tables 6-10, "PAD District I to V, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products." 1985 crude oil imports and unfinished oils imports in Tables 6 through 10 are now reported at the *PAD District of entry* rather than at the *PAD District of processing*. *Net Receipts* now include movements by pipeline as well as by tanker and barge.
- Table 26, "Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge between PAD Districts." Pipeline crude oil movements data are now included with crude oil movements by tanker and barge. The crude oil line now includes movements by pipeline as well as by tanker and barge.
- Table 27, "Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline between PAD Districts." A line has been added to report crude oil movements.
- Table 29, "Net Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge between PAD Districts." The crude oil line now includes net movements by pipeline as well as by tanker and barge.

Effect of Including Inter-Pad District Pipeline Movements of Crude Oil to Preliminary 1984 Data
(Thousand Barrels)

		PADD I		PADD II		PADD III	
		As Published	With Pipeline Movements	As Published	With Pipeline Movements	As Published	With Pipeline Movements
Jan	Imports ¹	26,057	26,057	13,452	6,626	48,239	55,065
	Net Receipts	3,861	3,886	3,058	44,846	14,979	- 16,999
	Unaccounted for	290	265	34,687	- 274	- 20,413	4,739
Feb	Imports ¹	24,875	24,875	14,148	6,670	41,604	49,082
	Net Receipts	3,519	3,551	2,363	43,799	10,876	- 20,219
	Unaccounted for	- 930	- 962	33,076	- 882	- 11,680	11,937
Mar	Imports ¹	27,304	27,304	17,162	9,190	57,069	65,041
	Net Receipts	4,858	4,871	3,341	46,115	10,661	- 21,905
	Unaccounted for	- 2,366	- 2,379	35,903	1,101	- 21,477	3,117
Apr	Imports ¹	18,710	18,710	18,009	8,881	59,768	68,897
	Net Receipts	3,425	3,482	2,807	43,062	10,593	- 20,186
	Unaccounted for	1,381	1,324	32,315	1,189	- 10,524	11,126
May	Imports ¹	29,520	29,520	18,706	7,484	61,327	72,549
	Net Receipts	3,193	3,253	3,483	48,010	11,502	- 22,613
	Unaccounted for	773	713	33,061	- 245	- 14,627	8,267
Jun	Imports ¹	26,167	26,167	14,073	6,010	52,794	60,856
	Net Receipts	3,123	3,212	2,312	52,584	10,256	- 30,947
	Unaccounted for	3,365	3,276	40,517	- 1,693	- 19,510	13,630
Jul	Imports ¹	33,500	33,500	15,098	6,502	58,430	67,026
	Net Receipts	2,621	2,762	1,709	51,256	15,172	- 22,937
	Unaccounted for	- 1,375	- 1,517	41,305	355	- 27,705	1,808
Aug	Imports ¹	29,620	29,620	13,735	7,173	52,462	59,024
	Net Receipts	3,822	3,921	1,000	47,823	11,974	- 24,567
	Unaccounted for	3,150	2,743	38,513	- 1,748	- 25,039	5,248
Sept	Imports ¹	28,643	28,643	13,045	6,946	51,174	57,273
	Net Receipts	1,857	1,927	19	45,268	16,881	- 17,053
	Unaccounted for	- 844	- 914	36,734	- 2,416	- 26,595	1,240
Oct	Imports ¹	33,210	33,210	15,634	8,816	58,872	65,690
	Net Receipts	939	985	0	34,314	17,392	- 7,514
	Unaccounted for	851	805	34,420	6,924	- 19,199	- 1,111
Nov	Imports ¹	30,411	30,411	14,378	8,643	53,331	59,066
	Net Receipts	4,028	4,085	- 112	39,753	14,383	- 14,383
	Unaccounted for	- 2,199	- 2,256	35,181	1,051	- 26,954	- 3,923
Dec	Imports ¹	33,073	33,073	15,531	9,170	40,038	46,399
	Net Receipts	4,246	4,272	- 48	45,817	12,828	- 23,208
	Unaccounted for	887	860	35,858	- 3,645	- 22,001	7,674
Total: 1984							
	Imports ¹	341,090	341,090	182,970	92,110	635,109	725,968
	Net Receipts	39,492	40,207	19,932	542,647	157,498	- 242,532
	Unaccounted for	2,983	1,958	431,570	- 283	- 245,724	63,752

Effect of Including Inter-Pad District Pipeline Movements of Crude Oil to Preliminary 1984 Data
(continued)

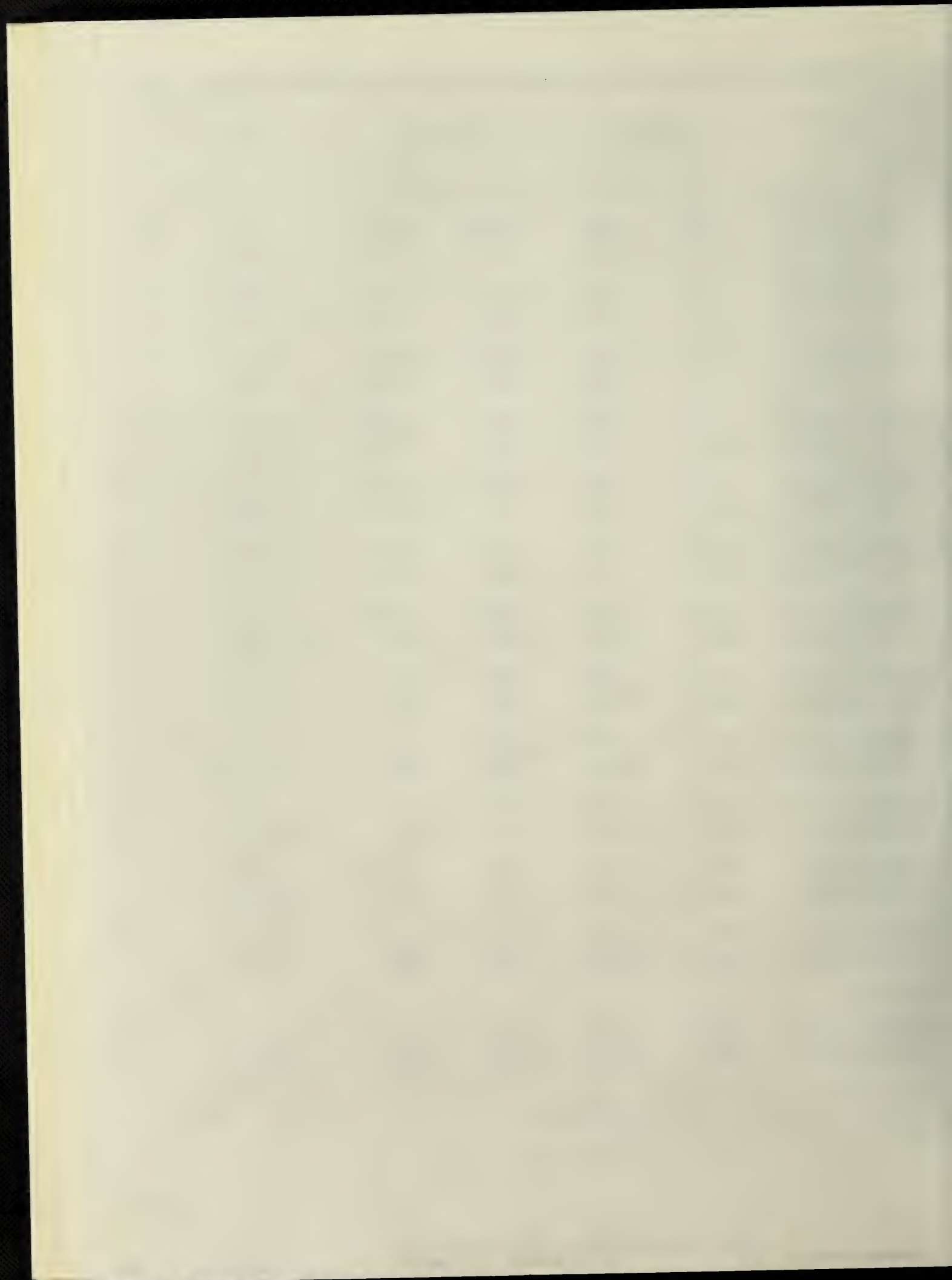
		PADD IV		PADD V		U.S.
		As Published	With Pipeline Movements	As Published	With Pipeline Movements	
Jan	Imports ¹	868	868	5,278	5,278	93,895
	Net Receipts	0	- 8,779	- 21,898	- 22,954	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 4,457	4,321	3,884	4,940	13,991
Feb	Imports ¹	741	741	4,242	4,242	85,609
	Net Receipts	0	- 9,248	- 16,758	- 17,883	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 4,598	4,650	- 1,753	- 628	14,116
Mar	Imports ¹	1,002	1,002	4,558	4,558	107,094
	Net Receipts	0	- 8,928	- 18,860	- 20,153	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 5,481	3,447	- 4,545	- 3,252	2,034
Apr	Imports ¹	1,167	1,167	4,860	4,860	102,514
	Net Receipts	0	- 8,266	- 16,825	- 18,092	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 5,357	2,909	- 130	1,137	17,685
May	Imports ¹	1,217	1,217	10,964	10,964	121,733
	Net Receipts	0	- 9,049	- 18,178	- 19,601	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 4,773	4,276	- 92	1,331	14,342
Jun	Imports ¹	944	944	8,334	8,334	102,311
	Net Receipts	0	- 7,810	- 15,691	- 17,039	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 4,792	3,018	- 4,870	- 3,521	14,710
Jul	Imports ¹	900	900	5,109	5,109	113,038
	Net Receipts	0	- 10,009	- 19,502	- 21,072	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 4,609	5,400	- 6,854	- 5,284	762
Aug	Imports ¹	805	805	3,930	3,930	100,552
	Net Receipts	0	- 8,805	- 16,796	- 18,372	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 4,369	4,436	- 374	1,202	11,881
Sept	Imports ¹	999	999	4,946	4,946	98,807
	Net Receipts	0	- 9,977	- 18,757	- 20,165	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 4,532	5,445	2,253	3,661	7,016
Oct	Imports ¹	1,310	1,310	7,255	7,255	116,281
	Net Receipts	0	- 8,030	- 18,331	- 19,755	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 5,095	2,935	973	2,397	11,950
Nov	Imports ¹	1,188	1,188	7,238	7,238	106,546
	Net Receipts	0	- 9,731	- 18,299	- 19,724	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 4,936	4,795	2,966	4,391	4,057
Dec	Imports ¹	1,092	1,092	7,179	7,179	96,913
	Net Receipts	0	- 8,395	- 17,026	- 18,486	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 5,520	2,875	1,301	2,761	10,526
Total: 1984						
	Imports ¹	12,233	12,233	73,893	73,893	1,245,294
	Net Receipts	0	- 107,027	- 216,921	- 233,296	NA
	Unaccounted for	- 58,519	48,507	- 7,241	9,135	123,070

¹Imports "As Published" are imports by PAD District of Processing.

Imports "With Pipeline Movements" are imports by PAD District of Entry.

NA = Not applicable

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.



Glossary



Definitions of Petroleum Products and Other Terms

Alcohol. The family name of a group of organic chemical compounds composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. The series of molecules vary in chain length and are composed of a hydrocarbon plus a hydroxyl group; $\text{CH}-(\text{CH})_n-\text{OH}$. Alcohol includes methanol and ethanol.

Alkylation. A refinery process for chemically combining isoparaffin with olefin hydrocarbons. The product, alkylate, has high octane value and is blended with motor and aviation gasoline to improve the antiknock value of the fuel.

API Gravity. An arbitrary scale expressing the gravity or density of liquid petroleum products. The measuring scale is calibrated in terms of degrees API; it may be calculated in terms of the following formula:

$$\text{Deg API} = \frac{141.5}{\text{sp gr } 60\text{F}/60\text{F}} - 131.5$$

Aromatics. Hydrocarbons characterized by unsaturated ring structures of carbon atoms. Commercial petroleum aromatics are benzene, toluene, and xylene.

Asphalt. A dark-brown-to-black cement-like material containing bitumens as the predominant constituents, obtained by petroleum processing. The definition includes crude asphalt as well as the following finished products: cements, fluxes, the asphalt content of emulsions (exclusive of water), and petroleum distillates blended with asphalt to make cutback asphalts. The conversion factor for asphalt is 5.5 barrels of 42 U.S. gallons per short ton.

ASTM. The acronym for the American Society for Testing and Materials.

Aviation Gasoline Blending Components. Finished components in the gasoline range which will be used in blending or compounding into finished aviation gasoline.

Aviation Gasoline (Finished). All special grades of gasoline for use in aviation reciprocating engines, as given in ASTM Specification D910 and Military Specification MIL-G5572. Excludes blending components which will be used in blending or compounding into finished aviation gasoline.

Barrel. A volumetric unit of measure for crude oil and petroleum products equivalent to 42 U.S. gallons. This measure is used in most statistical reports. Factors for converting petroleum coke, asphalt and wax to barrels are given in the definitions for these products.

Barrels Per Calendar Day. See *Operable Capacity*.

Barrels Per Stream Day. See *Operable Capacity*.

Bi-Metallic. A term used to describe a type of catalyst. A catalytic process utilizing a catalyst comprised of two metals (e.g. platinum, rhenium).

Butane. A normally gaseous straight-chain or branch-chain hydrocarbon. (C_4H_{10}). It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. It includes isobutane and normal butane and is covered by ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Association Specifications for commercial butane.

Isobutane. A normally gaseous branch-chain hydrocarbon, (C_4H_{10}). It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 10.9 degrees F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams.

Normal Butane. A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon, (C_4H_{10}). It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 31.1 degrees F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams.

Butylene. An olefinic hydrocarbon, (C_4H_8), recovered from refinery processes.

Catalytic Cracking. The refining process of breaking down the larger, heavier, and more complex hydrocarbon molecules into simpler and lighter molecules. Catalytic cracking is accomplished by the use of a catalytic agent and is an effective process for increasing the yield of gasoline from crude oil.

Catalytic Hydrocracking. A refining process for converting middle boiling or residual material to high-octane gasoline, reformer charge stock, jet fuel and/or high grade fuel oil. Hydrocracking is an efficient, relatively low temperature process using hydrogen and a catalyst.

Catalytic Hydrotreating. A process for treating petroleum fractions (e.g. distillate fuel oil and residual oil) and unfinished oils (e.g. naphthas, reformer feeds and heavy gas oils) in the presence of catalysts and substantial quantities of hydrogen to upgrade their quality.

Catalytic Reforming. The use of controlled heat and pressure with catalysts to effect the rearrangement of certain hydrocarbon molecules without altering their composition appreciably; the conversion of low-octane gasoline fractions into higher octane stocks suitable for blending into finished gasoline; also the conversion of naphthas to obtain a more volatile product of higher octane number.

Conventional. A term used to describe a type of catalyst. A catalytic process utilizing a catalyst comprised of a metal and a non-metal (e.g. platinum, alumina).

Coal. A generic term applied to carbonaceous rocks that were formed by the partial or complete decomposition of vegetation. These stratified carbonaceous rocks are either solid or brittle and are highly combustible. In-

cludes lignite, bituminous coal, and anthracite which conform to ASTM Specification D388.

Crude Distillation. The refining process of separating crude oil components by heating and subsequent condensing of the fractions by cooling.

Crude Oil (including Lease Condensate). A mixture of hydrocarbons that existed in liquid phase in underground reservoirs and remains liquid at atmospheric pressure after passing through surface separating facilities. Included are lease condensate and liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sands, gilsonite and oil shale. Drip gases are also included, but topped crude oil (residual) oil and other unfinished oils are excluded. Liquids produced at natural gas processing plants and mixed with crude oil are likewise excluded where identifiable. Crude oil is considered as either domestic or foreign according to the following:

Domestic. Crude oil produced in the United States or from its "outer continental shelf" as defined in 43 U.S.C. 1331.

Foreign. Crude oil produced outside the United States. Imported Athabasca hydrocarbons are included.

Delayed Coking. A process to produce low Conradson carbon gas oil for catalytic cracking feedstock and for gasoline.

Distillate Fuel Oil. A general classification for one of the petroleum fractions produced in conventional distillation operations. It is used primarily for space heating, on-and-off-highway diesel engine fuel (including railroad engine fuel and fuel for agricultural machinery), and electric power generation. Included are products known as No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 fuel oils; No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 diesel fuels.

No. 1 Fuel Oil. A light distillate fuel oil intended for use in vaporizing pot-type burners. ASTM Specification D396 specifies for this grade maximum distillation temperatures of 400 degrees F. at the 10-percent point and 550 degrees F. at the 90-percent point, and kinematic viscosities between 1.4 and 2.2 centistokes at 100 degrees F.

No. 2 Fuel Oil. A distillate fuel oil for use in atomizing-type burners for domestic heating or for moderate capacity commercial-industrial burner units. ASTM Specification D396 specifies for this grade distillation temperatures at the 90-percent point between 540 degrees and 640 degrees F., and kinematic viscosities between 2.0 and 3.6 centistokes at 100 degrees F.

No. 1 and No. 2 Diesel Fuel Oils. Distillate fuel oils used in compression-ignition engines, as given by ASTM Specification D975:

No. 1-D. A volatile distillate fuel oil with a boiling range between 300-575 degrees F. and used in high-speed diesel engines generally operated under variations in speed and load. Includes type C-B diesel fuel used for city buses and similar operations. Properties are defined in ASTM Specification D975.

No. 2-D. A gas oil type distillate of lower volatility with distillation temperatures at the 90-percent point between 540-640 degrees F. for use in high-speed diesel engines generally operated under uniform speed and load conditions. Includes Type R-R diesel fuel used for railroad locomotive engines, and Type T-T for diesel-engine trucks. Properties are defined in ASTM Specification D975.

No. 4 Fuel Oil. A fuel oil for commercial burner installations not equipped with preheating facilities. It is used extensively in industrial plants. This grade is a blend of distillate fuel oil and residual fuel oil stocks that conforms to ASTM Specification D396 or Federal Specification VV-F-815C; its kinematic viscosity is between 5.8 and 26.4 centistokes at 100 degrees F. Also included is No. 4-D, a fuel oil for low- and medium-speed diesel engines that conforms to ASTM Specification D975.

Eastern Hemisphere. That half of the earth east of the Atlantic Ocean which includes Europe, Asia, Africa and Australia. The Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone is in this hemisphere.

Electric Energy (Purchased). Electricity purchased for refinery operations that is not produced within the refinery complex.

Ethane. A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon, (C₂H₆). It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of -127.48 degrees F. It is extracted from natural gas and refinery gas streams.

Ethylene. An olefinic hydrocarbon, (C₂H₄), recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes.

Field Production. Represents crude oil production on leases, natural gas liquids production at natural gas processing plants, and new supply of other hydrocarbons and alcohol.

Fluid Coking. A thermal process utilizing the fluidized solids technique for continuous conversion of heavy low-grade oils into lighter products.

Gasohol. See **Motor Gasoline (Finished).**

Gas Oil. A liquid petroleum distillate having a viscosity intermediate between that of kerosene and lubricating oil. Derives its name from having originally been used in the manufacture of illuminating gas. Now supplies distillate-type fuel oils and diesel fuel, also cracked to produce gasoline.

Gasoline Blending Components. Finished components in the gasoline range which will be used for blending or compounding into finished aviation or motor gasoline.

Idle Capacity. The component of operable capacity that is not in operation and not under active repairs, but capable of being placed in operation within 30 days and capacity not in operation but under active repairs that can be completed within 90 days.

Imported Crude Oil Burned As Fuel. The amount of foreign crude oil burned as a fuel oil, usually as residual fuel oil, without being processed as such. Imported

ude oil burned as fuel includes lease condensate and uid hydrocarbons produced from tar sand oil, gilsoe, and shale oil.

obutane. See **Butane.**

omerization. A refining process which alters the ndamental arrangement of atoms in the molecule. sed to convert normal butane into isobutane, an yklation process feedstock, and normal pentane and xane into isopentane and isohexane, high-octane soline components.

rosene. A petroleum distillate that boils at a tempera- re between 300-550 degrees F., that has a flash point gher than 100 degrees F. by ASTM Method D56, that s a gravity range from 40-46 degrees API, and that has urning point in the range of 150-175 degrees F. In- duced are the two classifications recognized by ASTM 3699: No. 1-K and No. 2-K, and all grades of kerosene lled range or stove oil which have properties similar No. 1 fuel oil, but with a gravity of about 43 degrees PI and a maximum end-point of 625 degrees F. Kero- ne is used in space heaters, cook stoves, and water aters and is suitable for use as an illuminant when rned in wick lamps.

rosene-Type Jet Fuel. A quality kerosene product th an average gravity of 40.7 degrees API, and a 10 rcent distillation temperature of 400 degrees F. It is vered by ASTM Specification D1655 and Military pecification MIL-T-5624L (Grades JP-5 and JP-8). A atively low-freezing point distillate of the kerosene pe; it is used primarily for commercial turbojet and rboprop aircraft engines.

ase Condensate. A natural gas liquid recovered from s well gas (associated and nonassociated) in lease parators or natural gas field facilities. Lease conden- te consists primarily of pentanes and heavier hydro- rbons.

quefied Petroleum Gases (LPG). Ethane, Ethylene, opane, propylene, normal butane, butylene, and iso- tane produced at refineries or natural gas processing ants, including plants that fractionate raw natural gas ant liquids.

quefied Refinery Gases (LRG). Liquefied petroleum ases fractionated from refinery or still gases. Through mpression and/ or refrigeration they are retained in e liquid state. The reported categories are eth- e/ethylene, propane/propylene, normal butane/bu- ene, and isobutane. Excludes still gas used for chem- al or rubber manufacture which is reported as a petro- hemical feedstock and also excludes liquefied petro- um gases intended for blending into gasoline which e reported as gasoline blending components. Lique- ed refinery gases are reported for use as petrochem- al feedstock or other uses.

lubricating Oils. A substance used to reduce friction etween bearing surfaces. Petroleum lubricants may e produced either from distillates or residues. Other substances may be added to impart or improve certain quired properties. "Lubricants" includes all grades of rbricating oils from spindle oil to cylinder oil and ose used in greases. The three categories include:

Bright Stock. A refined, high viscosity lubricating oil base stock that is usually made from a residuum by a treatment such as deasphalting, acid treatment, or solvent extraction.

Neutral. A distillate lubricating oil base stock with a viscosity that is usually not above 550 Saybolt Univer- sal Seconds (SUS) at 100 degrees F. It is prepared by a treatment such as hydrofining, acid treatment, or solvent extraction.

Other. A lubricating oil base stock used in finished lubricating oils and greases, including black, coastal, and red oils.

Middle Distillates. A general classification that in- cludes distillate fuel oil and kerosene.

Miscellaneous Products. Includes all finished products not classified elsewhere, e.g., petrolatum, absorption oils, ram-jet fuel, petroleum rocket fuels, synthetic nat- ural gas feedstocks, speciality oils and medicinal oils.

Motor Gasoline Blending Components. Finished com- ponents in the gasoline range which will be used for blending or compounding into finished motor gasoline. Pool gasoline is included in this category.

Motor Gasoline (Finished). A complex mixture of relatively volatile hydrocarbons, with or without small quantities of additives, that have been blended to form a fuel suitable for use in spark-ignition engines. Specifi- cations for motor gasoline, as given in ASTM Specifica- tion D439 or Federal Specification VV-G-1690B, in- clude a boiling range of 122-158 degrees F. at the 10- percent point to 365-374 degrees F. at the 90-percent point and a Reid vapor pressure range from 9 to 15 psi. "Motor gasoline" includes finished leaded gasoline, finished unleaded gasoline, and gasohol. Blendstock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also ex- cluded.

Finished Leaded Gasoline. Contains more than 0.05 gram of lead per gallon or more than 0.005 gram of phosphorus per gallon. The actual lead content of any given gallon, however, may vary as a function of the size of the producer and company according to specific Environmental Protection Agency waiver provisions. Premium and regular grades are included, depending on the octane rating. Includes leaded gasohol. Blendstock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

Finished Unleaded Gasoline. Contains not more than 0.05 gram of lead per gallon and not more than 0.005 gram of phosphorus per gallon. Premium and regular grades are included, depending on the octane rating. Includes unleaded gasohol. Blend stock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

Gasohol. A blend of finished motor gasoline (leaded or unleaded) and alcohol (generally ethanol but some- times methanol) in which 10 percent or more of the product is alcohol.

Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel. A fuel in the heavy naphtha boiling range with an average gravity of 52.8 degrees API and 20 to 90 percent distillation temperatures of 290 degrees to 470 degrees F, meeting Military Specification MIL-T-5624L (Grade JP-4). JP-4 is used for turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines, primarily by the military. Excludes ram-jet and petroleum rocket fuels.

Natural Gas. A mixture of hydrocarbons and small quantities of various nonhydrocarbons existing in the gaseous phase or in solution with crude oil in underground reservoirs.

Natural Gas Field Facility. A field facility designed to process natural gas produced from more than one lease for the purpose of recovering condensate from a stream of natural gas; however, some field facilities are designed to recover propane, normal butane, pentanes plus, etc., and to control the quality of natural gas to be marketed.

Natural Gas Plant Liquids. Natural gas liquids recovered from natural gas in gas processing plants, and in some situations, from natural gas field facilities. Natural gas liquids extracted by fractionators are also included. These liquids are defined according to the published specification of the Gas Processors Association and the American Society for Testing and Materials and are classified as follows: Ethane, propane, normal butane, isobutane, pentanes plus, and other products from natural gas processing plants (i.e. products meeting the standards for finished petroleum products produced at natural gas processing plants, such as finished motor gasoline, finished aviation gasoline, special naphthas, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, and miscellaneous products).

Natural Gasoline and Isopentane. A mixture of hydrocarbons, mostly pentanes and heavier, extracted from natural gas, that meets vapor pressure, end-point, and other specifications for natural gasoline set by the Gas Processors Association. Includes isopentane which is a saturated branch-chain hydrocarbon, (C₅H₁₂), obtained by fractionation of natural gasoline or isomerization of normal pentane.

Normal Butane. See *Butane*.

OPEC. The acronym for the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, oil-producing and exporting countries that have organized for the purpose of negotiating with oil companies on matters of oil production, prices and future concession rights. Current members are Algeria, Ecuador, Gabon, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela.

Operable Capacity. The amount of capacity that, at the beginning of the period, is in operation; not in operation, and not under active repairs but capable of being placed in operation within 30 days; or not in operation but under active repairs that can be completed within 90 days. Operable capacity is the sum of the operating and idle capacity and is measured in barrels per calendar day or barrels per stream day.

Barrels Per Calendar Day. The maximum number of barrels of input that can be processed in an atmos-

pheric distillation facility during a twenty-four hour period after making allowances for the following limitations:

The capability of downstream facilities to absorb the output of crude oil processing facilities of a given refinery. No reduction is made when a planned distribution of intermediate streams through other than downstream facilities is part of a refinery's normal operation.

The types and grades of inputs to be processed.

The types and grades of products expected to be manufactured.

The environmental constraints associated with refinery operations.

The reduction of capacity for scheduled downtime such as routine inspection, mechanical problems, maintenance, repairs and turnaround.

The reduction of capacity for unscheduled downtime such as mechanical problems, repairs, and slowdowns.

Barrels Per Stream Day. The amount a unit can process running at full capacity under optimal crude and product slate conditions.

Operating Capacity. The component of operable capacity that is in operation at the beginning of the period.

Other Hydrocarbons. Materials received by a refinery and consumed as raw materials. Includes hydrogen, coal tar derivatives, gilsonite, and natural gas received by the refinery for reforming into hydrogen. Natural gas to be used as fuel is excluded.

Pentanes Plus. A mixture of hydrocarbons, mostly pentanes and heavier, extracted from natural gas. Includes isopentane, natural gasoline and plant condensate.

Petrochemical Feedstock Use. Chemical feedstocks derived from petroleum, principally for the manufacture of chemicals, synthetic rubber and a variety of plastics. The categories reported are "Naphtha-Less than 400 degrees F. end-point" and "Other oils over 400 degrees F. end point."

Naphtha-Less Than 400 Degrees F. End-Point. A naphtha with an end point of less than 400 degrees F that is intended for use as a petrochemical feedstock.

Other Oils-Over 400 Degrees F. End-Point. Oils with an end point over 400 degrees F. that is intended for use as a petrochemical feedstock.

Petroleum Coke. A residue, the final product of the condensation process in cracking. This product is reported as marketable coke or catalyst coke. The conversion factor is 5 barrels of 42 U.S. gallons per short ton.

Marketable Coke. Those grades of coke produced in delayed or fluid cokers which may be recovered as relatively pure carbon. This "green" coke may be sold as is or further purified by calcining.

Catalyst Coke. In many catalytic operations (i.e., catalytic cracking) carbon is deposited on the catalyst thus, deactivating the catalyst. The catalyst is reactivated by burning off the carbon, which is used as a fuel in the refinery process. This carbon or coke is not recoverable in a concentrated form.

Petroleum Products. Petroleum products are obtained from the processing of crude oil (including lease condensate), natural gas and other hydrocarbon compounds. Petroleum products include unfinished oils, liquefied petroleum gases, pentanes plus, aviation gasoline, motor gasoline, naphtha-type jet fuel, kerosene-type jet fuel, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, naphtha less than 400 F. end-point, other oils over 400 F. end-point, special naphthas, lubricants, waxes, petroleum coke, asphalt, road oil, still gas, and miscellaneous products.

Petroleum Refinery. An installation that manufactures finished petroleum products from crude oil, unfinished oils, natural gas liquids, other hydrocarbons, and alcohol.

Plant Condensate. One of the natural gas liquids, mostly pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons, recovered and separated as liquids at gas inlet separators or scrubbers in processing plants.

Primary Stocks. Stocks of crude oil or petroleum products held in storage at (or in) leases, refineries, natural gas processing plants, pipelines, tankfarms, and bulk terminals that can store at least 50,000 barrels of petroleum products or that can receive petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. Crude oil that is in transit from Alaska, or that is stored on Federal leases or in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve is included. Primary stocks excludes stocks of foreign origin that are held in bonded warehouse storage.

Propane. A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon, (C₃H₈). It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of -43.67 degrees F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. It includes all products covered by Gas Processors Association Specifications for commercial propane and HD-5 propane and ASTM Specification D1835.

Propylene. An olefinic hydrocarbon, (C₃H₆), recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes.

Residual Fuel Oil. The topped crude of refinery operations which includes No. 5 and No. 6 fuel oils as defined in ASTM Specification D396 and Federal Specification VV-F-815C, Navy Special fuel oil as defined in Military Specification MIL-F-859E including Amendment 2 (NATO Symbol F-77), and Bunker C fuel oil. Residual fuel oil is used for the production of electric power, space heating, vessel bunkering, and various industrial purposes. Imports of residual fuel oil include "Imported Crude Oil Burned as Fuel."

Road Oil. Any heavy petroleum oil, including residual asphaltic oil used as a dust palliative and surface treatment on roads and highways. It is generally produced in six grades from 0, the most liquid, to 5, the most viscous.

Special Naphthas. All finished products within the gasoline range that are used as paint thinners, cleaners, or solvents. These products are refined to a specified flash point and have a boiling range of 90 degrees to 220 degrees F. "Special naphthas" includes all commercial hexane and cleaning solvents conforming to ASTM Specification D1836 and D484, respectively. Naphthas to be blended or marketed as motor gasoline or aviation gasoline or that are to be used as petrochemical and synthetic natural gas (SNG) feedstocks are excluded.

Steam (Purchased). Steam, purchased for use by a refinery, that was not generated from within the refinery complex.

Still Gas (Refinery Gas). Any form or mixture of gas produced in refineries by distillation, cracking, reforming, and other processes. The principal constituents are methane, ethane, ethylene, normal butane, butylene, propane, propylene, etc. Still gas is reported for petrochemical feedstock use and/or refinery fuel use.

Petrochemical Feedstock Use. Includes all refinery streams which are used by chemical or rubber manufacturing operations for further processing, less the amount of such streams returned to the source refinery. Finished petrochemical products are not included. For example, polyethylene, butadiene, etc. are considered petrochemical products; therefore, only their feedstock equivalents are included.

Fuel Use. All other still gas.

Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR). Petroleum stocks maintained by the Federal Government for use during periods of major supply interruption.

Thermal Cracking. A refining process in which heat and pressure are used to break down, rearrange, or combine hydrocarbon molecules. Thermal cracking is used to increase the yield of gasoline obtainable from crude oil.

Unfinished Oils. Includes all oils requiring further processing, except those requiring only mechanical blending.

Unfractionated Streams. Mixtures of unsegregated natural gas liquid components excluding those in plant condensate. This product is extracted from natural gas.

Vacuum Distillation. Distillation under reduced pressure (less the atmospheric) which lowers the boiling temperature of the liquid-being distilled. This technique with its relatively low temperatures prevents cracking or decomposition of the charge stock.

Visbreaking. A thermal cracking process in which heavy vacuum-still bottoms produced on the primary distillation unit are cracked to increase production of distillate products.

Wax. A solid or semi-solid material derived from petroleum distillates or residues by such treatments as chilling, precipitating with a solvent, or de-oiling. It is light-colored, more-or-less translucent crystalline mass, slightly greasy to the touch, consisting of a mixture of solid hydrocarbons in which the paraffin series pre-

dominates. Includes all marketable wax whether crude scale or fully refined. The three grades included are microcrystalline, crystalline-fully refined, and crystalline-other. The conversion factor is 280 pounds per 42-U.S. gallon barrel.

Microcrystalline Wax. Wax extracted from certain petroleum residues having a finer and less apparent crystalline structure than paraffin wax and having the following physical characteristics:

Penetration at 77 degrees F. (D1321)-60 maximum. Viscosity at 210 degrees F. in Saybolt Universal Seconds (SUS). (D88)-60 SUS (10.22 centistokes) minimum to 150 SUS (31.8 centistokes) maximum. Oil content (D721)-5 percent minimum.

Crystalline-Fully Refined Wax. A light-colored paraffin wax having the following characteristics:

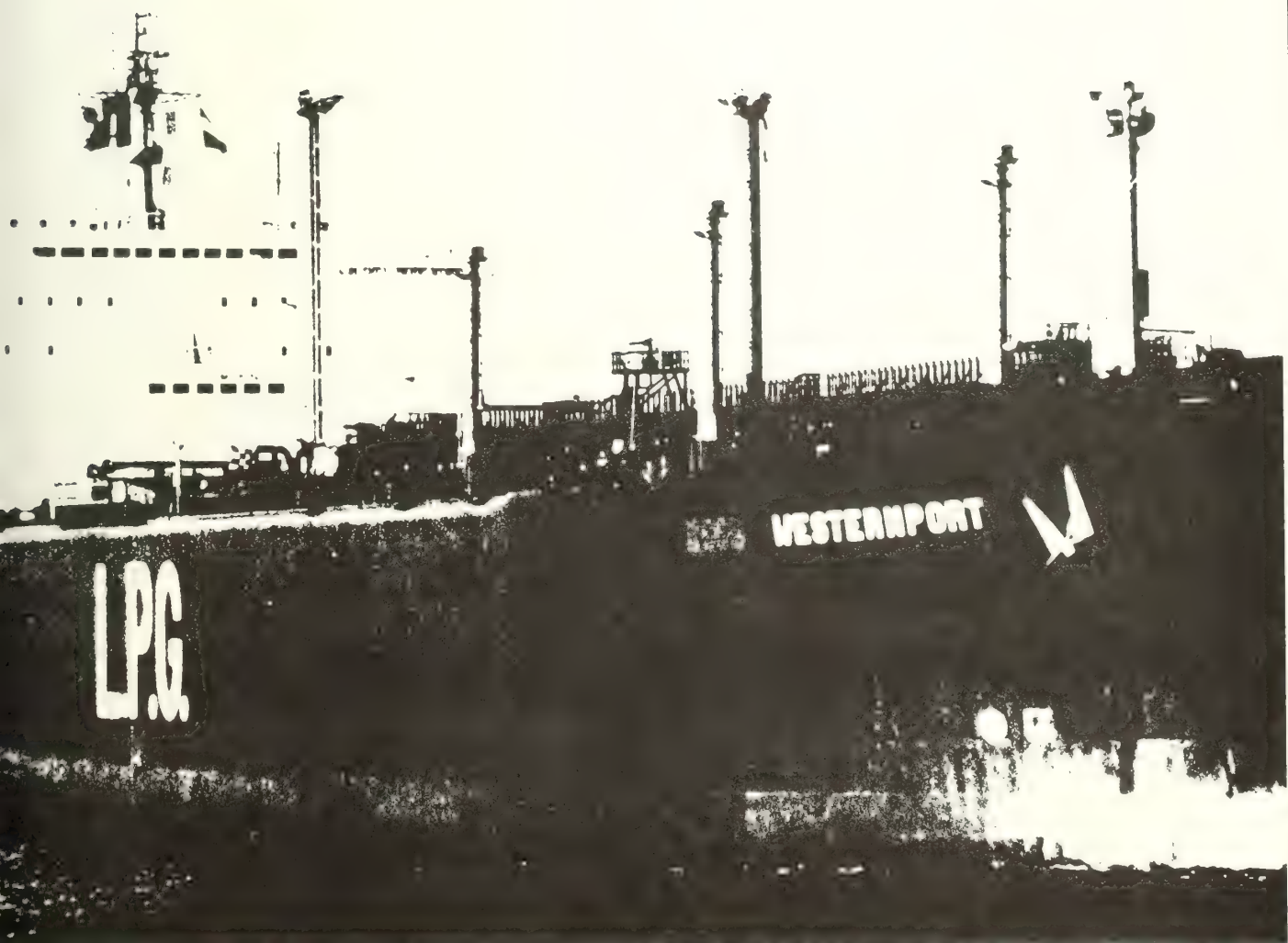
Viscosity at 210 degrees F. (D88)-59.9 SUS (10.1 centistokes) maximum. Oil Content (D721)-0.5 percent maximum. Other +20 color, Saybolt minimum.

Crystalline-Other Wax. A paraffin wax having the following characteristics:

Viscosity at 210 degrees F. (D88)-59.9 SUS (10.1 centistokes) maximum. Oil Content (D721)-0.5 percent minimum to 15 percent maximum.

Western Hemisphere. That half of the earth that includes North and South America and adjacent islands.

Special Section





WESTERN COUNTRIES LEAD U.S. PETROLEUM IMPORT SOURCES

U.S. imports of crude oil and petroleum products declined from the record levels of the late 1970's, a shift in sources accompanied the general downward trend (Figure F10). Lower energy demand and steady domestic petroleum production reduced the need to purchase large quantities of foreign oils, and net petroleum imports fell to 4.3 million barrels per day during 1985 (about half their 1977 peak). Gross imports of crude oil and refined petroleum products averaged 5.0 million barrels per day. African, Asian, and Middle Eastern exporters absorbed most of the reductions, while several countries in the Western Hemisphere and in Western Europe emerged as the leading foreign suppliers of crude oil and refined petroleum products to the United States.

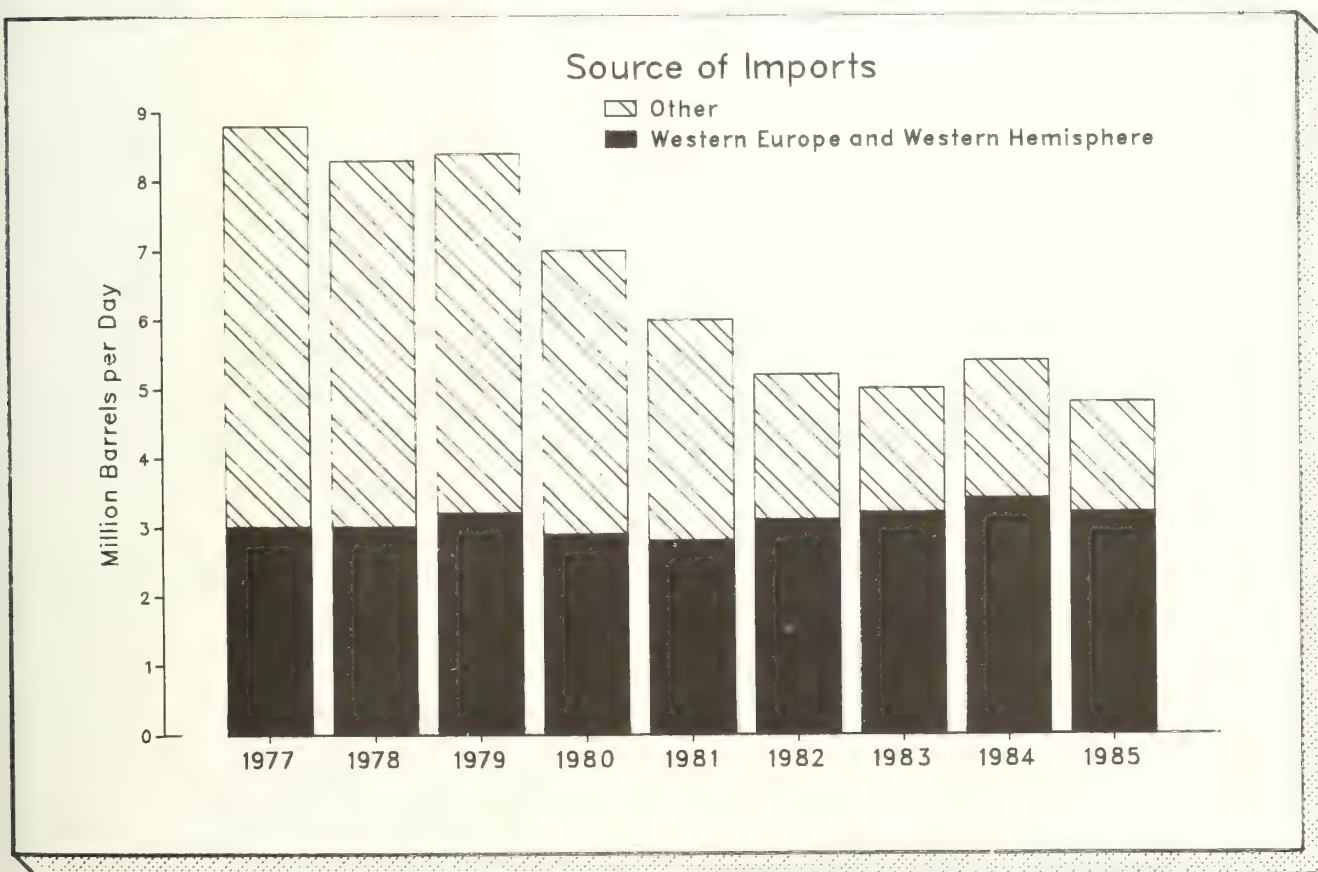
In the late 1970's, African and Middle Eastern members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting

Countries (OPEC) were the major sources of U.S. petroleum imports. However, increasing competition from non-OPEC sources, including Western suppliers such as Canada, Mexico, and the

¹ Gross imports of crude oil, including oil for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR), and refined petroleum products minus exports of crude oil and petroleum products.

² Unless noted otherwise, all data reported in this article are from Energy Information Administration publications: *Petroleum Supply Annual*, (PSA), 1984, DOE/EIA-0340(84)/1, predecessor reports, and *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, (PSM), December 1985, DOE/EIA-0109(85/12). See especially Table 19, PSM, December 1985, and Table 15, PSA, 1984, and predecessor reports.

Figure F10. Gross Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source, 1977-1985



Source: Energy Information Administration, Table 15 of *Petroleum Supply Annual* 1984, DOE/EIA-0340(84/01), and predecessor publications; Table 19 of *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, December 1985, DOE/EIA-0109(85/12).

United Kingdom, has contributed to a shift in U.S. petroleum import sources. In addition, as energy conservation measures and economic conditions reduced petroleum demand, the attempts of OPEC members to maintain price levels through production controls had the effect of further eroding the market shares of several OPEC suppliers. So, by 1985, Western countries supplied some two-thirds of gross petroleum imports, compared with one-third 8 years earlier. Western sources supplied more than three-fifths of the 3.2 million barrels per day gross imports of crude oil during 1985 and nearly three-fourths of the 1.8 million barrels per day gross imports of refined petroleum products (Table F5).

Falling world oil prices and a continued surplus of world oil supplies are expected to contribute to an increase in petroleum imports in 1986, with Western countries continuing as important sources of both crude oil and refined products.

Crude Oil

During 1985, declining world oil prices and higher storage costs prompted many U.S. petroleum refiners and distributors to maintain inventories of crude oil and refined petroleum products below 1984 levels, using imports rather than stocks as a cushion against surges in demand. As refiners turned to foreign sources to meet demand increases, the ratio of crude oil imports to refined products imports decreased. Gross imports of crude oil had accounted for three-fourths of all U.S. petroleum imports in 1980, but the crude oil share was reduced to two-thirds by 1985.

Gross imports of crude oil, including imports for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR), averaged 3.2 million barrels per day during 1985, down 6 percent from the 1984 level. These imports included large volumes of "heavy" crude oils (below 25° API gravity) for feedstock use in upgraded refinery downstream units. Western sources accounted for 2.0 million barrels per day, more than three-fifths of the foreign crude oil shipments to the United States. Crude oil imports for the SPR averaged 0.1 million barrels per day during 1985, the lowest rate of imports for the strategic reserve in 5 years. The United Kingdom and Mexico were the major sources for the foreign oils added to the SPR during 1985.³

Mexico overtook Saudi Arabia as the leading source of foreign crude oil for U.S. refiners in 1985. Crude oil imports from Mexico increased in 1985 and accounted for 22 percent of all U.S. crude oil imports. This was 8 percent higher than Mexico's share in 1984, and four times the level in 1977.

Canada was the second largest supplier of foreign crude oil to the United States in 1985, supplying nearly 0.5 million barrels per day, or 15 percent of total crude oil imports. This represented an increase of 37 percent over 1984 and 68 percent over 1977. The increase was largely attributable to the Canadian Government's action in mid-1980 ending 11 years of price and export controls on crude oil. Shipments to the United States averaged about 0.2 million to 0.3 million barrels per day prior to the decontrol action.

Among historical suppliers belonging to OPEC, Venezuela was the leading source of U.S. crude oil imports in 1985. Imports of crude oil from Venezuela averaged 0.3 million barrels per day during 1985, compared with 0.1 million barrels per day from Saudi Arabia.

Refined Petroleum Products

Gross imports of refined petroleum products averaged 1.8 million barrels per day during 1985. This was 0.2 million barrels per day, or 9 percent, below the 1984 level. Residual fuel oil, unfinished oils, and finished motor gasoline dominated petroleum product imports in 1985, with distillate fuel oil and liquefied petroleum gas (LPG's) also imported in significant quantities.

While imports of residual fuel oil exceed imports of any other refined product, dramatic declines have occurred in both volume and relative share since 1977. At 0.5 million barrels per day, residual fuel oil was the leading product imported in 1985, but it accounted for less than one-third of 1985 product imports; residual fuel oil imports averaged nearly 1.4 million barrels per day in 1977, and accounted for nearly two-thirds of product imports (Table F6). The Virgin Islands

³ Energy Information Administration, Petroleum Supply Reporting System.

Table F5. Petroleum Imports, 1977-1985
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Source	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Crude Oil ¹									
Western Countries ²									
Mexico.....	177	316	437	507	469	645	766	659	714
Canada.....	279	248	271	199	164	214	274	341	467
Venezuela.....	250	181	293	156	147	155	164	253	314
United Kingdom.....	97	169	197	173	369	441	365	378	281
Trinidad and Tobago.....	134	142	123	115	102	92	83	87	98
Other Western.....	112	165	154	206	197	178	143	165	107
Subtotal Western.....	1,050	1,221	1,476	1,356	1,448	1,724	1,796	1,883	1,982
Non-Western Countries ³									
Indonesia.....	507	533	380	314	318	226	315	304	285
Nigeria.....	1,130	910	1,069	841	611	510	301	207	282
Saudi Arabia.....	1,373	1,142	1,347	1,250	1,112	530	321	309	132
Angola.....	17	6	39	37	45	42	71	85	104
Algeria.....	544	634	608	456	261	90	176	194	86
Other Non-Western.....	1,994	1,909	1,602	1,009	600	366	349	444	345
Subtotal Non-Western.....	5,565	5,134	5,044	3,907	2,948	1,764	1,534	1,543	1,234
Subtotal Crude Oil ¹	6,615	6,356	6,519	5,263	4,396	3,488	3,329	3,426	3,216
Petroleum Products									
Western Countries ²									
Canada.....	238	219	266	255	283	268	273	289	301
Venezuela.....	440	464	398	326	259	257	258	295	294
Virgin Islands.....	446	428	431	388	327	316	282	294	247
Mexico.....	2	2	2	26	53	40	60	90	101
Brazil.....	0	0	1	1	9	28	39	60	62
Other Western.....	826	714	655	507	447	423	512	485	320
Subtotal Western.....	1,973	1,827	1,752	1,502	1,379	1,333	1,424	1,513	1,324
Non-Western Countries ³									
Algeria.....	15	15	27	31	50	80	64	129	104
Romania.....	15	13	2	1	7	6	29	46	48
Saudi Arabia.....	7	2	9	10	17	22	16	16	35
People's Republic of China.....	0	0	0	(s)	18	33	28	31	22
Indonesia.....	34	40	41	34	48	23	23	39	21
Other Non-Western.....	148	111	105	66	81	129	138	238	275
Subtotal Non-Western.....	220	181	184	143	221	292	298	498	506
Subtotal Petroleum Products.....	2,193	2,008	1,937	1,646	1,599	1,625	1,722	2,011	1,830
Total Crude Oil ¹ and Petroleum Products....	8,807	8,363	8,456	6,909	5,996	5,113	5,051	5,437	5,045

¹ Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

² Includes countries located in the Western Hemisphere and Western Europe.

³ Includes all countries not located in the Western Hemisphere and Western Europe.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration-Table 15 of Petroleum Supply Annual 1984, DOE/EIA-0340(84)/1, and predecessor publications; Table 19 of Petroleum Supply Monthly, December 1985, DOE/EIA-0109(85/12).

Table F6. Petroleum Product Imports, 1977-1985
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Residual Fuel Oil..... ¹	1,359	1,355	1,151	939	800	776	699	681	511
Finished Gasoline.....	217	190	181	140	157	197	247	299	311
Gasoline Blending Components.....	-	-	-	-	24	42	47	83	101
Unfinished Oils.....	31	27	59	55	112	174	234	231	211
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	250	173	193	142	173	93	174	272	191
Liquefied Petroleum Gases.....	161	123	217	216	244	226	190	195	181
Other Products.....	174	139	136	155	90	117	130	251	201
Total.....	2,193	2,008	1,937	1,646	1,599	1,625	1,722	2,011	1,807

¹ Includes blending components, 1977-1980 only.

Source: Energy Information Administration--Table 15 of Petroleum Supply Annual 1984, DOE/EIA-0340(84)/1, and predecessor publications; Table 19 of Petroleum Supply Monthly, December 1985, DOE/EIA-0109(85/12).

and Venezuela, with combined shipments of 0.2 million barrels per day, were the major suppliers in 1985; together they supplied nearly 40 percent of the residual fuel oil imported.

Finished motor gasoline imports averaged 377,600 barrels per day in 1985. This accounted for 21 percent of refined product imports. Gasoline blending components added another 64,500 barrels per day (4 percent). When these products are combined into a single category, Venezuela, the Netherlands, and Canada were the three major sources. Together, the shipments of finished motor gasoline and gasoline blending components from these three sources averaged 0.1 million barrels per day in 1985.

Unfinished oils, utilized by refiners as feedstock for downstream processing units, accounted for one-sixth of petroleum products imported during 1985, compared with 1 percent in 1977. Together, the Virgin Islands, Venezuela, and Mexico supplied 0.1 million barrels per day, or one-half of the unfinished oils imported in 1985.

While the Western suppliers' share of U.S. crude oil imports grew dramatically over the past 8 years, these countries' share of U.S. imports of refined petroleum products has declined. Between

1977 and 1985, refined product imports from Western sources declined by nearly 33 percent. Meanwhile, refined product imports from non-Western sources declined nearly 17 percent, leaving Western sources a 72 percent share of the total refined product imports in 1985, compared with 90 percent share in 1977. Canada, Venezuela, and the Virgin Islands, remained the leading sources of refined product imports.

Refined product imports from Canada reached a high of 300,700 barrels per day in 1985; this was 11,600 barrels per day, or about 4 percent, higher than in 1984. LPG shipments from Canada averaged 155,400 barrels per day; finished motor gasoline and blending components averaged 40,300 barrels per day; distillate fuel oil, 38,300 barrels per day; and residual fuel oil, 29,100 barrels per day in 1985.

Imports of refined products from Venezuela averaged 294,000 barrels per day in 1985, essentially unchanged from the 1984 level. Finished motor gasoline, blending components, distillate fuel oil, and residual fuel oil accounted for nearly three-fourths of these imports.

Refined product shipments from the Virgin Islands averaged 247,100 barrels per day during 1985. This was 16 percent below the 1984 level and

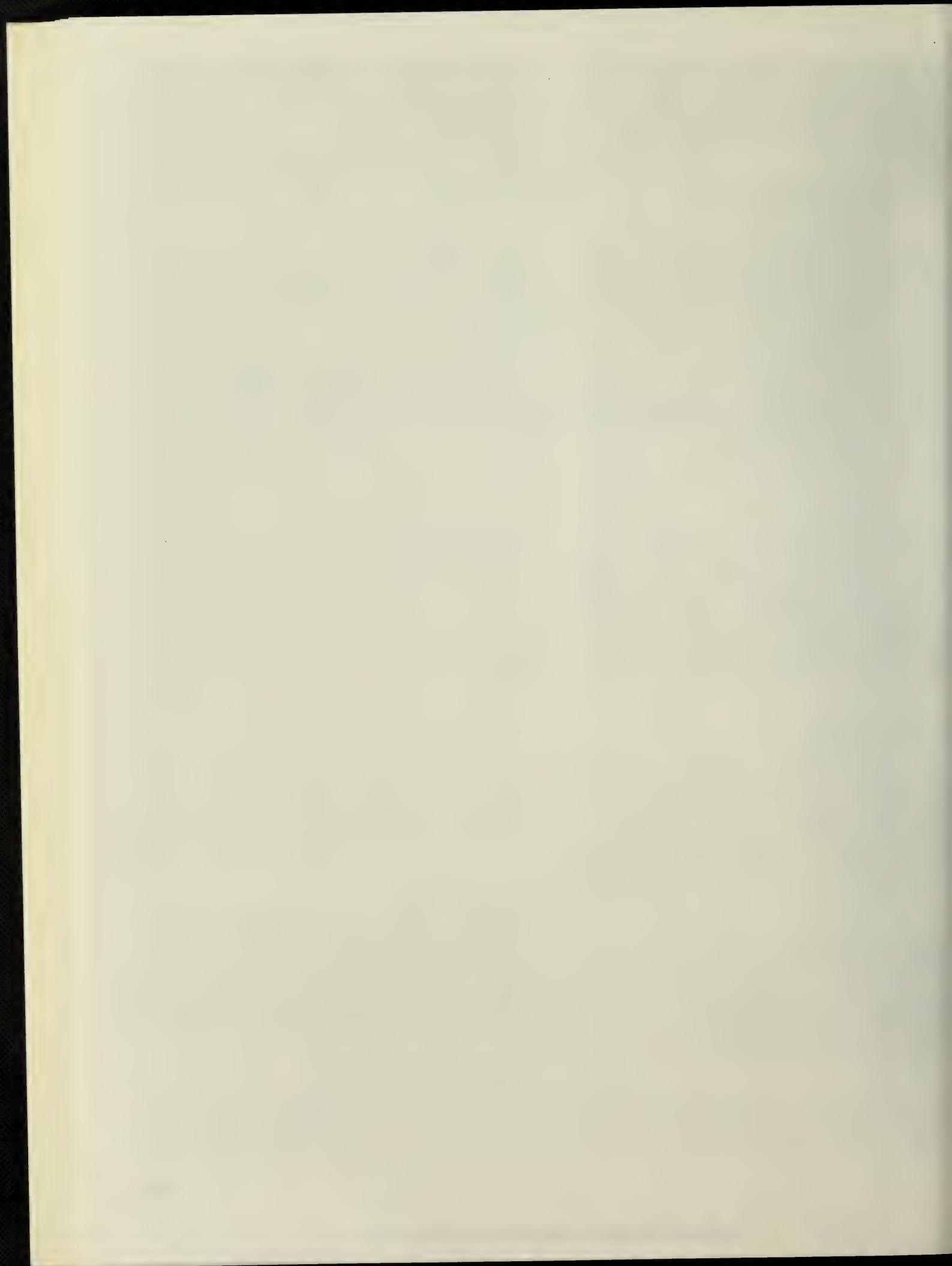
ent below the total volume of refined petroleum products imported from the Virgin Islands during 1977. Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, unfinished oils, and finished motor gasoline are the major products imported from this source.

Regional Import Patterns

East Coast (Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) District I) is the Nation's leading importer of petroleum and imports more petroleum than any other region. During 1985, East Coast imports of crude oil and refined petroleum products combined averaged 2.1 million barrels per day, or 42 percent of the Nation's total. Refined petroleum products, primarily residual fuel oil, motor gasoline, and distillate fuel oil, predominated in the region's petroleum imports. East Coast imports of refined products averaged 1.1 million barrels per day and accounted for 63 percent of total U.S. imports of refined petroleum products in 1985. Venezuela, the Virgin Islands, and Canada were the leading sources of refined product imports for this region. Together these three countries accounted for nearly half of the Nation's refined product imports. This region relies heavily on foreign crude oil because of the distance of East Coast petroleum facilities (which account for about 10 percent of the U.S. refining capacity) from domestic producing fields

and their proximity to modern marine petroleum terminal facilities. East Coast crude oil imports averaged 1.0 million barrels per day during 1985, about two-thirds of the 1977 rate. The East Coast accounted for 31 percent of total U.S. crude oil imports in 1985. Western sources accounted for more than half of the region's crude imports in 1985.

The Gulf Coast (PAD District III) was the second largest petroleum importer in 1985, with combined imports of crude and products averaging 1.8 million barrels per day. Crude oil accounted for 78 percent of the region's petroleum imports. Nearly half of the Nation's refining capacity is located on the Gulf Coast and refiners in this region supplement throughput of domestic crudes with large quantities of foreign oils. Crude oil imports into this region averaged 1.4 million barrels per day during 1985. Although this was higher than crude oil imports into any other region and represented 44 percent of the Nation's total crude oil imports, it was substantially below the region's 1977 peak of 2.5 million barrels per day. During 1985, Mexico, Venezuela, and the United Kingdom were the leading suppliers of crude oil imported into this region. Together these three countries accounted for 55 percent of the Gulf Coast's crude oil imports, and other Western sources contributed an additional 7 percent.



U.S. PETROLEUM EXPORTS SHOW UPTURN

Exports of crude oils and refined petroleum products from the United States averaged 0.8 million barrels per day during 1985, up 8 percent, from 59,500 barrels per day, from 1984. Petroleum exports are expected to remain near these levels in 1986. Exports of petroleum commodities have more than tripled since 1977, when net imports peaked (see accompanying article beginning on page 99). Crude oil, residual fuel oil, and petroleum coke, are the leading commodities exported; together they account for 75 percent of the Nation's petroleum exports. Distillate fuel oil and liquefied petroleum gases (LPG's) account for two-thirds of the remainder. With the bulk of the Nation's petroleum refineries and marine petroleum terminal facilities, the West and Gulf Coasts (Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts V and III) are the leading export regions² (Table F7).

Crude Oil

During 1985, crude oil exports averaged 0.2 million barrels per day, 13 percent above the 1984 level, but well below the peak of 0.3 million barrels per day recorded in 1980. The West Coast is the leading exporting region, accounting for 50 percent of the Nation's crude oil exports.

Crude oil exports during 1985 were shipped to the Virgin Islands (126,600 barrels per day), the Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone (32,800 barrels per day), Puerto Rico (24,200 barrels per day), and Canada (20,600 barrels per day).

Crude oil exports are restricted by Federal law to U.S. possessions and to Canada. Small quantities of Alaskan crude oil may be exported for the first time during 1986 to destinations other than U.S. possessions. Tesoro Petroleum Corp. upgraded its Kenai, Alaska, petroleum refinery in 1985, permitting it to process North Slope crude and releasing Alaskan³ Cook Inlet royalty crude oil for possible export. Previously, the Cook Inlet royalty oil was processed in the Kenai plant. Following State and Federal Government discussions concerning the possible shipment of Cook Inlet royalty crude oil

to foreign countries, the Federal Government announced in October 1985 that the restrictions on these exports would be lifted, probably commencing in 1986.⁴ No further changes in the restrictions on crude oil exports were proposed.

Residual Fuel Oil

Exports of residual fuel oil during 1985 averaged 0.2 million barrels per day, maintaining about the same level since 1982. Residual fuel oil represented 34 percent of petroleum products exported during 1985, more than 10 times its share in 1977. Almost all of the residual fuel oil exports during 1985 were from the West and Gulf Coasts. The largest volumes went to Japan (47,700 barrels per day), Singapore (23,000 barrels per day), and the Republic of Korea (18,100 barrels per day).

Petroleum Coke

Exports of petroleum coke during 1985 averaged 0.2 million barrels per day, down 6,600 barrels per day, or 4 percent, from 1984. Not only have exports of petroleum coke declined, but they account for a smaller share of petroleum product exports than in previous years. During 1985, petroleum coke accounted for one out of every three barrels of petroleum products exported, compared with one out of every two barrels between 1977 and 1980. Seven-eighths of the petroleum coke exported during 1985 was from petroleum refineries along the Gulf and West Coasts. The

¹Includes crude oil and refined petroleum products.

²Unless noted otherwise, all data reported in this article are from Energy Information Administration publications: Petroleum Supply Annual, 1984, DOE/EIA-0340(84)/1, and predecessor reports, and Petroleum Supply Monthly, December 1985, DOE/EIA-0109(85/12).

³Platt's Oilgram News, Vol. 63, No. 204, October 23, 1985, "Applicants Said Lining Up For Export of Cook Inlet Crude."

⁴The Washington Post, October 27, 1985, "Reagan to Allow Alaska Oil Export."

Table F7. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, By PAD District, 1977 - 1985
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
All PAD Districts									
Crude Oil.....	50	158	235	287	228	236	164	181	181
Residual Fuel Oil.....	6	13	9	33	118	209	185	190	190
Petroleum Coke.....	102	111	146	136	138	156	195	193	193
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	1	3	3	3	5	74	64	51	51
Liquefied Petroleum Gases.....	18	20	15	21	42	65	73	48	48
All Other Products.....	66	57	64	65	64	75	58	59	59
Total Crude Oil and Petroleum Products.....	243	362	472	544	595	815	739	722	722
PAD District III									
Crude Oil.....	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Residual Fuel Oil.....	1	1	0	16	54	126	80	81	81
Petroleum Coke.....	43	41	59	52	54	65	100	96	96
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	1	1	0	3	2	41	24	17	17
Liquefied Petroleum Gases.....	13	14	9	14	16	34	43	26	26
All Other Products.....	39	36	42	41	41	49	34	35	35
Total Crude Oil and Petroleum Products.....	97	93	110	130	167	315	281	255	255
PAD District V									
Crude Oil.....	5	79	159	194	183	201	146	165	165
Residual Fuel Oil.....	5	11	9	17	63	81	101	106	106
Petroleum Coke.....	46	57	65	60	59	75	78	80	80
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	0	2	3	(s)	3	30	36	30	30
Liquefied Petroleum Gases.....	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	6	6
All Other Products.....	11	10	10	10	11	12	10	11	11
Total Crude Oil and Petroleum Products.....	71	163	250	286	323	404	374	398	398
PAD Districts I, II, and IV									
Crude Oil.....	45	79	75	89	45	36	19	16	16
Residual Fuel Oil.....	(s)	1	(s)	1	1	3	4	3	3
Petroleum Coke.....	14	14	22	25	25	16	17	17	17
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	3	4	3	3
Liquefied Petroleum Gases.....	1	1	2	3	22	25	26	16	16
All Other Products.....	15	11	11	12	13	13	14	14	14
Total Crude Oil and Petroleum Products.....	75	105	110	129	105	96	84	69	69

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Source: Energy Information Administration - Table 16 of Petroleum Supply Annual, 1984, DOE/EIA-0340(84)/1 and predecessor publications; Table 21 of Petroleum Supply Monthly, December 1985, DOE/EIA-0109(85/12).

West volumes were shipped to Japan (49,900 barrels per day), Belgium and Luxembourg combined (500 barrels per day), and Italy (900 barrels per day).

Regional Patterns

Continuing their upward trend, exports from the Gulf Coast averaged 434,600 barrels per day in 1985, exceeding 1984 exports by 9 percent and accounting for 56 percent of total U.S. petroleum exports. Crude oil, residual fuel oil, petroleum coke, and distillate fuel oil were the leading petroleum export commodities of the region.

Crude oil exports from the region averaged 183,500 barrels per day, an increase of 11 percent over 1984. Crude oil accounted for 42 percent of the petroleum exports from the West Coast during 1985.

Gulf Coast exports of residual fuel oil averaged 69,800 barrels per day during 1985, nearly twice the combined volumes from all other regions. A surplus of residual fuel oil on the West Coast, resulting from increased refining of heavy crudes in California and Alaska, boosted exports of residual fuel oil to 18 percent above the 1984 level. Exports of residual fuel oil from this region have more than doubled since 1981, when the surplus of the heavy Alaskan crude oil began, and presently account for 29 percent of the region's petroleum export total.

Gulf Coast refiners exported petroleum coke at the average rate of 74,100 barrels per day during 1985. This represented an 8-percent decline for the year; however, exports of petroleum coke from this region had increased during each of the previous 3 years. Petroleum coke accounted for 17 percent of the 1985 petroleum exports from the Gulf Coast.

Exports of distillate fuel oil from the West Coast averaged 34,900 barrels per day and accounted for 10 percent of the region's petroleum exports during 1985. This region leads the Nation in distillate exports.

Historically, the Gulf Coast exports little or no crude oil but is the leading exporting district

for refined petroleum products. This region accounted for 48 percent of U.S. exports of refined products in 1985.

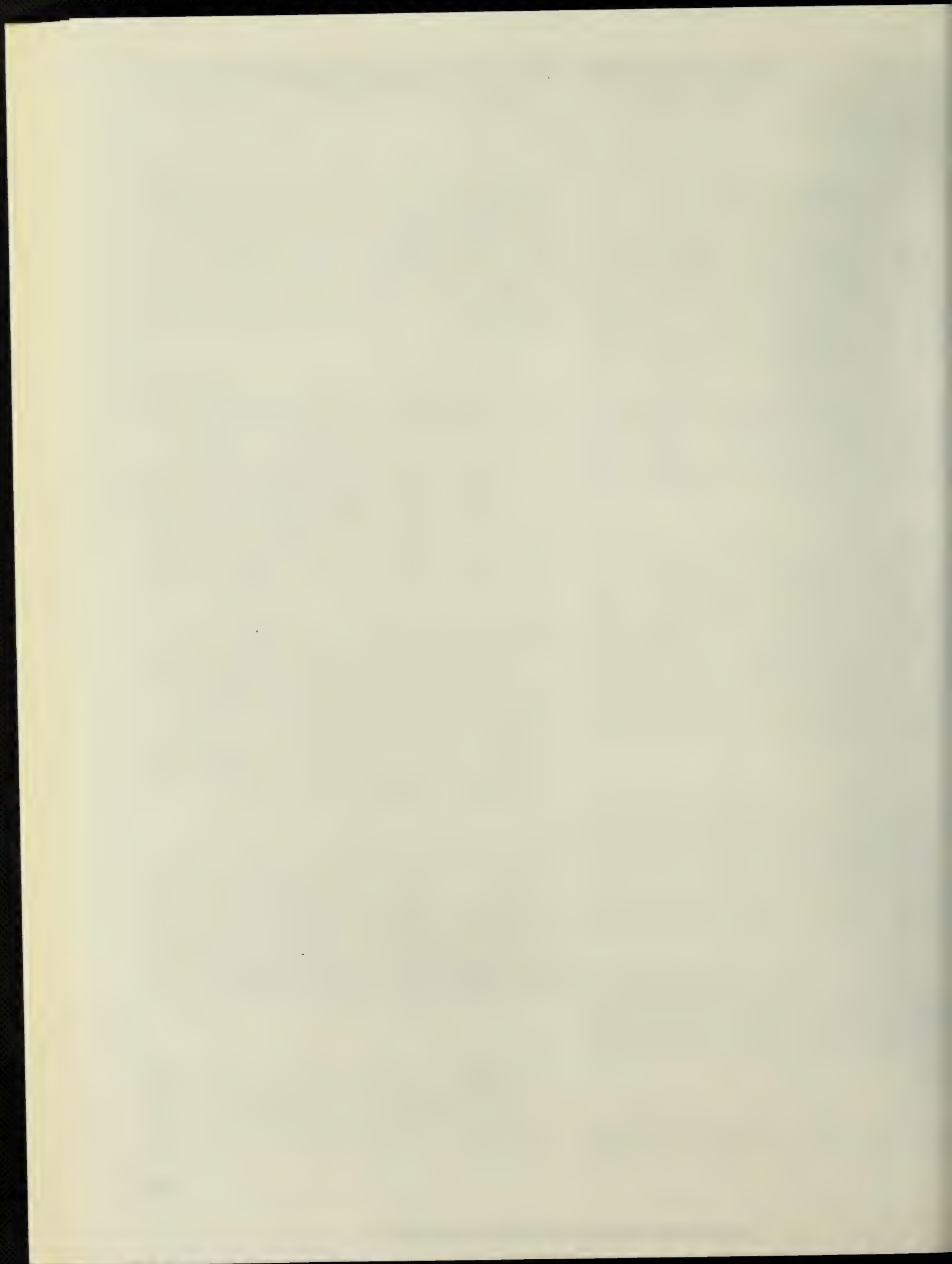
Petroleum coke, residual fuel oil, and LPG's (primarily propane) were the leading petroleum commodities shipped from the Gulf Coast during 1985. Petroleum coke accounted for 33 percent of the region's exports of petroleum products in 1985. Residual fuel oil accounted for 25 percent; LPG's accounted for 17 percent; and distillate fuel oil and other products accounted for the remainder.

Gulf Coast shipments of petroleum coke averaged 90,000 barrels per day, nearly one-half of all U.S. exports of this commodity. This was 7 percent below the 1984 rate, however, as petroleum companies in the area increased downstream refining flexibility and complexity, producing larger quantities of light refined products and smaller quantities of petroleum coke. Declining petroleum coke exports from the Gulf Coast over the past 2 years are reflected in the national totals.

Gulf Coast exports of residual fuel oil averaged 69,800 barrels per day during 1985, over one-third of the U.S. exports of this product. As residual fuel oil use as feedstock in upgraded domestic refinery downstream processing units increased, exports of the product from this region declined dramatically. In 1985, Gulf Coast exports of residual fuel oil were 14 percent below those in 1984 and 44 percent below those in 1982.

During 1985, Gulf Coast refiners were the most important U.S. source of liquefied petroleum gases (LPG's) for export; shipments from this region averaged 45,800 barrels per day, or nearly three-fourths of the U.S. total. Historically, LPG exports from Gulf Coast refiners have generally exceeded the combined volumes from the remainder of the United States.

The Midwest (PAD District II) exported an average of 20,600 barrels per day of crude oil. This region also exported small quantities of other petroleum commodities, primarily petroleum coke and LPG's.



1985 IMPORT STATISTICS

The tables which follow present import statistics reported to the Energy Information Administration (EIA) on Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report." These statistics are the basic source of imports information published elsewhere in the Petroleum Supply Monthly (PSM). These supplemental imports tables present data:

- by Company (Importer of Record),
- by Country of Origin, and
- by Port of Entry.

The data in these tables do not precisely match the information published routinely in PSM tables 1 through 10, and 16 through 19. In the standard PSM tables, more complete data from the U.S. Customs Service on imports of liquefied petroleum gases are used instead of Form EIA-814 data and jet fuel imports data obtained on Form EIA-814 are adjusted to account for relatively small quantities withdrawn from bonded storage for use by airlines for international flights. These supplemental sources of information were not used when preparing the tables which follow to prevent the release of proprietary information.

ENERGY INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION
INTEGRATED PETROLEUM SUPPLY REPORTING SYSTEM

IMPORTS

THOUSANDS OF BARRELS

COMPANY REPORT

JAN85 - DEC85

COMPANY	CRUDE OIL	LPG	UNFINISHED OILS	G-LINE BLENDS COMPO-NENTS	FINSHD MOTOR G-LINE	JET FUEL	KERO-SENE	DISTIL FUEL OIL	RESID FUEL OIL	SPECIAL NAPHTHA	OTHER PROD-UCTS	TOTAL PROD-UCTS	TOTAL PETRO-LEUM	TOTAL DAILY AVG
CHEVRON USA INC--SOC	140788	559	0	0	310	193	0	275	2706	0	51	4094	144882	396.9
TEXACO INC	101311	1621	6224	27	8229	1629	0	940	1454	237	39	20399	121710	333.5
AMOCO OIL CO & AMOCO	80479	3874	0	80	0	0	0	0	0	534	0	4487	84966	232.8
AMERADA HESS CORP	248	0	11342	87	11699	1947	2180	13118	42707	0	277	83358	83605	229.1
SOHIO SUPPLY COMPANY	73698	302	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	562	11	875	74573	204.3
KOCH INDUSTRIES	52446	912	7513	10	3323	0	0	928	5438	239	1536	19659	72105	197.5
SUN CO INC	51469	1183	0	0	4638	243	0	1504	8168	930	39	16015	67483	184.9
SHELL OIL COMPANY	61539	187	196	0	1979	0	0	0	117	0	701	4110	65649	179.9
MOBIL OIL CORPORATION	59269	497	321	23	1560	259	82	156	8706	551	198	15601	61868	169.5
EXXON CORPORATION	39325	1344	4070	524	3533	35	0	0	0	0	117	18139	54927	150.5
CITGO PETROLEUM CORP	33784	155	13892	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	927	51923	142.3
MARATHON PETROLEUM C	50496	0	927	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	51423	140.9
STRATEGIC PETROLEUM	43124	0	0	118	1684	0	0	0	0	0	0	1801	43124	118.1
ATLANTIC RICHFIELD C	39984	0	0	0	3527	0	33	3528	4214	0	0	19135	41785	114.5
COASTAL CORPORATION	19804	0	7832	0	0	0	0	180	3708	0	0	5117	38939	106.7
GULF OIL CORP	32757	622	607	0	0	0	0	32	1073	0	0	4113	36011	98.7
ASHLAND OIL INC (KEN	31897	3009	5838	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5838	35349	96.8
CHAMPLIN PETROLEUM C	29511	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1661	2291	29954	82.1
CONOCO INC	27663	630	0	12093	10727	0	0	237	1568	289	925	24914	24914	68.3
WILL PETROLEUM INC	0	0	0	0	58	0	0	0	0	164	0	1147	23705	64.9
UNION OIL CO OF CALI	22558	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23113	63.3
CLARK OIL & REFINING	23113	0	0	0	0	0	0	3639	0	0	1865	21509	21509	58.9
NORTHVILLE INDUSTRIE	0	0	0	863	17007	0	0	0	0	0	0	19524	19524	53.5
DOMO PETROLEUM CORP	0	17659	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4540	16812	46.1
KERR MCGEE CORP	12272	0	4540	0	0	0	0	0	6150	0	0	11974	15356	42.1
VALERO REFG & MKTG C	3383	0	5824	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15113	41.4
UNITED REFINING CO	15113	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2236	14898	40.8
T W OIL (HOUSTON) IN	12662	0	0	0	240	0	0	1236	761	393	0	698	14081	38.6
TENNECO OIL COMPANY	13583	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	105	0	0	2183	13684	37.5
CROWN CENTRAL PETROL	11500	0	1883	0	0	0	0	0	300	0	0	0	12672	34.7
TEXAS CITY REFINING	12672	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

NOTE: TOTALS MAY NOT EQUAL SUM OF COMPONENTS
DUE TO INDEPENDENT ROUNDING.
VALUE (s): VALUES ARE LESS-THAN 500 BARRELS
SOURCE: EIA814, EIA815

IMPORTS
THOUSANDS OF BARRELS
COMPANY REPORT
JAN85 - DEC85

COMPANY	CRUDE OIL	LPG	UNFINISHED OILS	G-LINE BLENDG COMPO-NENTS	FINSHD MOTOR G-LINE	JET FUEL	KERO-SENE	DISTIL FUEL OIL	RESID FUEL OIL	SPECIAL NAPHTHA	OTHER PROD-UCTS	TOTAL PROD-UCTS	TOTAL PETRO-LEUM	TOTAL DAILY AVG
PHILLIPS PETROLEUM C	12592	0	0	0	6025	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12592	34.5
OXBOW RESOURCES	0	0	5424	0	0	0	0	235	679	0	0	12364	12364	33.9
ARCO CHEMICAL COMPAN	0	194	0	326	0	0	0	0	0	36	11409	11964	11964	32.8
HESS OIL VIRGIN ISLA	1675	0	8854	0	0	0	145	0	0	0	1002	10001	11677	32.0
GLOBAL PETROLEUM COR	0	0	0	0	2965	0	0	6961	1161	0	0	11087	11087	30.4
NEW ENGLAND PETROLEU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10996	0	0	10996	10996	30.1
PACIFIC RESOURCES IN	0	313	0	0	4326	2180	0	1788	2194	0	6	10808	10808	29.6
UPG FALCO INC DIV OF	1524	505	638	263	3776	0	0	229	0	0	3851	9263	10787	29.6
BELCHER OIL - NEW YO	0	0	0	0	0	167	0	660	8883	0	0	9709	9709	26.6
VITOL S.A. INC	0	0	284	0	4089	173	0	109	4321	416	254	9646	9646	26.4
FINA SUPPLY INC	7637	0	1067	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	887	1954	9591	26.3
PHIBRO DISTRIBUTORS	0	0	116	0	6049	0	0	0	2887	284	0	9335	9335	25.6
BP NORTH AMERICA PET	0	0	0	0	0	248	0	168	8781	0	(s)	9197	9197	25.2
CHARTER INTL-CRUDE O	340	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8825	9166	25.1
SCALLOP PETROLEUM CO	0	0	8825	0	0	0	0	0	7741	0	0	7741	7741	21.2
DIAMOND SHAMROCK COR	7569	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7357	7357	20.7
CRYSEN MONTENAY ENER	0	0	0	0	128	0	0	200	7029	0	0	7357	7357	20.2
BELCHER OIL - MIAMI	0	0	0	0	1379	96	0	862	4320	0	312	6969	6969	19.1
FARMERS UNION CENTRA	5648	775	0	0	281	0	0	207	0	0	0	1262	6910	18.9
BULK OIL (USA) INC	0	0	0	2066	2832	239	0	672	0	949	0	6758	6758	18.5
MURPHY OIL USA INC	6640	67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	67	6707	18.4
ULTRAMAR PETROLEUM I	0	0	0	0	1506	0	0	2110	2920	0	0	6536	6536	17.9
TOTAL PETROLEUM INC	300	6202	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6202	6503	17.8
SEAVIEW PETROLEUM CO	6306	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6306	17.3
APEX OIL CO	21	0	39	0	1302	90	0	42	4530	34	0	6036	6057	16.6
LANGHAM-HILL PETROLE	0	0	0	0	2668	2185	0	1114	0	0	0	5966	5966	16.3
PHIBRO ENERGY INC	4722	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1005	92	0	1097	5819	15.9
PUERTO RICO SUN OIL	0	0	1925	0	0	419	119	601	0	0	2608	5672	5672	15.5
BEAUMONT OIL INC	0	0	0	865	3744	0	0	0	201	0	0	4810	4810	13.2
GOLDEN GATE PETROLEU	0	0	0	0	4249	76	0	348	0	0	0	4673	4673	12.8
WYATT INC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4046	487	0	0	4533	4533	12.4

NOTE: TOTALS MAY NOT EQUAL SUM OF COMPONENTS
DUE TO INDEPENDENT ROUNDING.
VALUE (s): VALUES ARE LESS THAN 500 BARRELS
SOURCE: EIA814, EIA815

ENERGY INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION
INTEGRATED PETROLEUM SUPPLY REPORTING SYSTEM

IMPORTS

THOUSANDS OF BARRELS

COMPANY REPORT

JAN85 - DEC85

COMPANY	CRUDE OIL	LPG	UNFIN- ISHED OILS	G-LINE BLENDG COMPO- NENTS	FINSHD MOTOR G-LINE	JET FUEL	KERO- SENE	DISTIL FUEL OIL	RESID FUEL OIL	SPECIAL NAPHTHA	OTHER PROD- UCTS	TOTAL PROD- UCTS	TOTAL PETRO- LEUM	TOTAL DAILY AVG
U. S. OIL AND REFINI	4387	0	61	0	0	0	0	30	0	0	0	91	4479	12.3
PHILLIPS PUERTO RICO	0	0	0	0	1449	0	0	0	0	2749	0	4198	4198	11.5
TRUMBULL ASPHALT INC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3926	3926	3926	10.8
SPRAGUE C H	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	988	2902	0	0	3889	3889	10.7
NORTHEAST PETROLEUM	0	0	0	0	1149	0	0	1503	1159	0	0	3811	3811	10.4
AECTRA REFINING & MA	0	0	1165	406	2061	0	0	0	0	0	109	3741	3741	10.2
VANOL (USA) INC	0	0	0	0	716	0	0	209	2446	211	0	3582	3582	9.8
WICKLAND OIL TERMINA	0	0	0	3084	469	0	0	0	0	0	0	3552	3552	9.7
SUMMARY TOTALS	1155809	40610	99409	20834	119990	10179	2560	48852	161818	8671	31784	544706	1700515	4658.9
OTHER COMPANIES	17929	22537	5919	2699	17827	3224	237	23601	25180	3604	12883	117712	135641	371.6
CONT. U.S. TOTALS	1173738	63147	105328	23533	137817	13403	2797	72453	186998	12275	44667	662418	1836156	5030.6

NOTE: TOTALS MAY NOT EQUAL SUM OF COMPONENTS
DUE TO INDEPENDENT ROUNDING.
VALUE (S): VALUES ARE LESS-THAN 500 BARRELS
SOURCE: EIA814, EIA815

IMPORTS

THOUSANDS OF BARRELS

COUNTRY REPORT

JAN85 - DEC85

COUNTRY	CRUDE OIL	LPG	UNFINISHED OILS	G-LINE		FINSHD MOTOR G-LINE	JET FUEL	KERO-SENE	DISTILL FUEL OIL	RESID FUEL OIL	SPECIAL NAPHTHA	OTHER PROD-UCTS	TOTAL PROD-UCTS	TOTAL PETRO-LEUM	TOTAL DAILY AVG
				COMPO-NENTS	BLENDG										
MEXICO	260605	3765	16476	2681		2536	495	71	3329	5519	291	1620	36782	297387	814.8
CANADA	170509	49881	3397	673		14040	785	111	13994	10609	2676	6767	102933	273443	749.2
VENEZUELA	114780	750	16963	586		18926	3589	87	27208	30660	1427	6983	107180	221960	608.1
UNITED KINGDOM	102496	1645	584	0		4862	0	0	0	2927	370	901	11290	113787	311.7
INDONESIA	103991	490	6829	0		178	112	0	44	144	0	242	8040	112031	306.9
NIGERIA	103092	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	1844	0	0	1844	104936	287.5
VIRGIN ISLS	0	0	20493	87		11520	3727	2325	13118	37451	0	1477	90198	90198	247.1
ALGERIA	31433	1549	2879	0		170	8	0	2151	20246	0	10195	37198	68631	188.0
SAUDI ARABIA	48043	932	321	48		10632	0	0	0	1077	0	0	13010	61053	167.3
TRINIDAD & TOBG	35795	0	0	244		114	122	0	1122	4364	133	159	5958	41753	114.4
ANGOLA	37889	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	2090	0	0	2090	39979	109.5
ECUADOR	20760	0	300	0		0	0	0	0	4154	0	0	4454	25214	69.1
BRAZIL	0	334	1471	1899		9336	215	0	1026	8067	307	192	22847	22847	62.6
ITALY	1	412	3291	2416		12190	488	0	0	2525	0	334	21656	21657	59.3
CHINA	13027	0	647	4574		2551	0	0	293	0	4	41	811	21137	57.9
NETHERLANDS	0	358	718	76		17327	0	0	412	814	122	1282	21109	21109	57.8
GABON	18797	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	291	0	0	291	19088	52.3
ROMANIA	0	0	1553	7498		3110	0	0	0	430	503	4390	17484	17484	47.9
IRAQ	16889	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16889	46.3
AUSTRALIA	8844	122	281	0		1972	755	0	593	592	0	172	4487	13331	36.5
SINGAPORE	0	0	7686	0		0	284	0	299	4635	239	96	13239	13239	36.3
NETHERLANDS ANT	0	0	412	0		687	437	82	1108	9123	0	1039	12887	12887	35.3
NORWAY	11784	498	211	0		0	0	0	0	244	0	0	953	12737	34.9
ZAIRE	12569	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12569	34.4
BAHAMAS,THE	0	0	3048	93		230	83	0	2226	6241	0	320	12240	12240	33.5
CAMEROON	11106	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	1094	0	0	1094	12201	33.4
INDIA	5075	30	4140	0		470	187	0	95	595	345	1	5863	10938	30.0
SPAIN	233	23	1153	0		5886	173	0	0	1997	481	1005	10717	10950	30.0
ARGENTINA	1161	16	697	0		0	0	0	652	7442	590	212	9610	10771	29.5
PUERTO RICO	0	0	1925	0		1449	419	119	970	0	2749	2608	10240	10240	28.1
IRAN	9907	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9907	27.1

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I M P O R T S

THOUSANDS OF BARRELS

COUNTRY REPORT

JAN85 - DEC85

COUNTRY	CRUDE OIL	LPG	UNFIN- ISHED OILS	G-LINE BLENDG COMPO- NENTS	FINSHD MOTOR G-LINE	JET FUEL	KERO- SENE	DISTIL FUEL OIL	RESID FUEL OIL	SPECIAL NAPHTHA	OTHER PROD- UCTS	TOTAL PROD- UCTS	TOTAL PETRO- LEUM	TOTAL DAILY AVG
PERU	4749	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3541	186	0	3726	8475	23.2
CONGO	5962	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1835	0	0	1835	7797	21.4
UNITED ARAB EMR	7235	0	0	249	278	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	527	7762	21.3
KUWAIT	1370	0	4287	0	0	0	0	0	1848	162	0	6297	7667	21.0
COLOMBIA	0	0	0	0	171	0	0	0	7404	0	22	7597	7597	20.8
ABUZHABY	3459	0	0	1173	0	0	0	0	1518	0	0	2691	6150	16.9
BELGIUM	1	585	1719	4	2950	0	0	110	0	33	12	5413	5414	14.8
FRANCE	0	906	724	0	3015	0	0	35	283	45	383	5392	5392	14.8
HAWAIIAN TRAD ZON	0	134	0	0	1636	1057	0	878	1428	0	1	5135	5135	14.1
TUNISIA	4259	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4259	11.7
TURKEY	0	106	0	225	3078	0	0	221	0	0	(s)	3629	3629	9.9
SUMMARY TOTALS	1165822	62538	102205	22525	129316	12936	2797	69882	182733	10662	40455	636049	1801870	4936.6
OTHER COUNTRIES	7916	610	3123	1008	8501	467	0	2571	4265	1613	4212	26370	34286	93.9
CONT. U.S. TOTALS	1173738	63147	105328	23533	137817	13403	2797	72453	186998	12275	44667	662418	1836156	5030.6

NOTE: TOTALS MAY NOT EQUAL SUM OF COMPONENTS
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IMPORTS

THOUSANDS OF BARRELS
PORT OF ENTRY REPORT

JAN85 - DEC85

PORTS	CRUDE OIL	LPG	UNFIN- ISHED OILS	G-LINE BLENDG COMPO- NENTS	FINSHD MOTOR G-LINE	JET FUEL	KERO- SENE	DISTIL FUEL OIL	RESID FUEL OIL	SPECIAL NAPHTHA	OTHER PROD- UCTS	TOTAL PROD- UCTS	TOTAL PETRO- LEUM	TOTAL DAILY AVG
NEW ORLEANS, LA	164298	25	4973	26	232	0	605	168	956	393	1590	8969	173267	474.7
PHILADELPHIA, PA	141799	323	211	269	1341	0	20	1285	5342	31	121	8944	150743	413.0
NEW YORK, NY	4804	772	1347	1824	24465	969	690	8128	62554	625	5057	106432	111235	304.8
CORPUS CHRISTI, TX	66763	0	31665	47	254	0	0	0	9751	518	1103	43339	110102	301.6
CHESTER, PA	95701	198	1807	1489	285	55	119	203	2097	0	2289	7053	102754	281.5
HOUSTON, TX	47873	7289	18971	1797	5277	332	115	384	4190	2371	11635	52052	99925	273.8
PERTH AMBOY, NJ	14254	30	10685	7797	33575	4028	191	6478	8999	1103	1851	74737	88990	243.8
CHICAGO, IL	65671	95	2731	80	166	1	0	42	169	664	3	3951	69622	190.7
LAKE CHARLES, LA	49757	155	13334	0	0	0	0	0	215	0	198	13902	63659	174.4
NEWARK, NJ	17772	1354	6064	3935	8271	259	0	1931	16540	729	63	39147	56919	155.9
PASCAGOULA, MS	56530	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	120	0	0	120	56650	155.2
BEAUMONT, TX	47032	657	4857	93	1059	0	0	1	149	8	1021	7845	54877	150.3
DULUTH, MN	52134	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	52136	142.8
GALVESTON, TX	51329	143	494	0	99	0	0	0	834	63	79	780	52108	142.8
WILMINGTON, DE	37888	0	165	0	298	0	0	0	3401	323	76	1175	39062	107.0
PORT ARTHUR, TX	31416	204	1067	29	16364	0	0	15316	5675	0	887	6208	37354	103.1
BOSTON, MA	0	0	0	0	1285	0	0	778	131	1187	451	20043	30321	102.3
PORT HURON, MI	10278	16212	0	0	0	0	0	0	1227	340	988	2649	26835	73.5
DALLAS FORT W, TX	24186	71	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	903	984	1888	26767	73.3
FREEPORT, TX	24879	0	0	0	945	0	76	1697	3284	92	2227	9406	23171	63.5
BUFFALO-NIAG FL, NY	13766	1056	29	0	471	(s)	459	226	1088	302	565	5002	22328	61.2
BATON ROUGE, LA	17326	529	1362	0	4326	2275	0	1788	2892	0	33	11627	21454	58.8
HONOLULU-PEARL, HI	9827	313	0	0	0	0	0	0	643	37	115	795	18662	51.1
NEWPORT NEWS, VA	17867	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	756	18552	50.8
GRAMERCY, LA	17796	1889	756	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	756	18552	50.8
SWEETGRASS, MT	14014	0	0	0	165	0	0	493	112	4	1466	4129	18143	49.7
LOS ANGELES, CA	12112	0	363	98	3574	11	0	56	198	272	1030	5601	17713	48.5
EL SEGUNDO, CA	14555	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14535	39.8
ALBANY, NY	0	0	0	2462	6502	173	0	794	3110	30	0	13070	13070	35.8
DETROIT, MI	0	10664	0	0	230	0	0	271	353	197	182	11897	11897	32.6
ANACORTES, WA	10938	187	101	0	446	0	0	0	0	0	0	733	11672	32.0

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I M P O R T S

THOUSANDS OF BARRELS

PORT OF ENTRY REPORT

JAN85 - DEC85


PORTS	CRUDE OIL	LPG	UNFINISHED OILS	G-LINE BLENDG COMPO-NENTS	FINSHD MOTOR G-LINE	JET FUEL	KERO-SENE	DISTIL FUEL OIL	RESID FUEL OIL	SPECIAL NAPHTHA	OTHER PROD-UCTS	TOTAL PROD-UCTS	TOTAL PETRO-LEUM	TOTAL DAILY AVG
NEW HAVEN, CT	0	0	2993	0	1490	0	0	5397	576	0	0	10455	10455	28.6
WILMINGTON, NC	3692	0	0	339	1329	0	166	908	2975	0	757	6474	10166	27.9
PAULSBORO, NJ	8206	21	0	0	562	0	0	0	651	0	172	1406	9612	26.3
SAVANNAH, GA	5304	0	90	125	662	0	0	1130	868	909	476	4260	9563	26.2
NORFOLK, VA	20	0	0	0	0	773	0	22	7504	0	480	8779	8800	24.1
BALTIMORE, MD	0	0	0	0	783	0	138	2984	3544	0	1104	8552	8552	23.4
SAN FRANCISCO, CA	2336	0	165	1065	3787	76	0	231	0	106	487	5915	8251	22.6
SHERWOOD, ND	0	8127	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	8128	8128	22.3
SALEM, MA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	245	7647	0	0	7891	7891	21.6
PORT EVERGLADES, FL	0	0	0	0	2626	2145	0	1075	959	0	302	7107	7107	19.5
JACKSONVILLE, FL	0	0	0	244	1744	40	87	1675	3279	0	5	7075	7075	19.4
PORTLAND, ME	0	0	0	0	489	0	0	2785	2983	25	30	6312	6312	17.3
PROVIDENCE, RI	0	325	0	0	2188	0	0	2451	466	15	370	5800	5800	15.9
SUMAS, WA	1795	2757	0	27	0	0	0	0	0	19	26	60	4405	12.6
RICHMOND, CA	4345	0	0	16	0	0	0	1774	715	0	638	4256	4256	11.7
PORTSMOUTH, NH	0	1130	0	0	0	0	0	524	3587	0	0	4110	4110	11.3
BELFAST, ME	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	638	4040	11.1
BELLINGHAM, WA	3402	497	0	141	0	0	0	688	1953	0	4	3960	3960	10.8
CHARLESTON, SC	0	0	0	0	1184	37	94	347	2179	0	222	3739	3739	10.2
TAMPA, FL	0	0	0	0	373	617	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SUMMARY TOTALS	1161645	55023	104231	20127	126846	11789	2761	62272	173916	11268	39087	607321	1768966	4846.5
OTHER PORTS OF ENTRY	12093	8124	1097	3406	10971	1613	36	10180	13083	1007	5580	55098	67190	184.1
CONT. U.S. TOTALS	1173738	63147	105328	23533	137817	13403	2797	72453	186998	12275	44667	662418	1836156	5030.6

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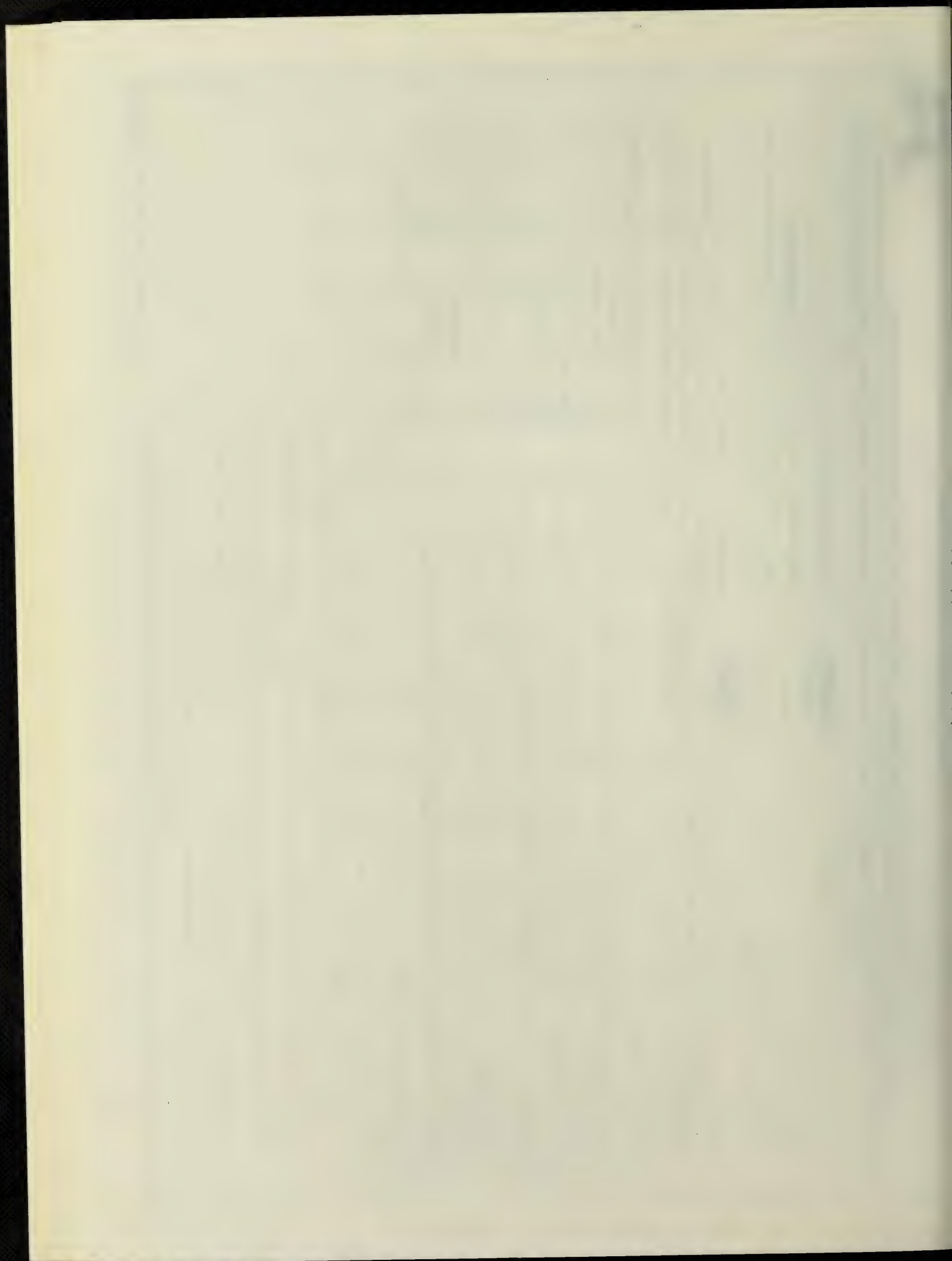
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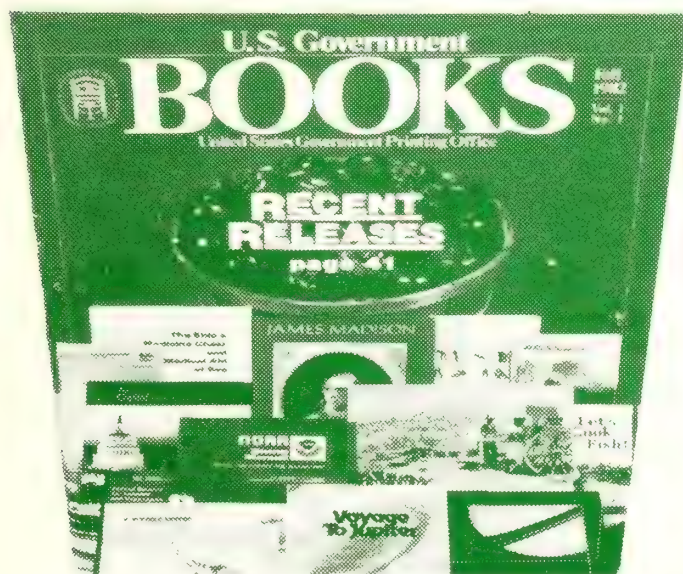
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Petroleum Supply Monthly

Energy Information Administration
Washington, DC



February 1986



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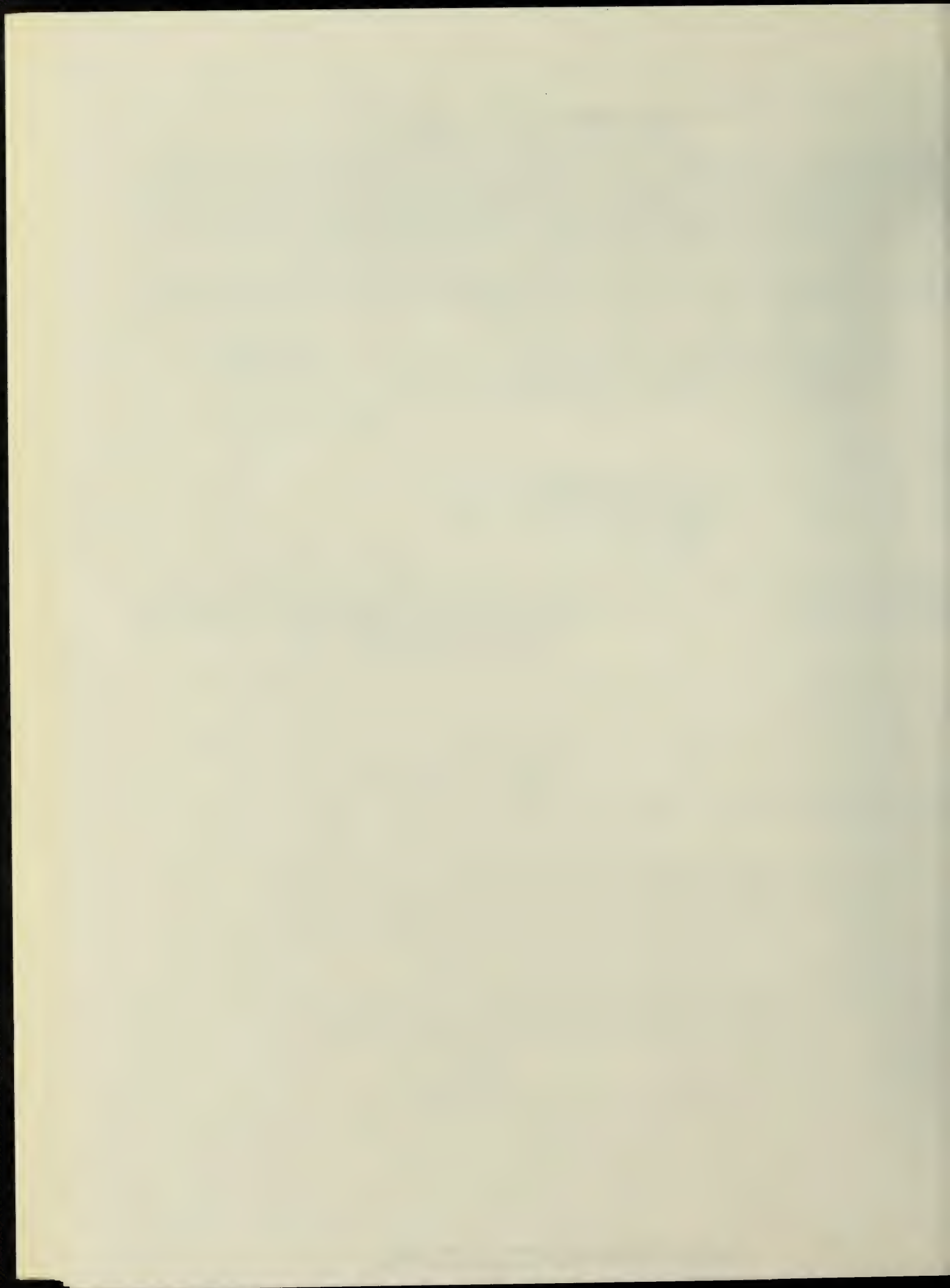
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Petroleum Focus





Petroleum Supply Summary

Average Volume for Period (Million Barrels per Day)	March			Cumulative January Through March		
	1986	1985	% Change	1986	1985	% Change
Products Supplied						
Motor Gasoline	6.9	6.6	3.9	6.6	6.5	1.8
Distillate Fuel Oil	3.3	3.1	6.8	3.3	3.3	1.4
Residual Fuel Oil	1.2	1.3	-5.8	1.4	1.4	-.7
Other Products	4.4	4.4	.6	4.6	4.7	-1.2
Total	15.7	15.3	2.7	15.9	15.8	.6
Crude Inputs to Refineries	11.6	11.4	1.7	12.0	11.4	4.8
Production						
Crude Oil, Natural Gas Liquids, and Other ¹	10.7	10.6	.9	10.7	10.6	.9
Imports						
Crude Oil ²	3.1	2.8	13.8	3.1	2.4	28.9
SPR	.1	(s)	7.5	(s)	.1	-65.3
Products	1.7	1.9	-12.2	1.8	1.8	-.2
Total	4.8	4.7	3.3	5.0	4.3	14.3
Exports						
Crude Oil	.2	.2	-14.5	.2	.2	-12.2
Products	.7	.5	39.5	.7	.6	16.7
Total	.9	.7	24.8	.9	.8	10.7
Stock Withdrawal						
Crude Oil ²	-.3	-.1	--	-.2	.2	--
Products	.8	.4	--	.5	1.0	--
Stocks at End of Period (Million Barrels)						
Crude Oil						
SPR	497	462	7.6	--	--	--
Other	341	329	3.7	--	--	--
Total	838	791	6.0	--	--	--
Products						
Motor Gasoline ³	221	220	0.5	--	--	--
Distillate Fuel Oil	98	99	-.9	--	--	--
Residual Fuel Oil	38	46	-18.6	--	--	--
Other	284	303	-6.2	--	--	--
Total	641	669	-4.0	--	--	--
Total Crude Oil and Products	1,479	1,459	1.4	--	--	--

¹ Includes alcohol and other hydrocarbon liquids.

² Excludes Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR).

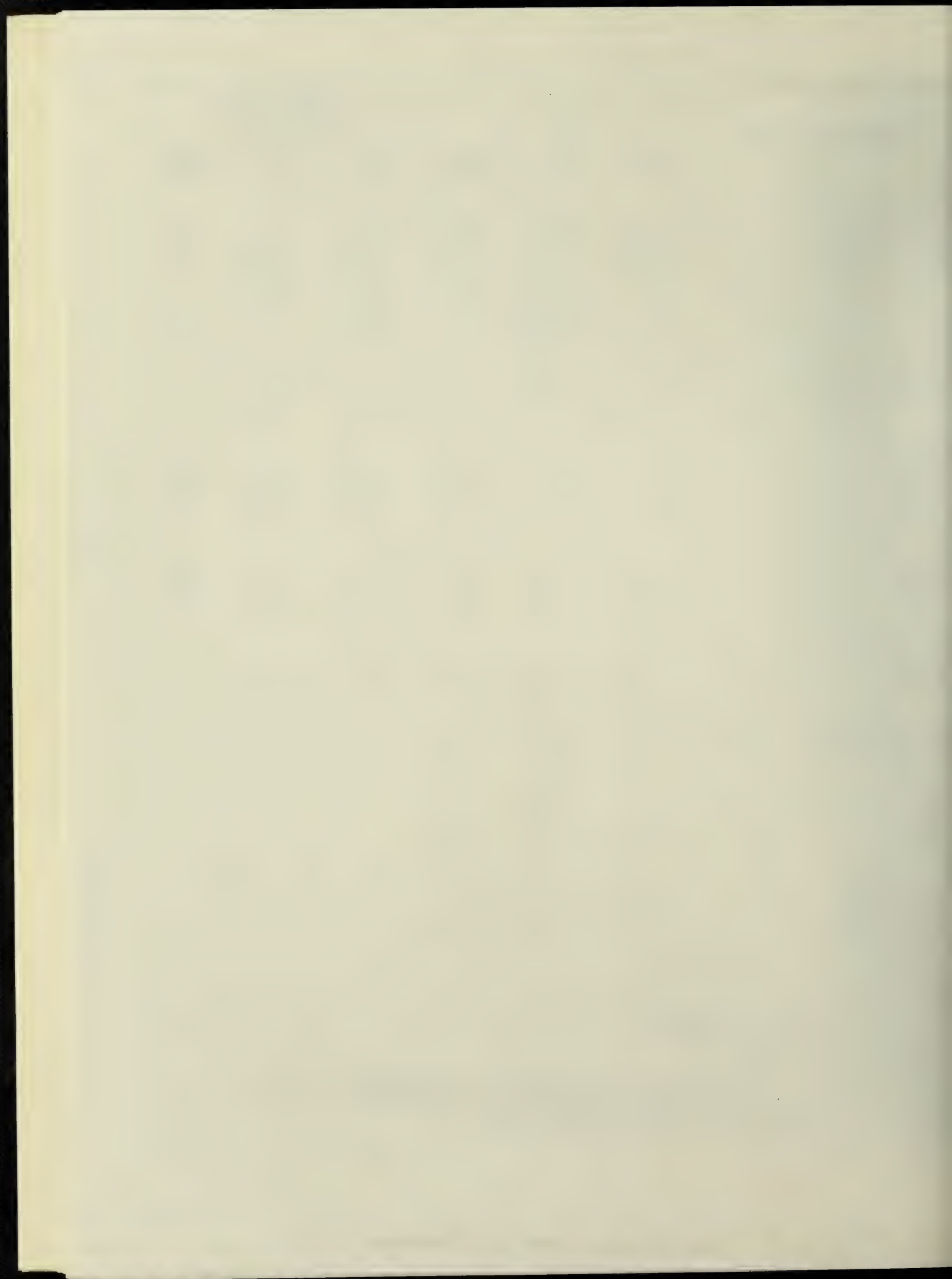
³ Including blending components.

(s) = Less than 0.05 million barrels per day.

Notes: Percent changes are based on unrounded values. March 1986 data are estimates based on weekly data, except for exports, NGL production, other hydrocarbons, and alcohol which are February 1986 monthly values.

Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration, "Petroleum Supply Monthly," March 1986.



MOTOR GASOLINE TRENDS

Motor gasoline trends have been influenced by crude oil price changes, economic slowdown and recovery, regulatory requirements governing vehicle efficiency and lead content, and other factors. This article examines motor gasoline demand, supply, and price trends and discusses the influence of major factors affecting them.

Motor Gasoline Demand

In 1985, motor gasoline demand (measured as product supplied) reached 6.8 million barrels per day, almost 2 percent higher than in 1984. This continued the upward trend that began in 1983, but was still 8 percent below the 1978 peak level of 7.3 million barrels per day. Meanwhile, motor gasoline's share of annual demand for all petroleum products has remained steady at about 68 percent since 1983. In 1985, motor gasoline accounted for approximately 68 percent of the estimated 10.0 million-barrel-per-day transportation sector demand for petroleum products. During 1985, demand for motor gasoline peaked in the summer months, reflecting higher utilization of passenger vehicles, light trucks, small recreational vehicles and boats. Regional gasoline demand patterns varied little from 1984. The East accounted for about 32 percent of total U.S. demand, as did the Midwest. The West and Gulf states accounted for about 17 and 16 percent, respectively. The Rocky Mountain region consumed less than 4 percent.

The principal factors that influence motor gasoline use are total vehicle miles traveled (VMT) and vehicle efficiency in terms of miles per gallon (MPG). Increasing VMT exerts upward pressure on motor gasoline demand. Fuel effi-

ciency improvements counteract this upward influence. Gasoline price increases and low levels of economic activity restrain VMT and stimulate improvements in MPG. Thus, the interaction of these factors determines motor gasoline demand levels.

The relationships between VMT, MPG, the real price of all grades of gasoline, and motor gasoline demand are shown on Figure F1. Vehicle miles traveled increased 11 percent between 1978 and 1984, despite an increase of 24 percent in the average real price of all grades of gasoline over the same period. This increase in VMT was more than offset by a 26 percent increase in MPG, reducing gasoline demand by 10 percent below the 1978 level.

Vehicle Miles Traveled

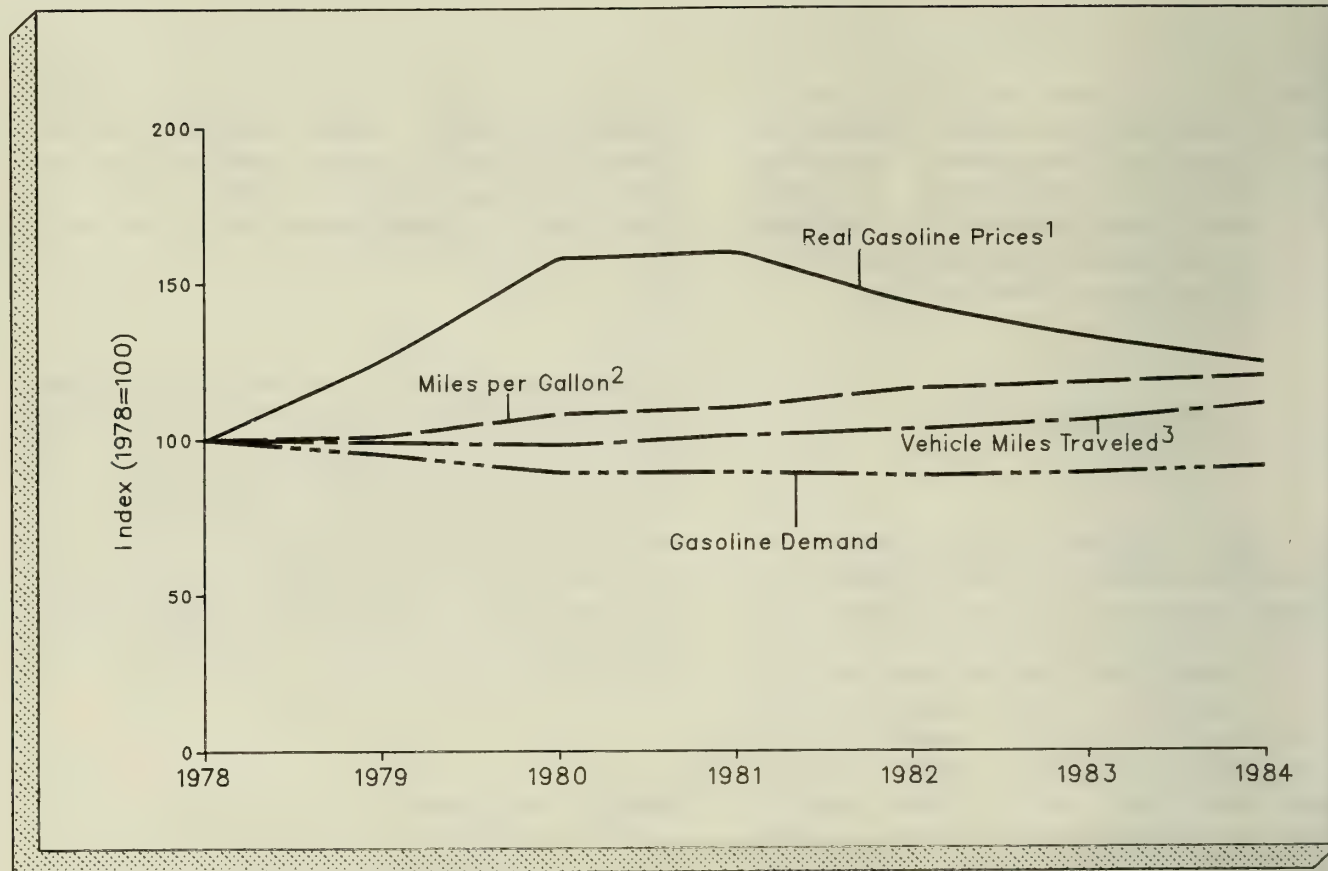
In 1985, VMT increased an estimated 3.0 percent over 1984, compared with 4.4 percent between 1983 and 1984. The smaller increase during 1985 can be attributed to a lower level of economic activity that year. Real Gross National Product grew an estimated 2.2 percent in 1985, less than half the comparable 1984 rate.

Efficiency Improvements

The incentives for improvement in vehicle fleet efficiency come from gasoline price increases and the Corporate Average Fuel Economy (CAFE) standards. Because new cars are much more fuel-

Unless otherwise noted, data in this article are based on information published in the Petroleum Supply Monthly, DOE/EIA-0109, Weekly Petroleum Status Report, DOE/EIA-0208, Short-Term Energy Outlook, DOE/EIA-0202, and the Monthly Energy Review, DOE/EIA-0035. Where final data are not available, estimates are based on preliminary data.

Figure F1. Transportation Indicators



¹All grades, constant 1984 dollars.

²Includes miles per gallon for gasoline-powered passenger cars.

³Includes vehicle miles traveled for gasoline-powered passenger cars, motorcycles, buses, light duty trucks and heavy duty trucks.

Source: Energy Information Administration, *Monthly Energy Review*, November 1985 DOE/EIA-0035(85/11); Oak Ridge National Laboratory, *Transportation Energy Data Book: Edition 8*; U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, *Highway Statistics*.

efficient than older cars (Table F1), the introduction of new cars into the automobile fleet, along with the retirement of older vehicles, caused efficiency to increase by 20 percent over the 1978-1984 period. The CAFE standards established in 1978 impose a "Gas Guzzler Tax" on individual new car models that do not meet certain fuel efficiency ratings. By exceeding the CAFE standards, auto manufacturers earn credits that can be used to offset future fuel economy shortfalls.

New cars are driven more than older cars. Even though cars up to 4 years old made up nearly 35 percent of the automobile population, they ac-

counted for 43 percent of VMT as recently 1984.¹ As the percentage of these newer cars the auto population increases, their higher fuel economy tends to offset increases in VMT.

Retail automobile sales continued the upward trend established in 1983. In 1985, new car sales increased 7 percent over 1984 to 11.0 million vehicles. This was the third straight annual increase in sales, following 4 years of falling sales. Imported automobiles accounted for near

¹Oak Ridge National Laboratory, *Transportation Energy Data Book: Edition 8*, p. 2-14.

Table F1. Sales, Market Shares, and Sales-Weighted Fuel Efficiencies for Domestic and Imported Light Duty Vehicles

Model Year	Automobiles			Light trucks			New Vehicle Fleet	
	Sales	Market Share	Miles per Gallon	Sales	Market Share	Miles per Gallon	Sales	Miles per Gallon
1978	11,083,109	.790	19.7	2,941,180	.210	17.2	14,024,289	19.1
1979	10,788,257	.794	20.5	2,801,163	.206	16.5	13,589,420	19.5
1980	9,094,506	.804	23.2	2,216,537	.196	18.1	11,311,043	22.0
1981	8,879,865	.821	25.3	1,935,416	.179	19.8	10,815,281	24.1
1982	7,658,171	.782	26.3	2,132,840	.218	20.2	9,791,011	24.6
1983	8,770,413	.765	26.1	2,687,299	.235	20.5	11,457,712	24.5
1984	10,211,058	.739	26.3	3,612,934	.261	20.1	13,823,992	24.3
1985	10,968,515	.721	27.0	4,235,365	.279	20.4	15,203,880	24.8

Note: Includes diesel vehicles. Diesel sales accounted for less than 1 percent of 1985 new car sales and 3 percent of light truck sales that year.

Source: Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Motor Vehicle MPG and Market Shares Report: Model Year 1985

percent of new retail car sales in 1985, compared with 24 percent in 1984. Diesel car sales, which represented 6 percent of total car sales in 1981, continued their slide to less than 1 percent of sales in 1985. The sales-weighted fuel economy of all new cars increased from 19.7 MPG in 1978 to 27.0 MPG in 1985, an increase of 37 percent (Table F1). Large cars, which accounted for 22 percent of the model year 1978 new car market, decreased to 15 percent by model year 1983. The percentage remained unchanged for 1984, but decreased to 14 percent of new car sales in 1985. In addition, large cars in 1985 were 10 percent lighter than large cars in 1978 and this weight reduction is a major factor in fuel efficiency improvement over the period. Light truck sales increased 17 percent from 1984 to 1985, contributing to continued improvement in the overall efficiency of the car and truck fleet from 19.1 to 24.8 MPG between 1984 and 1985.

Unleaded Gasoline Demand

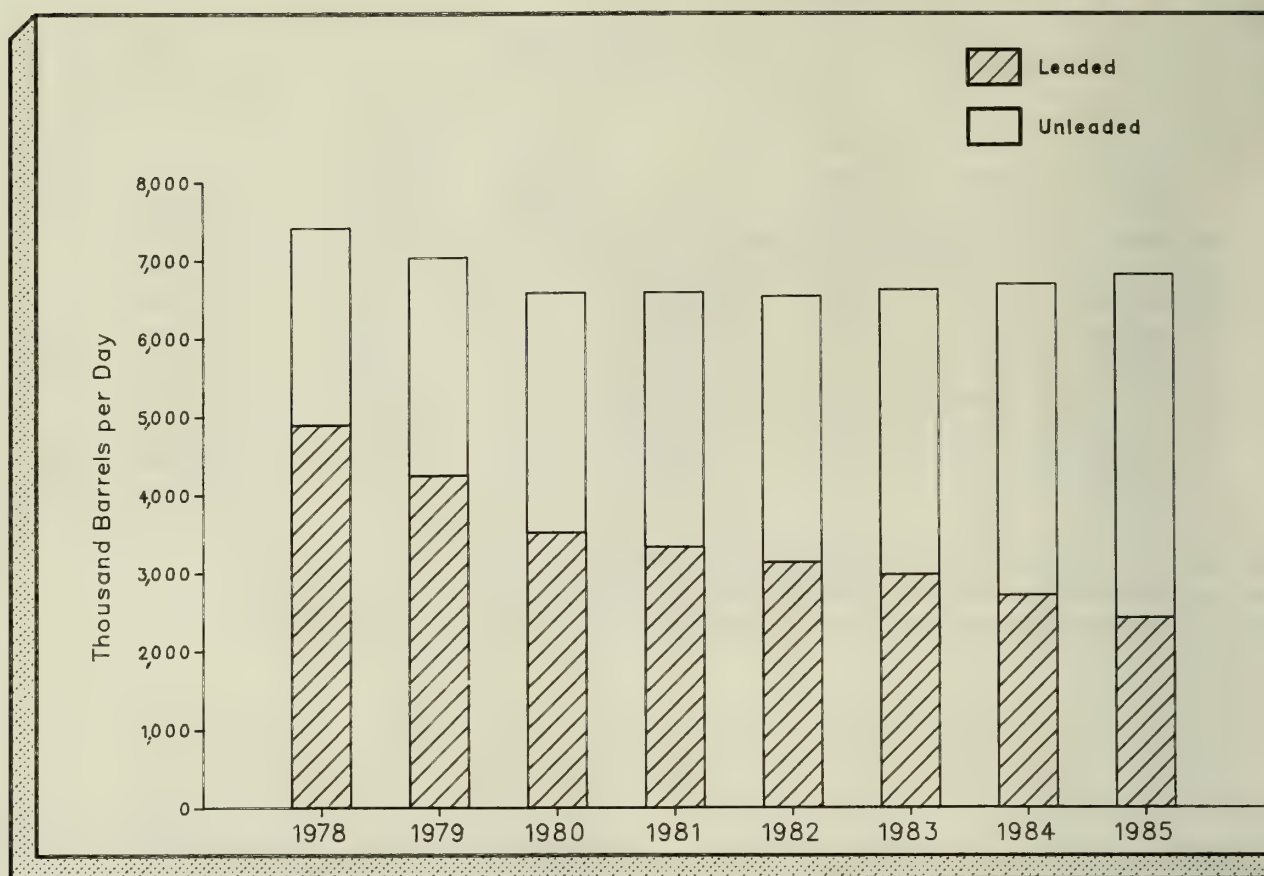
Demand for unleaded gasoline has increased steadily with the introduction into the motor vehicle fleet of new cars and trucks that are required to use unleaded fuel. Nearly 4.4 million

barrels per day of unleaded motor gasoline was supplied last year compared with 2.5 million barrels per day in 1978. During 1985, unleaded gasoline increased its share of the gasoline market to 65 percent, compared with 60 percent in 1984 and 34 percent in 1978 (Figure F2).

Most vehicles still using leaded gasoline are pre-1975 models. While these vehicles comprise an estimated 31 million cars and 14 million trucks (28 and 35 percent of the vehicles in operation, respectively), vehicle scrappage rates increase with the age of the vehicle. Oak Ridge National Laboratory has estimated a median lifetime (the age by which 50 percent of the vehicles for a model year will have been scrapped) of 10.9 years for passenger cars and 12.0 years for light trucks, with about 2 percent of the passenger cars and 24 percent of the light trucks surviving for 20 years.² The increasing demand for unleaded fuel reflects the replacement of these vehicles in the motor vehicle fleet.

²Oak Ridge National Laboratory, op. cit., pp. 2-14 to 2-18.

Figure F2. Demand¹ for Unleaded and Leaded Motor Gasoline, 1978-1985



¹Measured as "Product Supplied."

Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, December 1985, DOE/EIA-0109(85/12), p. 11.

Unleaded gasoline sales grew in all regions during 1985. Unleaded gasoline accounted for 72 percent of all gasoline sales on the West Coast (PAD District V), 71 percent on the East Coast (PAD District I), 64 percent on the Gulf Coast (PAD District III), and 60 percent in the Midwest (PAD District II). The Rocky Mountain area (PAD District IV) was the only region where unleaded accounted for less than half of the gasoline used (48 percent). Gasohol consumption continued to increase during 1985, rising to 409,000 barrels per day, an increase of 16 percent from 1984.³ However, this rate of increase was less than the 27 percent increase between 1983 and 1984.

Motor Gasoline Supply

Of the 6.8 million barrels per day of finished motor gasoline supplied during 1985, 6.4 million

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barrels per day, or 94 percent, were produced at domestic refineries and blending plants. Blending production increased by an average of 50,000 barrels per day over 1984 levels. Net imports (imports⁴ minus exports) provided most of the balance. Stock withdrawals during the year averaged about 40,000 barrels per day.

Production

The January 1, 1986, operable crude oil distillation capacity at U.S. refineries is estimated

³U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, *Highway Statistics 1985*, Monthly Motor Fuel Reported by States, November 1985.

⁴See Figure S5, page 10, this issue.

7 million barrels per day, the same level as on January 1, 1985. Expansion and modernization of existing refineries offset refinery closings during 1985. The 1985 refinery utilization rate was 77.6 percent, up 1.5 percentage points over 1984. Refinery utilization was slightly higher in 1985 than in 1984 because average capacity was higher in 1985 while gross refinery inputs were unchanged.

Domestic refiners are continuing to build additional downstream facilities and refurbish existing facilities in order to be able to produce lighter products (including unleaded gasoline) more efficiently.

Over the years, engine compression and octane requirements have increased. In the past, octane was obtained through refinery processing and by the use of lead as an additive. Because of environmental concerns, in March 1985 the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) announced a reduction in lead limits from 1.1 grams per gallon to 0.5 grams per gallon effective July 1, 1985, and to 0.1 grams per gallon effective January 1, 1986. During this period of transition, refiners are allowed to build up "lead credits" if they produced gasoline with less lead than the maximum permitted. These credits can be used by the refiner to offset the production of gasoline containing more lead than permitted until December 31, 1987, when the 0.1 gram per gallon lead limit will be strictly enforced.

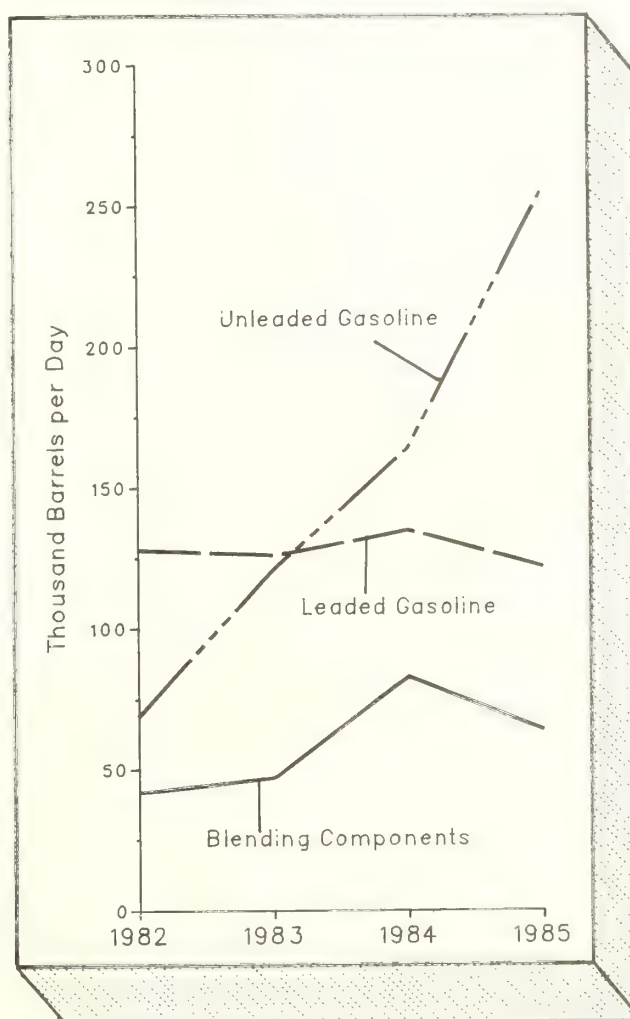
Catalytic reforming is the U.S. industry's workhorse for increasing gasoline octanes. To achieve the higher octane levels now required, it is often necessary to run reforming units more "severely" (i.e., at higher temperatures and with more frequent stops to regenerate catalysts) thus increasing processing costs. As new units come on line in 1986 and 1987, the capability of U.S. refineries to produce unleaded gasoline will continue to increase.

Imports

During 1985, declining world oil prices and high storage costs prompted many U.S. petroleum refiners and distributors to maintain inventories of gasoline below 1984 levels, using imports rather than stocks as a cushion against surges in

demand. Finished gasoline imports increased 26 percent from 1984 levels, to 378,000 barrels per day in 1985 (Figure F3). This continued the upward trend in gasoline imports that began in 1981. Prime suppliers to the United States in 1985 were Venezuela, the Netherlands, Canada, the Virgin Islands, Saudi Arabia, and Brazil. Unleaded gasoline imports increased in 1985 to 255,000 barrels per day (or 68 percent of finished gasoline imports), up from 164,000 barrels per day (or 55 percent of finished gasoline imports) in 1984.

Figure F3. Imports of Finished Motor Gasoline and Blending Components, 1982-1985



Sources: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual 1982* Vol. 1, DOE/EIA-0340(82)/1, Table 2; *Petroleum Supply Annual 1983*, Vol. 1, DOE/EIA-0340(83)/1, Table 2; *Petroleum Supply Annual 1984* Vol. 1, DOE/EIA-0340(84)/1, Table 2; *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, December 1985, DOE/EIA-0109(85/12), Table 3.

Leaded gasoline imports dropped from 135,000 barrels per day in 1984 to 122,000 barrels per day in 1985. Imports of gasoline blending components decreased by 22 percent from 1984 levels (to 64,000 barrels per day). Romania, the People's Republic of China, and Mexico were the major sources of imported blending components.

Stocks

After their 1984 departure from historical seasonal trends, primary gasoline stocks resumed their usual buildup/drawdown patterns during 1985, with increases during the fall and winter months preceding drawdowns in the spring and summer periods. Stocks in 1985 were seasonably higher during the colder weather and lower during the warmer driving season. Stocks totaled 245 million barrels (207 million barrels of finished gasoline and 38 million barrels of blending components) at the end of February 1986. This reversed the trend of the previous 5 years, when end-of-February stocks had been progressively lower each year.

Motor Gasoline Prices

Table F2 illustrates changes in average refiner acquisition cost of crude oil and average retail gasoline prices between 1978 and 1985. Between 1978 and 1980, the average real price of automotive gasoline increased by 59 percent. In 1981, however, the average real price of gasoline increased only 1 percent from the previous year. Since 1981, gasoline prices have declined in terms of both current and constant dollars. The two oil shocks of the 1970's pushed the average price of gasoline to a peak of \$1.35 per gallon in 1981. By 1984, the average nominal price had fallen back to \$1.20 per gallon and the annual average remained at that level for 1985.

In 1985, a barrel of crude oil cost 40 percent more than in 1978 (measured in constant 1984

Table F2. Average Refiner Acquisition Cost of Crude Oil and Average Retail Gasoline Prices, 1978 - 1985

Year	Crude Oil Acquisition Cost ^a		Average Retail Gasoline Prices	
	Constant 1984 ^b		Constant 1984 ^b	
	Current (\$/barrel)	1984 (\$/barrel)	Current (\$/gallon)	1984 (\$/gallon)
1978	12.46	18.62	0.65	0.97
1979	17.72	24.37	0.88	1.23
1980	28.07	35.31	1.22	1.54
1981	35.24	40.53	1.35	1.56
1982	31.87	34.58	1.28	1.39
1983	28.99	30.21	1.23	1.28
1984	28.63	28.63	1.20	1.20
1985	26.76	26.06	1.20	1.17

^a Refiner acquisition cost of domestic and imported oil.

^b Adjusted by the GNP price deflator (1984=100).

^c U.S. city average for all types as calculated by Bureau of Labor Statistics. Includes taxes. Since September 1981, average retail gasoline prices include gasohol prices with unleaded premium prices being weighted more heavily.

Source: Energy Information Administration, Monthly Energy Review, November 1985, DOE/EIA-0035(85/11); Petroleum Marketing Monthly, December 1985, DOE/EIA-0380(85/12), Table 1.

dollars). In comparison, the average real retail price of gasoline was 21 percent higher.

A lag exists between changes in crude oil prices and motor gasoline prices at the pump, due to the time it takes to transport the newly purchased crude oil to the refinery and to use up existing inventories. Other factors including profit margins and "non-crude" costs such as those associated with labor, transportation, and processing, etc., can also affect near-term changes in retail gasoline prices.

OIL IMPORTS FROM SAUDI ARABIA

Saudi Arabia has re-emerged as the primary supplier of foreign crude oil to the United States. In December 1985 and January 1986, more than 600,000 barrels per day of Saudi crude oil were imported (Table F3).

The surge in imports during the last quarter of 1985 reflects "netback" arrangements whereby the price of crude oil is determined by the market value of the resultant refined products.

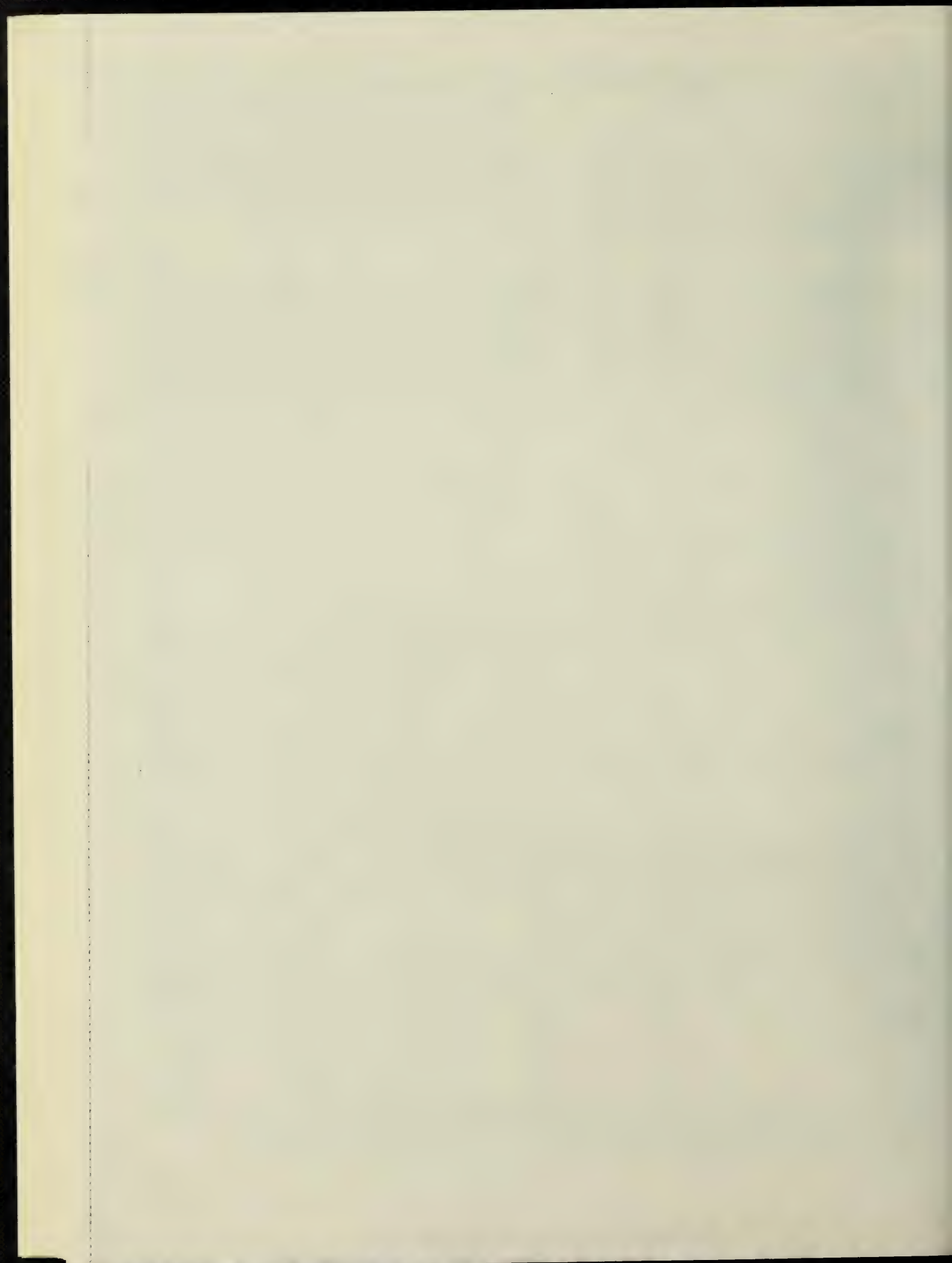
Texaco, Ashland, Chevron, U.S. Steel and Mobil are the major importers. In January they imported 268,000; 126,000; 96,000; 59,000; and 400,000 barrels per day, respectively. In addition to this crude oil, 63,000 barrels per day of petroleum products (mostly gasoline and propane) were imported from Saudi Arabia in January.

The most recent year that Saudi Arabia was the primary supplier of foreign crude oil to the United States was 1981. At that time Saudi Arabia provided 1.1 million barrels per day, about 25 percent of U.S. crude oil imports. Texaco, Chevron, and Exxon each imported about 240,000 barrels per day and Mobil imported about 100,000 barrels per day.

Table F3. Crude Oil Imports
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Source	1986		1985			
	Rank	January	December	November	October	September
Saudi Arabia	1	601	602	381	210	0
Texaco	2	595	597	806	669	823
Ashland	3	496	537	441	480	517
United Kingdom	4	328	256	362	350	263
Indonesia	5	248	289	315	278	189
Other		1,061	1,359	1,800	1,338	1,421
Total		3,329	3,640	4,105	3,325	3,213
Source	1985		1984	1983	1982	1981
	Rank	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average
Texaco	1	714	659	766	645	469
Ashland	2	467	341	274	214	164
Venezuela	3	314	253	164	155	147
Indonesia	4	285	304	315	226	318
Nigeria	5	282	207	301	510	611
United Kingdom	6	281	378	365	441	369
Saudi Arabia	7	132	309	321	530	1,112
Other		741	975	823	767	1,206
Total		3,216	3,426	3,329	3,488	4,396

Source: Energy Information Administration, Petroleum Supply Monthly, 1985 and 1986, DOE/EIA-0109(85/1-86/2), Petroleum Supply Annual, 1981 through 1984, DOE/EIA-0340(81)/1-(84)/1, and Form EIA-814, individual company data.



Summary Statistics



Table S1. Crude Oil¹ and Petroleum Products Overview

		Field Production			Stock Withdrawal ²			Ending Stocks ³
		Total Domestic ⁴	Crude Oil	Natural Gas Plant Liquids	Crude Oil ⁵	Petroleum Products	Petroleum Products Supplied	Crude Oil ⁵ and Petroleum Products
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973	Average	10,975	9,208	1,738	11	-146	17,308	1,008
1974	Average	10,498	8,774	1,688	-62	-117	16,653	⁸ 1,074
1975	Average	10,045	8,375	1,633	⁸ -17	⁸ -145	16,322	1,133
1976	Average	9,774	8,132	1,603	-39	96	17,461	1,112
1977	Average	9,913	8,245	1,618	-170	-378	18,431	1,312
1978	Average	10,328	8,707	1,567	-78	172	18,847	1,278
1979	Average	10,179	8,552	1,584	-148	-25	18,513	1,341
1980	Average	10,214	8,597	1,573	-98	-42	17,056	⁸ 1,392
1981	Average	10,230	8,572	1,609	⁸ -290	⁸ 130	16,058	1,484
1982	Average	10,252	8,649	1,550	-136	283	15,296	⁸ 1,430
1983	Average	10,299	8,688	1,559	⁸ -214	⁸ 234	15,231	1,454
1984	January	10,477	8,868	1,572	-328	1,115	16,801	1,429
	February	10,565	8,874	1,635	197	-1,374	15,437	1,463
	March	10,319	8,672	1,599	-25	641	16,050	1,444
	April	10,531	8,862	1,619	-476	-106	15,568	1,462
	May	10,623	8,955	1,614	-677	-434	15,620	1,496
	June	10,507	8,852	1,613	-104	-109	15,709	1,503
	July	10,587	8,885	1,634	-169	-169	15,498	1,513
	August	10,478	8,809	1,637	250	252	16,116	1,498
	September	10,692	8,993	1,660	260	-769	15,247	1,513
	October	10,608	8,906	1,649	-759	-246	15,616	1,544
	November	10,689	8,979	1,678	-236	-177	15,627	1,556
	December	10,578	8,897	1,649	-290	293	15,375	1,556
	Average	10,554	8,879	1,630	-199	-81	15,726	--
1985	January	10,612	8,929	1,642	18	1,443	16,142	1,510
	February	10,598	8,928	1,629	281	1,232	15,975	1,467
	March	10,588	8,927	1,615	-165	426	15,321	1,459
	April	10,481	8,842	1,600	-534	46	15,345	1,474
	May	10,619	8,969	1,607	-696	-386	15,460	1,508
	June	10,622	8,965	1,614	296	-378	15,551	1,510
	July	10,537	8,904	1,591	300	-449	15,517	1,515
	August	10,597	8,895	1,612	170	542	16,039	1,493
	September	10,520	8,874	1,584	-33	-211	15,115	1,500
	October	10,610	8,943	1,605	71	170	15,923	1,492
	November	10,694	8,932	1,681	-246	-750	15,411	1,522
	December	10,683	8,930	1,680	-31	219	16,541	1,516
	Average	10,597	8,920	1,622	-49	155	15,697	--
1986	January	10,716	8,942	1,721	-461	-228	15,923	1,538
	February*	10,686	8,940	1,710	R -35	R 847	R 16,056	R 1,515
	March**	NA	8,939	NA	-331	833	15,739	1,479
	Average	NA	8,940	NA	-284	472	15,901	--

¹ Includes lease condensate.

² A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

³ Stocks are totals as of end of period.

⁴ Includes crude oil, natural gas plant liquids, other hydrocarbons, and alcohol.

⁵ Includes stocks located in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

⁶ Includes crude oil for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

⁷ Net Imports equal Imports minus Exports.

⁸ In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. See Explanatory Note 10.

Footnotes continued on following page.

Table S1. Crude Oil¹ and Petroleum Products Overview (continued)

		Imports			Exports			
		Total	Crude Oil ⁶	Petroleum Products	Total	Crude Oil	Petroleum Products	Net Imports
Thousand Barrels per Day								
1973	Average	6,256	3,244	3,012	231	2	229	6,025
1974	Average	6,112	3,477	2,635	221	3	218	5,892
1975	Average	6,056	4,105	1,951	209	6	204	5,846
1976	Average	7,313	5,287	2,026	223	8	215	7,090
1977	Average	8,807	6,615	2,193	243	50	193	8,565
1978	Average	8,363	6,356	2,008	362	158	204	8,002
1979	Average	8,456	6,519	1,937	472	235	237	7,984
1980	Average	6,909	5,263	1,646	544	287	258	6,365
1981	Average	5,996	4,396	1,599	595	228	367	5,401
1982	Average	5,113	3,488	1,625	815	236	579	4,298
1983	Average	5,051	3,329	1,722	739	164	575	4,312
1984	January	5,430	3,055	2,375	575	153	422	4,855
	February	5,693	2,950	2,743	582	185	397	5,111
	March	5,301	3,470	1,832	840	236	605	4,461
	April	5,372	3,417	1,955	655	172	483	4,717
	May	5,979	3,942	2,036	766	219	548	5,212
	June	5,482	3,546	1,936	864	222	642	4,618
	July	5,407	3,646	1,761	536	108	429	4,871
	August	5,044	3,248	1,796	732	190	542	4,312
	September	5,252	3,342	1,909	664	162	502	4,588
	October	5,779	3,751	2,028	599	141	458	5,179
	November	5,587	3,583	2,004	854	202	652	4,733
	December	4,933	3,136	1,796	986	185	801	3,947
	Average	5,437	3,426	2,011	722	181	541	4,715
1985	January	4,376	2,700	1,676	792	144	647	3,584
	February	3,921	2,126	1,795	857	221	636	3,064
	March	4,689	2,808	1,881	694	189	505	3,996
	April	5,252	3,401	1,851	764	236	528	4,488
	May	5,718	3,724	1,994	705	250	455	5,012
	June	4,877	3,175	1,702	692	226	467	4,185
	July	4,921	3,189	1,732	675	154	521	4,246
	August	4,682	3,110	1,572	749	241	508	3,934
	September	4,977	3,213	1,764	806	188	618	4,171
	October	5,153	3,325	1,828	690	123	567	4,463
	November	6,216	4,105	2,111	1,036	286	750	5,180
	December	5,689	3,640	2,049	925	197	728	4,763
	Average	5,045	3,216	1,830	781	204	577	4,264
1986	January	5,386	3,329	2,057	853	159	694	4,533
	February*	R 4,622	R 3,005	R 1,617	866	162	704	3,756
	March**	<i>4,846</i>	<i>3,194</i>	<i>1,652</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Average	4,962	3,181	1,781	NA	NA	NA	NA

Footnotes continued.

* See Explanatory Note 9.1.

** Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

R = Revised data. NA = Not available.

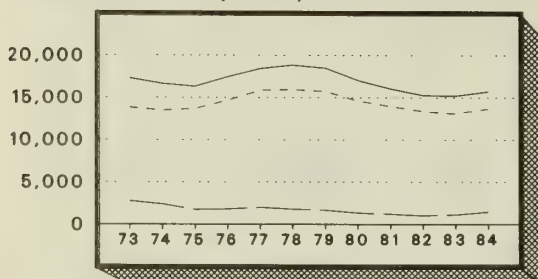
Notes: Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See the last page of this section.

Figure S1. Petroleum Overview

(Thousand Barrels per Day)



Annual

Legend

Petroleum Products Supplied

Refinery Production

Net Petroleum Products Imports

20,000

15,000

10,000

5,000

0

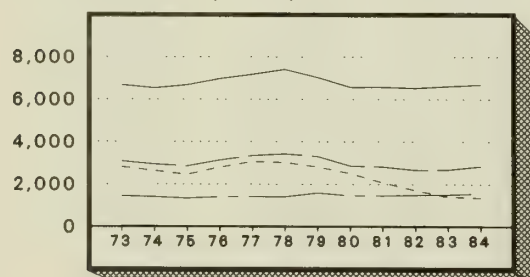
F M A M J J A S O N D J F M
1985

1986

Monthly

Figure S2. Petroleum Products Supplied

(Thousand Barrels per Day)



Annual

Legend

Motor Gasoline

Distillate Fuel Oil

Residual Fuel Oil

Liquefied Petroleum Gases

8,000

6,000

4,000

2,000

0

F M A M J J A S O N D J F M
1985

1986

Monthly

Figure S3. Crude Oil Supply and Disposition

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

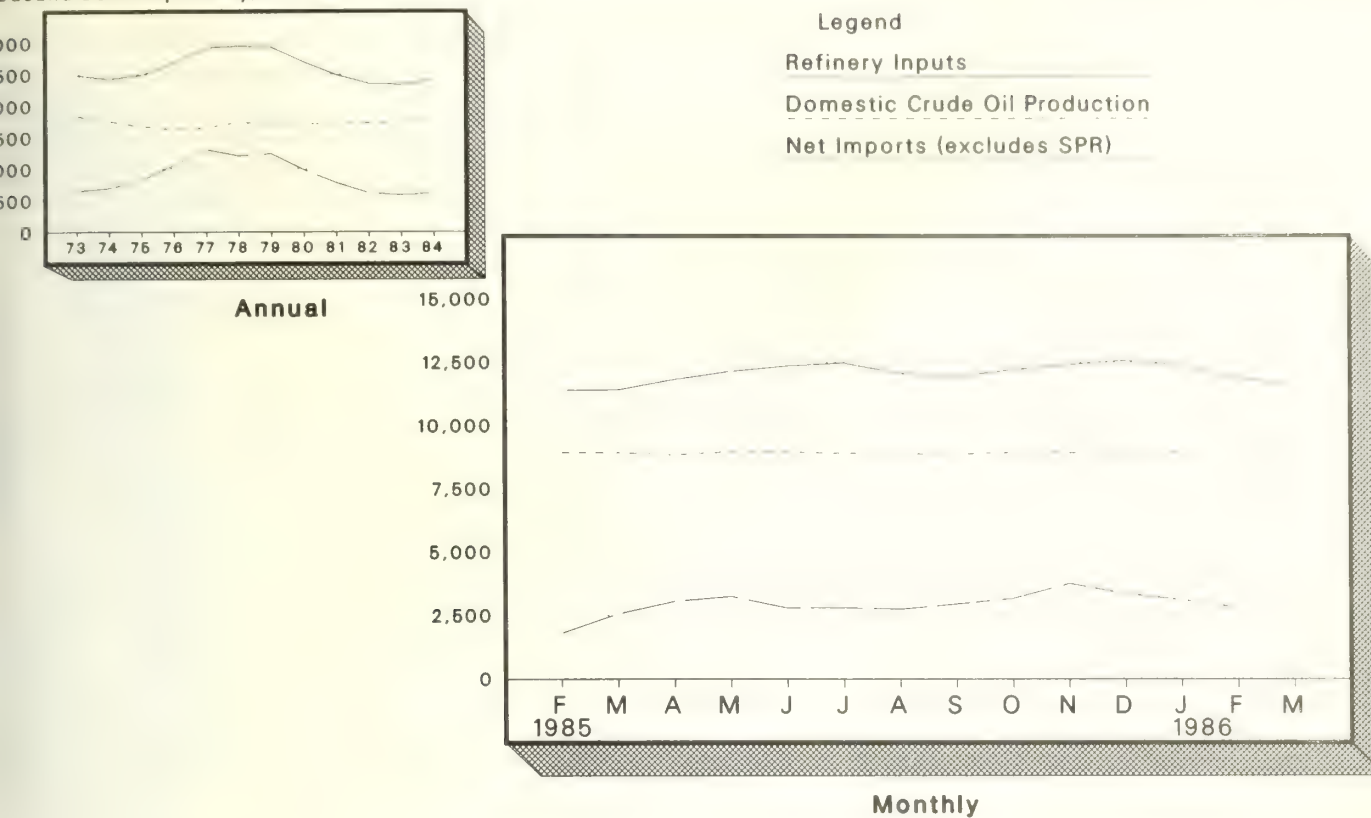


Figure S4. Crude Oil Ending Stocks

(Million Barrels)

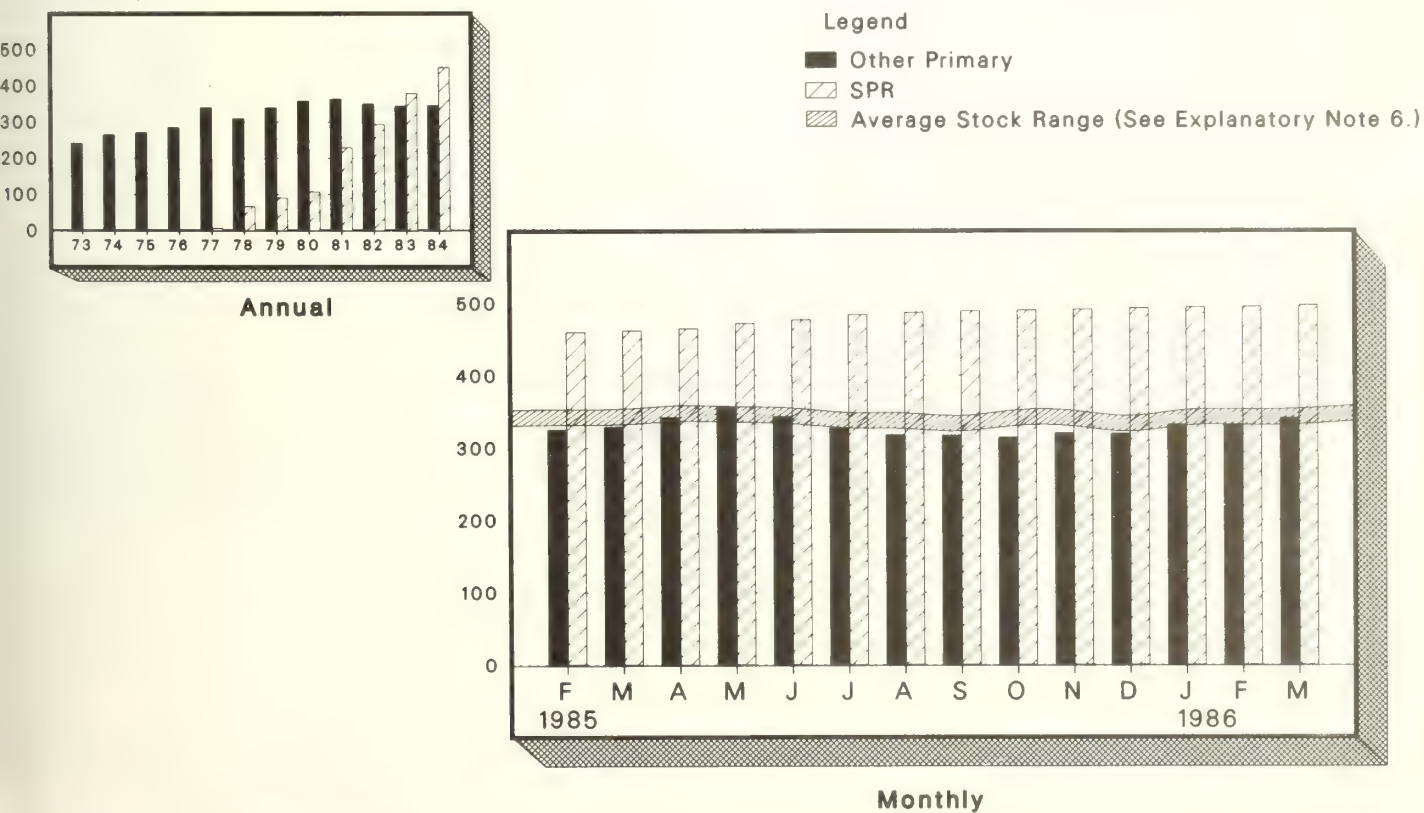


Table S2. Crude Oil¹ Supply and Disposition

		Supply							Unac- counted for Crude Oil
		Field Production		Imports			Stock Withdrawal ³		
		Total Domestic	Alaskan	Total	SPR ⁴	Other	SPR ⁴	Other	
		Thousand Barrels per Day							
1973	Average	9,208	198	3,244	--	3,244	--	11	
1974	Average	8,774	193	3,477	--	3,477	--	-62	-2
1975	Average	8,375	191	4,105	--	4,105	--	-17	1
1976	Average	8,132	173	5,287	--	5,287	--	-39	7
1977	Average	8,245	464	6,615	21	6,594	-20	-150 ⁶	-
1978	Average	8,707	1,229	6,356	162	6,195	-163	84	-5
1979	Average	8,552	1,401	6,519	67	6,452	-67	-81	-1
1980	Average	8,597	1,617	5,263	44	5,219	-45	-52	3
1981	Average	8,572	1,609	4,396	256	4,141	-336	⁶ 46	8
1982	Average	8,649	1,696	3,488	165	3,323	-174	38	7
1983	Average	8,688	1,714	3,329	234	3,096	-234	⁶ 20	11
1984	January	8,868	1,752	3,055	200	2,855	-173	-155	21
	February	8,874	1,749	2,950	85	2,866	-96	293	38
	March	8,672	1,570	3,470	148	3,322	-147	122	11
	April	8,862	1,770	3,417	170	3,248	-170	-307	32
	May	8,955	1,764	3,942	246	3,696	-245	-432	30
	June	8,852	1,659	3,546	309	3,237	-309	205	24
	July	8,885	1,695	3,646	329	3,317	-328	159	-16
	August	8,809	1,722	3,248	180	3,068	-179	429	29
	September	8,993	1,761	3,342	53	3,289	-53	314	-9
	October	8,906	1,732	3,751	187	3,565	-186	-573	29
	November	8,979	1,781	3,583	219	3,364	-207	-29	4
	December	8,897	1,720	3,136	229	2,907	-241	-50	26
	Average	8,879	1,722	3,426	197	3,229	-195	-4	18
1985	January	8,929	1,788	2,700	223	2,478	-223	241	2
	February	8,928	1,787	2,126	98	2,028	-97	378	34
	March	8,927	1,786	2,808	48	2,760	-48	-117	9
	April	8,842	1,699	3,401	108	3,293	-111	-423	41
	May	8,969	1,827	3,724	222	3,501	-225	-471	45
	June	8,965	1,828	3,175	155	3,020	-155	451	20
	July	8,904	1,802	3,189	226	2,963	-225	525	29
	August	8,895	1,801	3,110	116	2,995	-116	286	19
	September	8,874	1,801	3,213	71	3,142	-71	38	12
	October	8,943	1,822	3,325	20	3,305	-20	91	4
	November	8,932	1,821	4,105	53	4,053	-53	-193	-3
	December	8,930	1,821	3,640	74	3,565	-60	28	29
	Average	8,920	1,799	3,216	118	3,098	-117	68	20
1986	January	8,942	1,822	3,329	51	3,277	-35	-426	78
	February*	8,940	1,823	R 3,005	R 24	R 2,981	R -35	R ^(s)	24
	March**	8,939	1,824	3,194	52	3,142	-52	-280	NA
	Average	8,940	1,823	3,181	43	3,138	-41	-243	NA

¹ Includes lease condensate.² Stocks are totals as of end of period.³ A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.⁴ Strategic Petroleum Reserve.⁵ Beginning in January 1983, crude oil used directly as fuel is shown as product supplied.⁶ Stocks of Alaskan crude oil in transit were included beginning in January 1981. Stock withdrawals are calculated using new basis stock levels. See Explanatory Notes 10 and 11.^(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Footnotes continued on following page.

Table S2. Crude Oil¹ Supply and Disposition (continued)

	Supply	Disposition				Ending Stocks ²		
		Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ⁵	Total Crude Oil	SPR ⁴	Other Primary
	Crude Used Directly ⁵	Thousand Barrels per Day				Million Barrels		
73 Average	-19	13	12,431	2	--	242	--	242
74 Average	-15	13	12,133	3	--	265	--	265
75 Average	-17	13	12,442	6	--	271	--	271
76 Average	-18	15	13,416	8	--	285	--	285
77 Average	-14	16	14,602	50	--	348	7	340
78 Average	-14	16	14,739	158	--	376	67	309
79 Average	-13	16	14,648	235	--	430	91	339
80 Average	-13	15	13,481	287	--	⁶ 466	108	⁶ 358
81 Average	-58	5	12,470	228	--	594	230	363
82 Average	-59	3	11,774	236	--	⁶ 644	294	350
83 Average	--	2	11,685	164	66	723	379	344
84 January	--	1	11,587	153	64	733	384	349
February	--	1	12,157	185	65	727	387	340
March	--	2	11,926	236	62	728	392	336
April	--	1	11,891	172	64	742	397	346
May	--	2	12,247	219	62	763	404	359
June	--	2	12,255	222	61	767	414	353
July	--	2	12,028	108	60	772	424	348
August	--	1	12,346	190	63	764	429	335
September	--	3	12,271	162	66	756	431	325
October	--	1	11,978	141	69	780	437	343
November	--	(s)	12,108	202	62	787	443	344
December	--	(s)	11,755	185	64	796	451	345
Average	--	2	12,044	181	64	--	--	--
85 January	--	1	11,456	144	69	793	457	336
February	--	1	11,393	221	66	786	460	325
March	--	1	11,404	189	69	791	462	329
April	--	(s)	11,817	236	67	807	465	342
May	--	1	12,141	250	62	828	472	356
June	--	1	12,355	226	56	819	477	343
July	--	1	12,477	154	55	810	484	327
August	--	(s)	12,073	241	55	805	487	318
September	--	(s)	11,937	188	55	806	489	317
October	--	(s)	12,209	123	55	804	490	314
November	--	1	12,411	286	59	811	491	320
December	--	1	12,575	197	63	812	493	319
Average	--	1	12,025	204	61	--	--	--
86 January	--	3	12,375	159	62	826	494	332
February*	--	(s)	R 11,921	162	68	R 827	495	R 332
March**	--	NA	11,596	NA	NA	838	497	341
Average	--	NA	11,965	NA	NA	--	--	--

Footnotes continued.

See Explanatory Note 9.2.

* Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

R = Revised data. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. NA = Not available.

Notes: Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See the last page of this section.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports

		Imports from OPEC Sources ¹									
		Algeria	Libya	Saudi Arabia	United Arab Emirates	Indonesia	Iran	Nigeria	Venezuela	Other OPEC ²	Total OPEC
		Thousand Barrels per Day									
1973	Average	136	164	486	71	213	223	459	1,135	106	2,993
1974	Average	190	4	461	74	300	469	713	979	88	3,280
1975	Average	282	232	715	117	390	280	762	702	122	3,601
1976	Average	432	453	1,230	254	539	298	1,025	700	134	5,066
1977	Average	559	723	1,380	335	541	535	1,143	690	287	6,193
1978	Average	649	654	1,144	385	573	555	919	645	226	5,751
1979	Average	636	658	1,356	281	420	304	1,080	690	212	5,637
1980	Average	488	554	1,261	172	348	9	857	481	130	4,300
1981	Average	311	319	1,129	81	366	0	620	406	90	3,323
1982	Average	170	26	552	92	248	35	514	412	97	2,146
1983	Average	240	0	337	30	338	48	302	422	144	1,862
1984	January	242	0	477	114	289	0	243	549	51	1,965
	February	369	7	324	33	267	0	244	478	174	1,896
	March	285	0	310	112	283	67	269	358	127	1,811
	April	280	0	320	95	226	0	288	593	158	1,962
	May	471	0	329	240	479	0	289	627	242	2,677
	June	302	0	411	46	415	0	243	640	171	2,227
	July	332	0	429	112	384	0	204	539	242	2,241
	August	404	0	438	82	281	0	114	475	216	2,009
	September	359	0	159	113	333	17	160	715	147	2,002
	October	333	0	287	114	421	0	208	585	115	2,062
	November	298	0	183	124	424	24	163	564	173	1,954
	December	204	0	224	211	314	12	166	459	174	1,765
	Average	323	1	325	117	343	10	216	548	166	2,049
1985	January	95	0	106	60	274	0	262	481	89	1,367
	February	174	0	108	0	232	0	131	524	64	1,233
	March	252	0	85	52	283	0	180	575	84	1,512
	April	286	8	186	70	313	0	280	669	86	1,899
	May	281	0	49	128	211	0	381	549	354	1,953
	June	178	5	26	81	439	0	357	444	152	1,682
	July	136	10	44	13	389	42	376	559	248	1,817
	August	135	0	46	17	377	85	194	563	290	1,707
	September	147	0	27	57	206	43	263	820	243	1,805
	October	177	20	251	17	278	41	282	712	196	1,973
	November	185	11	430	34	356	114	308	783	300	2,522
	December	232	0	642	15	305	0	421	625	149	2,389
	Average	190	4	167	45	306	27	287	608	189	1,825
1986	January	183	0	664	11	285	0	241	629	216	2,229
	February	161	0	600	0	277	(s)	199	464	64	1,766
	Average	173	0	634	6	281	(s)	221	551	144	2,009

¹ Excludes petroleum imported into the United States indirectly from OPEC countries, primarily from Caribbean and West European areas, as petroleum products which were refined from crude oil produced in OPEC countries.

² Includes Ecuador, Gabon, Iraq, Kuwait, and Qatar.

³ Includes Algeria, Libya, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Iraq, Kuwait, and Qatar.

Footnotes continued on following page.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports (continued)

		Imports from Non-OPEC Sources ⁴										Total Imports
		Baha- mas	Canada	Mexico	Nether- lands Antilles	Trinidad and Tobago	United Kingdom	Puerto Rico	Virgin Islands	Other Non- OPEC	Total Non- OPEC	
		Thousand Barrels per Day										
1973	Average	174	1,325	16	585	255	15	99	329	465	3,263	6,256
1974	Average	164	1,070	8	511	251	8	90	391	340	2,832	6,112
1975	Average	152	846	71	332	242	14	90	406	300	2,454	6,056
1976	Average	118	599	87	275	274	31	88	422	353	2,247	7,313
1977	Average	171	517	179	211	289	126	105	466	550	2,614	8,807
1978	Average	160	467	318	229	253	180	94	429	484	2,613	8,363
1979	Average	147	538	439	231	190	202	92	431	548	2,819	8,456
1980	Average	78	455	533	225	176	176	88	388	491	2,609	6,909
1981	Average	74	447	522	197	133	375	62	327	534	2,672	5,996
1982	Average	65	482	685	175	112	456	50	316	627	2,968	5,113
1983	Average	125	547	826	189	96	382	40	282	701	3,189	5,051
1984	January	159	635	710	279	54	382	53	390	804	3,465	5,430
	February	156	620	748	289	77	344	58	418	1,087	3,797	5,693
	March	90	694	716	169	93	434	34	248	1,013	3,490	5,301
	April	95	705	869	207	91	282	37	257	869	3,410	5,372
	May	31	722	676	192	57	429	38	336	819	3,302	5,979
	June	52	506	754	234	104	345	53	268	939	3,255	5,482
	July	14	577	740	99	120	362	27	292	934	3,166	5,407
	August	57	547	640	206	98	388	34	236	829	3,035	5,044
	September	98	550	780	133	103	490	38	250	808	3,249	5,252
	October	151	682	827	112	122	486	37	321	979	3,717	5,779
	November	88	640	841	181	115	544	44	283	897	3,633	5,587
	December	75	675	686	161	98	337	46	235	855	3,168	4,933
	Average	88	630	748	188	94	402	42	294	902	3,388	5,437
1985	January	90	610	765	125	113	345	32	235	695	3,009	4,376
	February	37	730	649	39	119	150	50	213	702	2,688	3,921
	March	32	900	921	52	137	141	29	235	730	3,177	4,689
	April	0	880	950	18	107	214	42	205	937	3,353	5,252
	May	66	796	959	22	126	419	37	252	1,088	3,765	5,718
	June	21	716	712	30	92	481	23	271	848	3,195	4,877
	July	36	610	813	26	133	323	14	236	912	3,104	4,921
	August	19	679	859	18	121	336	28	241	673	2,975	4,682
	September	30	807	852	29	134	311	26	173	811	3,173	4,977
	October	14	836	744	5	92	372	21	260	834	3,180	5,153
	November	11	757	899	30	100	387	26	325	1,159	3,695	6,216
	December	45	893	644	29	96	273	12	314	994	3,300	5,689
	Average	34	768	815	35	114	314	28	247	866	3,221	5,045
1986	January	66	826	680	58	108	348	21	326	724	3,157	5,386
	February	15	688	571	11	85	218	20	309	939	2,855	4,622
	Average	42	760	628	36	97	286	20	318	826	3,014	5,023

Footnotes continued.

⁴ Includes petroleum imported into the United States indirectly from OPEC countries, primarily from Caribbean and West European areas, as petroleum products which were refined from crude oil produced in OPEC countries.

(*) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Notes: Beginning in October 1977, Strategic Petroleum Reserve imports are included.

Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See the last page of this section.

Figure S5. Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

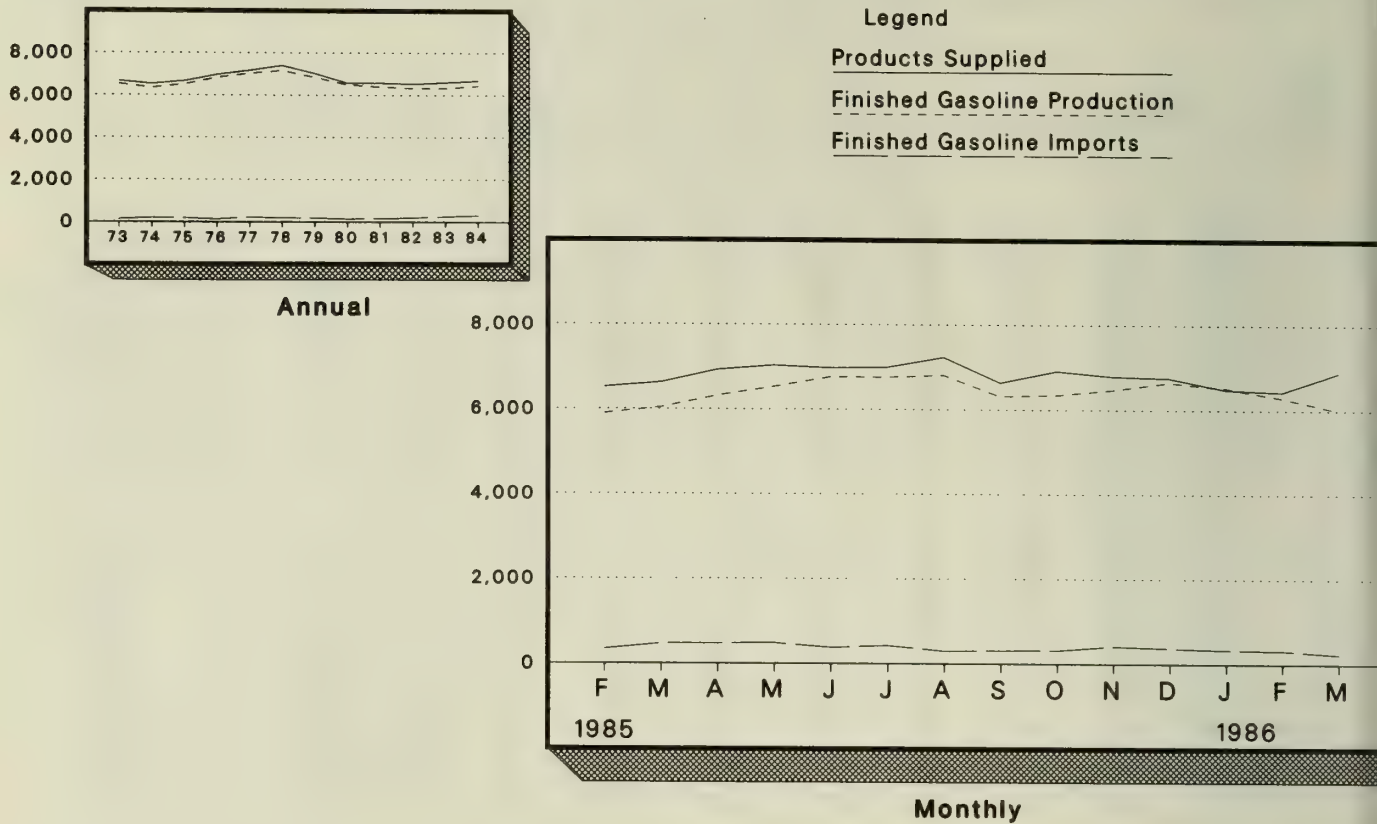
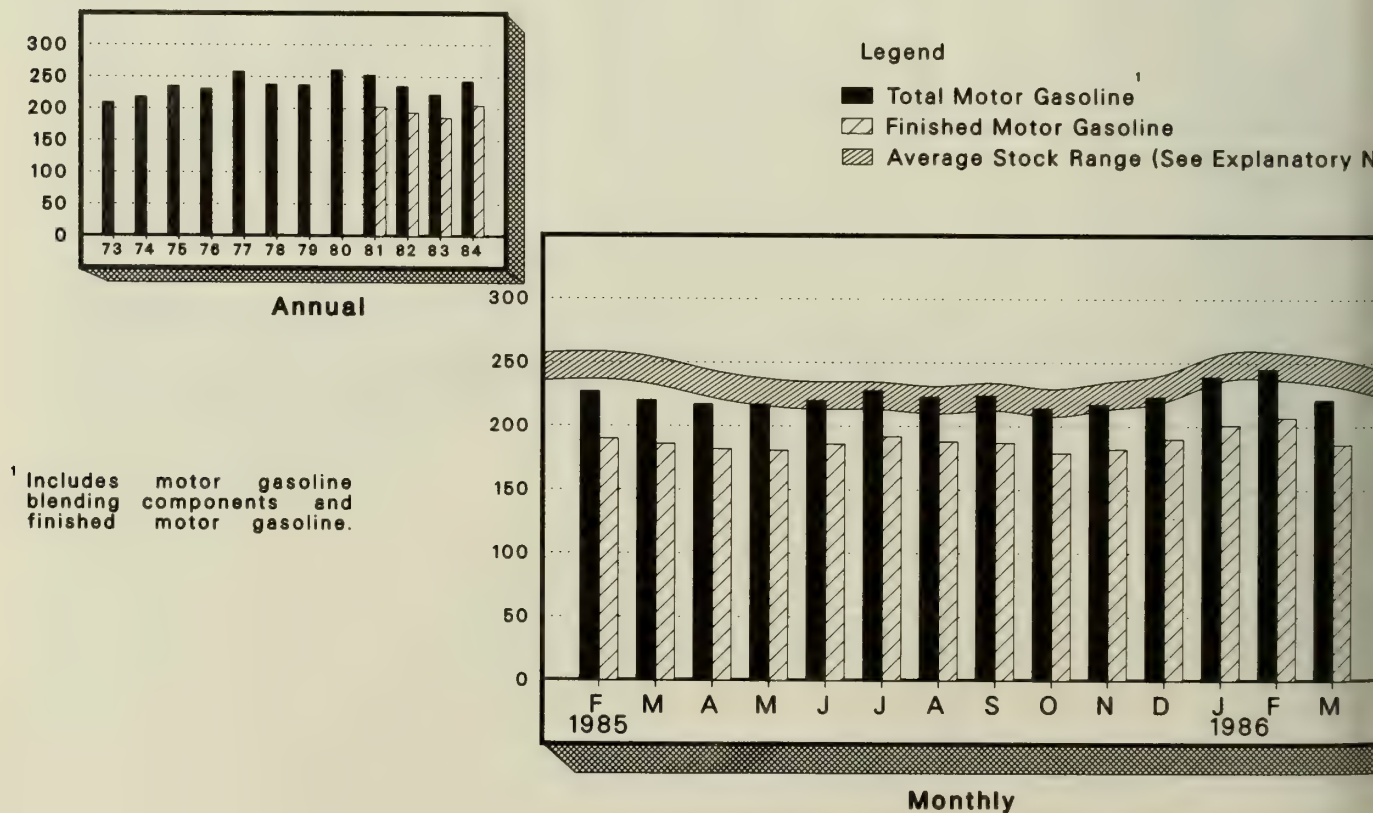


Figure S6. Motor Gasoline Ending Stocks

(Million Barrels)



¹ Includes motor gasoline blending components and finished motor gasoline.

Table S4. Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition

	Supply			Disposition				Ending Stocks ¹	
	Total Production	Imports ²	Stock With- drawal ^{2 3}	Exports	Products Supplied			Total Motor Gasoline ⁵	Finished Motor Gasoline
					Total	Unleaded ⁴	Unleaded		
Thousand Barrels per Day							Percent of Total	Million Barrels	
Average	6,535	134	9	4	6,674	--	--	209	--
Average	6,360	204	-24	2	6,537	--	--	⁶ 218	--
Average	6,520	184	⁶ -28	2	6,675	--	--	235	--
Average	6,841	131	10	3	6,978	--	--	231	--
Average	7,033	217	-72	2	7,177	1,976	27.5	258	--
Average	7,169	190	54	1	7,412	2,521	34.0	238	--
Average	6,852	181	2	(^s)	7,034	2,798	39.8	237	--
Average	6,506	140	-66	1	6,579	3,067	46.6	⁶ 261	--
Average ⁷	6,405	157	⁶ 28	2	6,588	3,264	49.5	253	--
Average	6,338	197	25	20	6,539	3,409	52.1	⁶ 235	--
Average	6,340	247	⁶ 45	10	6,622	3,647	55.1	222	186
January	6,036	231	-1	1	6,265	3,605	57.5	226	186
February	6,317	299	-383	2	6,231	3,585	57.5	237	197
March	6,359	355	-176	9	6,528	3,750	57.4	243	202
April	6,525	319	-167	(^s)	6,676	3,857	57.8	248	207
May	6,650	346	-105	(^s)	6,890	4,004	58.1	253	210
June	6,619	296	209	17	7,107	4,214	59.3	246	204
July	6,450	247	142	9	6,830	4,057	59.4	238	200
August	6,405	242	447	1	7,093	4,283	60.4	224	186
September	6,516	349	-275	2	6,588	3,973	60.3	234	194
October	6,388	308	34	1	6,729	4,093	60.8	232	193
November	6,709	286	-183	11	6,800	4,245	62.4	240	199
December	6,478	308	-215	16	6,555	4,168	63.6	243	205
Average	6,453	299	-54	6	6,693	3,987	59.6	--	--
January	5,889	204	245	2	6,336	4,026	63.5	234	198
February	5,900	347	277	2	6,521	4,048	62.1	227	190
March	6,041	473	118	3	6,629	4,189	63.2	220	186
April	6,322	475	145	11	6,931	4,377	63.1	217	182
May	6,533	487	25	8	7,036	4,422	62.8	217	181
June	6,766	384	-168	7	6,975	4,456	63.9	220	186
July	6,763	426	-174	18	6,997	4,536	64.8	228	192
August	6,810	302	129	4	7,236	4,753	65.7	223	188
September	6,315	313	16	6	6,639	4,374	65.9	224	187
October	6,350	323	261	19	6,914	4,488	64.9	214	179
November	6,476	418	-88	17	6,790	4,490	66.1	217	182
December	6,649	379	-259	18	6,752	4,548	67.4	223	190
Average	6,404	378	43	10	6,815	4,395	64.5	--	--
January	6,522	341	-376	0	6,487	4,404	67.9	239	201
February*	R 6,297	R 325	R -185	0	R 6,438	4,341	67.4	245	207
March**	6,002	236	661	NA	6,887	NA	NA	221	186
Average	6,273	300	41	NA	6,609	NA	NA	--	--

Stocks are totals as of end of period.

Beginning in 1981, excludes blending components.

A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

Includes gasohol.

Includes motor gasoline blending components.

In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. See Explanatory Note 10.

Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified. See Explanatory Note 12.

See Explanatory Note 9.3.

Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

* Revised data. (^s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. NA = Not available.

† Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See the last page of this section.

Figure S7. Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

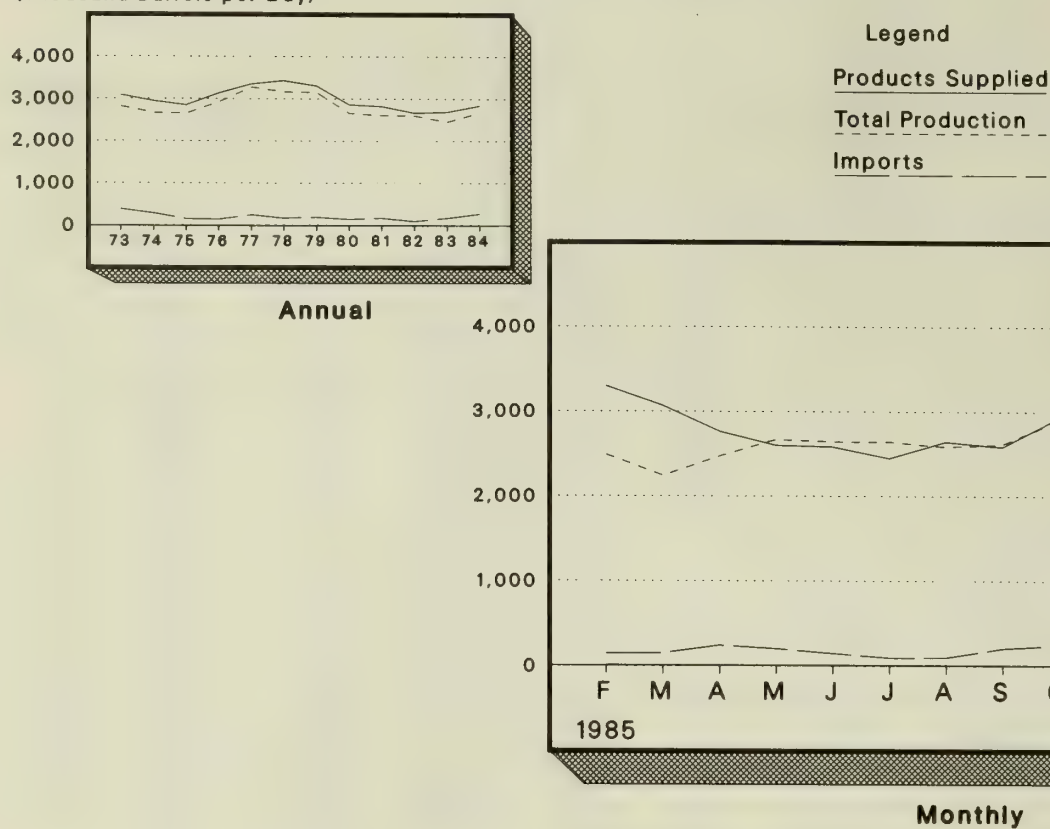


Figure S8. Distillate Fuel Oil Ending Stocks

(Million Barrels)

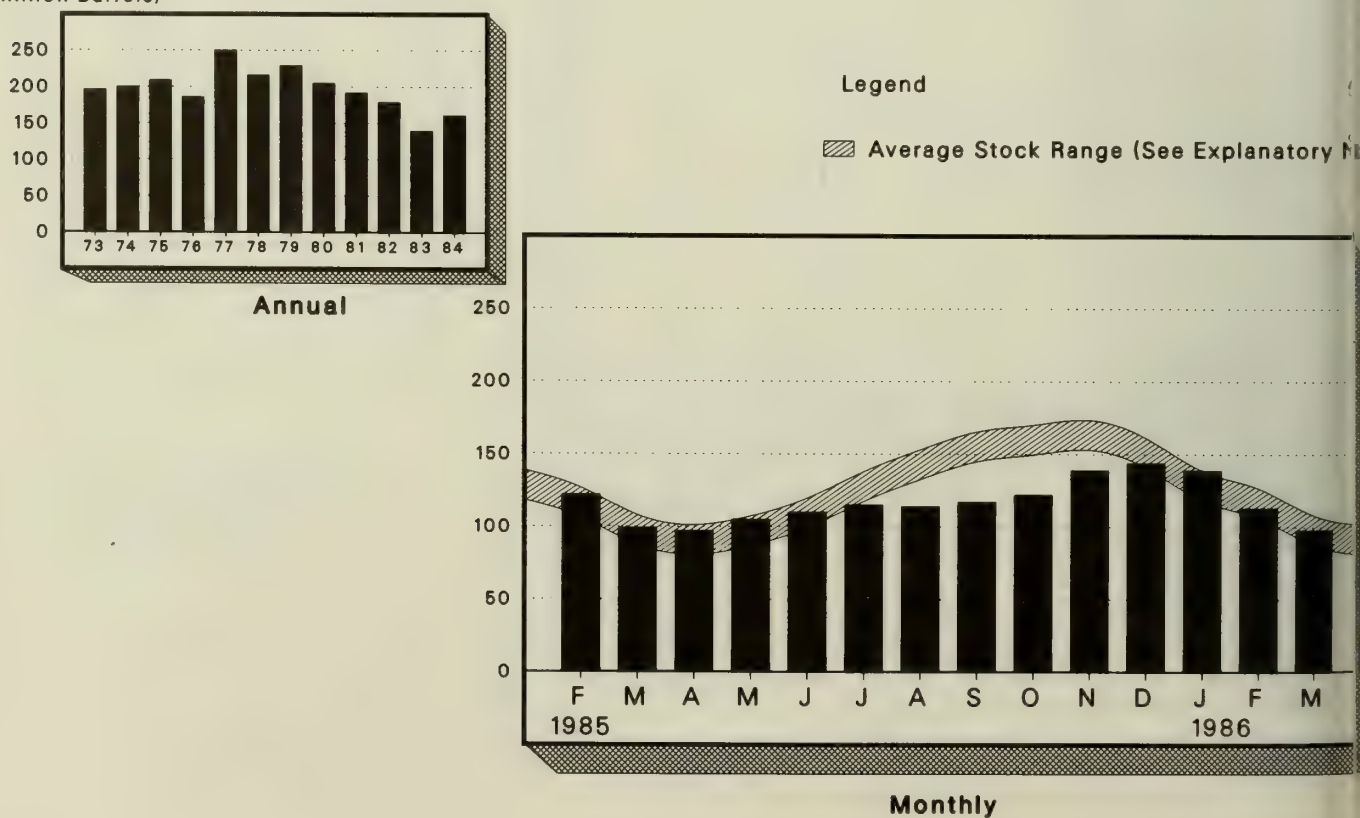


Table S5. Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

		Supply				Disposition		Ending Stocks ¹
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal ²	Crude Used Directly ³	Exports	Products Supplied ³	
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973	Average	2,822	392	-115	2	9	3,092	196
1974	Average	2,669	289	-9	2	2	2,948	⁴ 200
1975	Average	2,654	155	⁴ 40	2	1	2,851	209
1976	Average	2,924	146	62	1	1	3,133	186
1977	Average	3,278	250	-176	1	1	3,352	250
1978	Average	3,167	173	93	1	3	3,432	216
1979	Average	3,153	193	-34	1	3	3,311	229
1980	Average	2,662	142	64	1	3	2,866	⁴ 205
1981	Average ⁵	2,613	173	⁴ 38	10	5	2,829	192
1982	Average	2,606	93	35	10	74	2,671	⁴ 179
1983	Average	2,456	174	⁴ 124	--	64	2,690	140
1984	January	2,591	299	676	--	40	3,525	119
	February	2,867	454	-446	--	41	2,834	132
	March	2,479	115	731	--	66	3,259	110
	April	2,342	220	396	--	32	2,926	98
	May	2,624	253	-15	--	48	2,814	98
	June	2,880	256	-490	--	53	2,593	113
	July	2,719	199	-373	--	40	2,504	124
	August	2,661	259	-287	--	74	2,559	133
	September	2,707	291	-321	--	22	2,654	143
	October	2,691	421	-300	--	47	2,765	152
	November	2,826	316	-291	--	24	2,827	161
	December	2,798	190	-3	--	120	2,865	161
	Average	2,681	272	-57	--	51	2,845	--
1985	January	2,608	271	624	--	41	3,462	142
	February	2,491	148	724	--	64	3,299	122
	March	2,244	153	715	--	44	3,069	99
	April	2,474	244	75	--	27	2,767	97
	May	2,670	203	-243	--	31	2,600	105
	June	2,645	147	-177	--	30	2,584	110
	July	2,644	95	-177	--	112	2,450	115
	August	2,587	101	58	--	100	2,646	114
	September	2,614	208	-115	--	121	2,586	117
	October	2,902	247	-149	--	67	2,932	122
	November	3,101	272	-585	--	92	2,696	139
	December	3,176	291	-150	--	81	3,236	144
	Average	2,681	199	47	--	67	2,859	--
1986	January	2,899	312	157	--	126	3,243	139
	February*	R 2,563	R 129	R 938	--	176	R 3,455	R 113
	March**	2,648	236	489	--	NA	3,277	98
	Average	2,708	229	515	--	NA	3,321	--

¹ Stocks are totals as of end of period.

² A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

³ Beginning in January 1983, product supplied for distillate fuel oil does not include crude oil used directly. See Explanatory Note 4.

⁴ In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. See Explanatory Note 10.

⁵ Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified. See Explanatory Note 12.

* See Explanatory Note 9.4.

** Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

R = Revised data. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. NA = Not available.

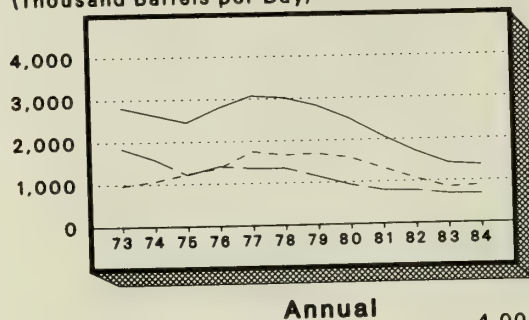
Notes: Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See the last page of this section.

Figure S9. Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

(Thousand Barrels per Day)



Legend
 Products Supplied
 Total Production
 Imports

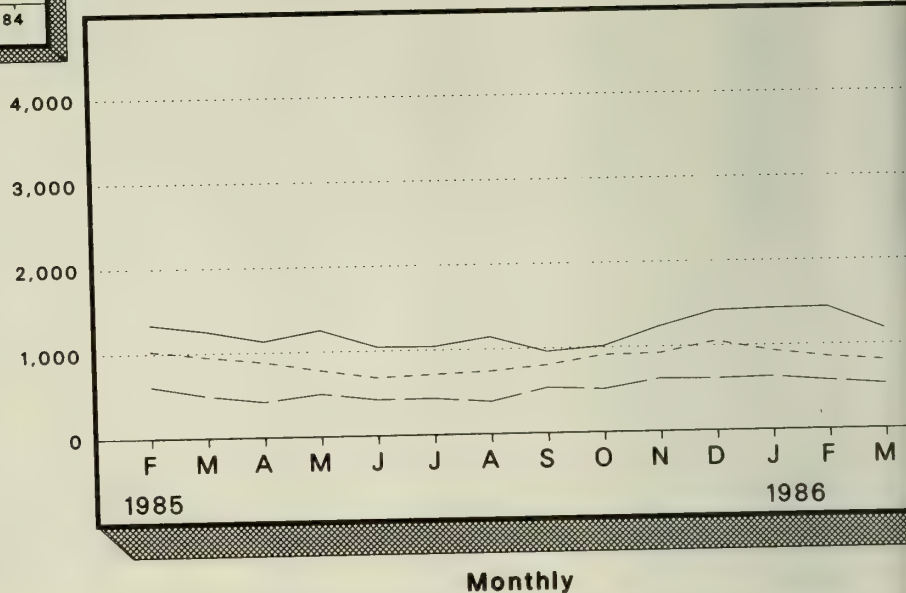
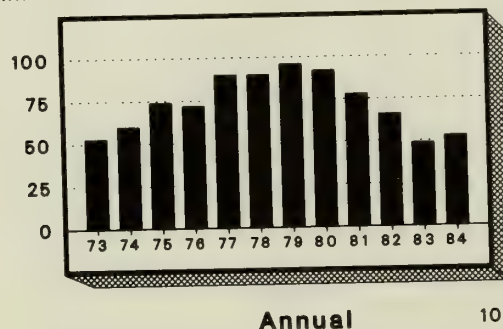


Figure S10. Residual Fuel Oil Ending Stocks

(Million Barrels)



Legend

Average Stock Range (See Explanatory)

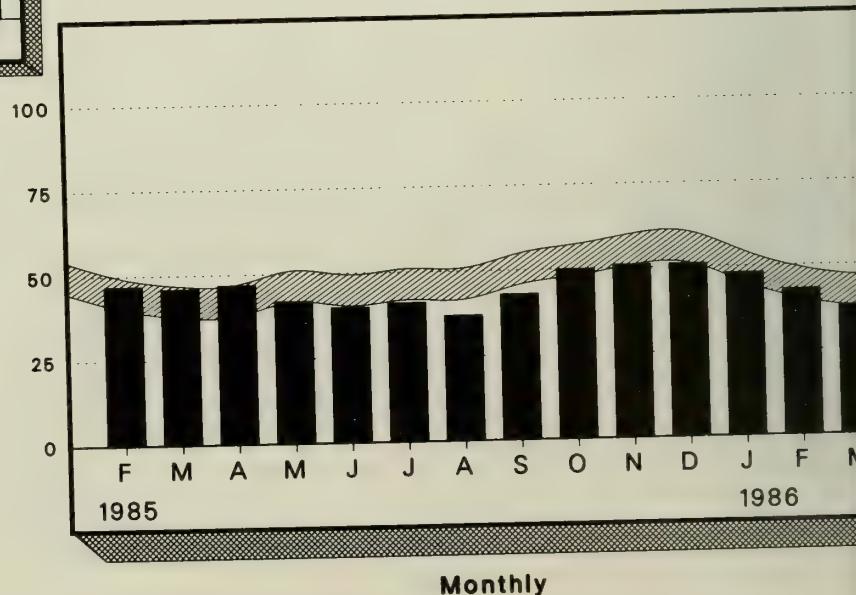


Table S6. Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

	Supply				Disposition		Ending Stocks ¹
	Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal ²	Crude Used Directly ³	Exports	Products Supplied ³	
	Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973 Average	971	1,853	5	17	23	2,822	53
1974 Average	1,070	1,587	-17	13	14	2,639	⁴ 60
1975 Average	1,235	1,223	⁴ 2	15	15	2,462	74
1976 Average	1,377	1,413	5	17	12	2,801	72
1977 Average	1,754	1,359	-48	13	6	3,071	90
1978 Average	1,667	1,355	-1	13	13	3,023	90
1979 Average	1,687	1,151	-15	12	9	2,826	96
1980 Average	1,580	939	10	12	33	2,508	⁴ 92
1981 Average ⁵	1,321	800	⁴ 37	48	118	2,088	78
1982 Average	1,070	776	32	48	209	1,716	⁴ 66
1983 Average	852	699	⁴ 55	--	185	1,421	49
1984 January	961	1,059	110	--	151	1,979	45
February	1,003	1,151	-416	--	87	1,651	57
March	889	636	298	--	204	1,619	48
April	847	651	15	--	130	1,384	47
May	840	565	32	--	200	1,237	46
June	849	685	-15	--	176	1,344	47
July	770	597	-76	--	99	1,192	49
August	800	572	149	--	260	1,261	45
September	850	606	-74	--	214	1,168	47
October	907	461	-127	--	174	1,066	51
November	928	585	125	--	286	1,352	47
December	1,053	627	-193	--	299	1,189	53
Average	891	681	-12	--	190	1,369	--
1985 January	991	594	208	--	312	1,481	47
February	1,031	614	-7	--	295	1,343	47
March	954	496	22	--	216	1,256	46
April	888	422	-11	--	167	1,133	47
May	780	505	156	--	185	1,255	42
June	686	426	53	--	118	1,047	40
July	714	431	-20	--	83	1,042	41
August	741	386	125	--	106	1,146	37
September	804	537	-193	--	188	961	43
October	912	509	-221	--	184	1,017	50
November	922	623	-33	--	275	1,237	51
December	1,055	613	-2	--	250	1,416	51
Average	873	512	7	--	197	1,194	--
1986 January	933	629	83	--	211	1,435	48
February*	R 856	R 577	R 193	--	183	R 1,443	R 43
March**	809	528	82	--	NA	1,183	38
Average	867	578	117	--	NA	1,351	--

¹ Stocks are totals as of end of period.

² A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

³ Beginning in January 1983, product supplied for residual fuel oil does not include crude oil used directly. See Explanatory Note 4.

⁴ In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. See Explanatory Note 10.

⁵ Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified. See Explanatory Note 12.

* See Explanatory Note 9.4.

** Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

R = Revised data. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. NA = Not available.

Notes: Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See the last page of this section.

Figure S11. Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

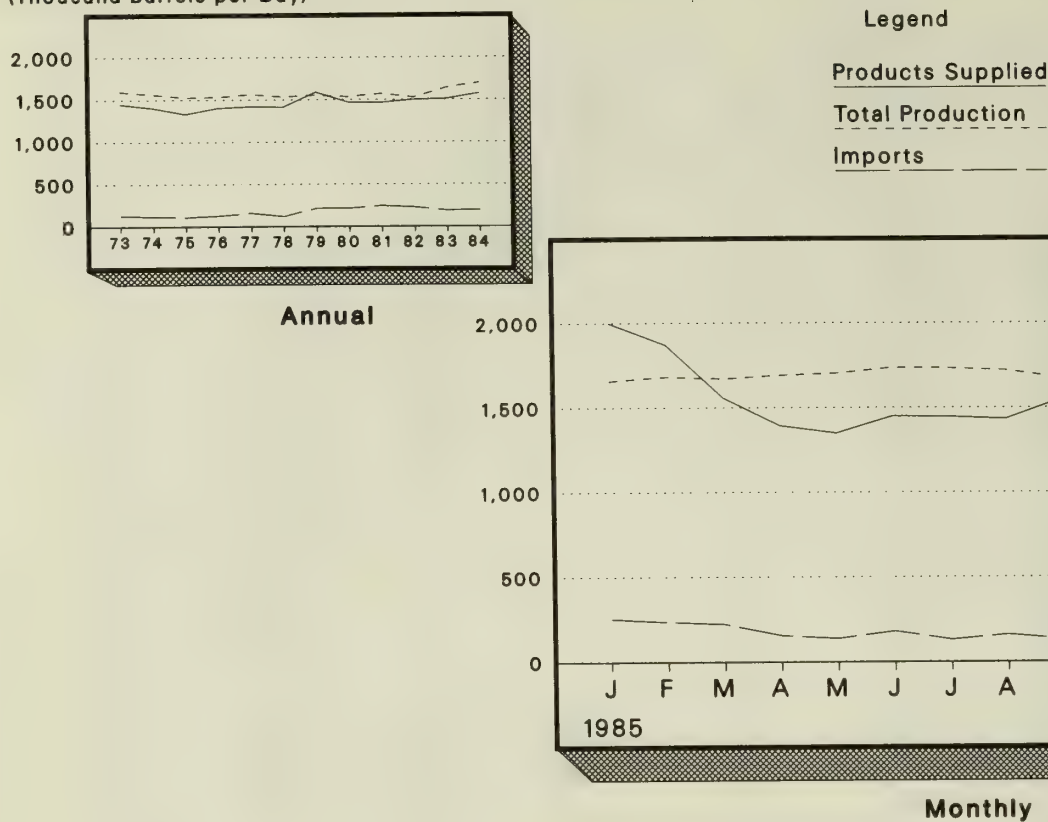


Figure S12. Liquefied Petroleum Gases Ending Stocks

(Million Barrels)

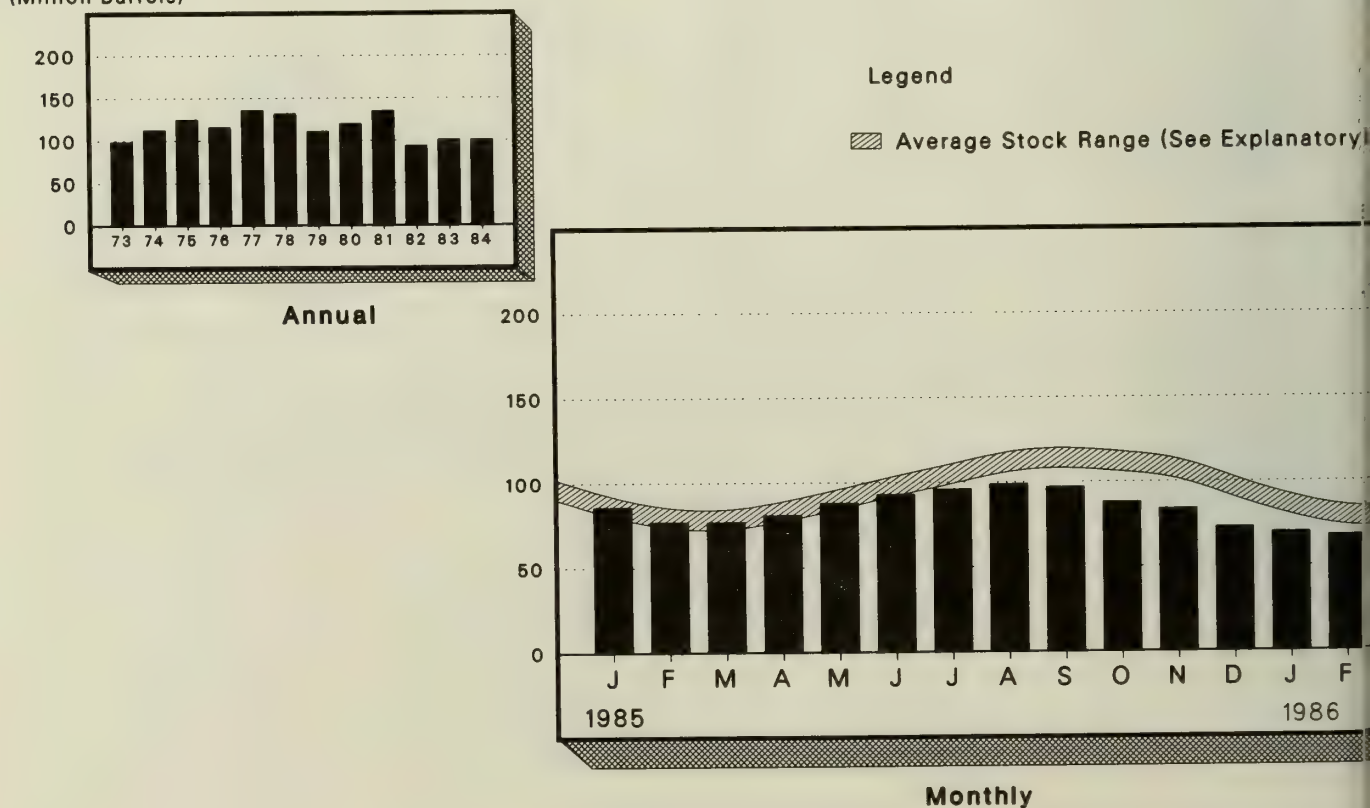


Table S7. Liquefied Petroleum Gases¹ Supply and Disposition

		Supply			Disposition			Ending Stocks ²
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal ³	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
73	Average	1,600	132	-35	220	27	1,449	99
74	Average	1,565	123	-38	220	25	1,406	⁴ 113
75	Average	1,527	112	⁴ -35	246	26	1,333	125
76	Average	1,535	130	24	260	25	1,404	116
77	Average	1,566	161	-55	233	18	1,422	136
78	Average	1,537	123	12	239	20	1,413	132
79	Average	1,556	217	70	236	15	1,592	111
80	Average	1,535	216	-27	233	21	1,469	⁴ 120
81	Average	1,571	244	⁴ -18	289	42	1,466	135
82	Average	1,528	226	111	300	65	1,499	⁴ 94
83	Average	1,642	190	4	253	73	1,509	⁴ 101
84	January	1,615	269	⁴ 494	340	23	2,015	93
	February	1,696	237	122	324	41	1,690	89
	March	1,696	241	12	288	68	1,593	89
	April	1,716	155	-139	253	54	1,426	93
	May	1,714	211	-240	244	42	1,399	100
	June	1,714	158	-201	237	53	1,380	106
	July	1,725	132	-139	232	43	1,444	111
	August	1,711	154	-100	241	34	1,490	114
	September	1,693	128	-50	283	26	1,462	115
	October	1,684	207	138	322	56	1,650	111
	November	1,716	212	89	376	52	1,588	108
	December	1,679	237	239	349	82	1,724	101
	Average	1,697	195	19	291	48	1,572	--
85	January	1,658	255	466	309	70	2,001	86
	February	1,682	237	338	313	72	1,872	77
	March	1,672	223	-13	270	52	1,560	77
	April	1,691	156	-115	260	78	1,394	81
	May	1,703	138	-217	235	40	1,349	88
	June	1,736	181	-173	244	51	1,449	93
	July	1,733	131	-107	243	68	1,447	96
	August	1,721	161	-103	267	80	1,432	99
	September	1,675	132	84	311	29	1,551	97
	October	1,661	209	270	322	47	1,770	88
	November	1,727	188	135	360	88	1,600	84
	December	1,783	239	374	367	75	1,953	73
	Average	1,704	187	77	292	62	1,614	--
86	January	1,874	277	75	382	47	1,797	70
	February*	1,850	208	98	330	75	1,752	68
	Average	1,863	244	86	357	60	1,775	--

¹ Includes ethane, propane, normal butane, and isobutane. Beginning in January 1984, unfractionated stream is reported by individual product.

² Stocks are totals as of end of period.

³ A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

⁴ In January 1975, 1981, 1983, and 1984, a new stock basis was established affecting stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. See Explanatory Note 10.

* See Explanatory Note 9.5.

Notes: Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See the last page of this section.

Table S8. Other Petroleum Products¹ Supply and Disposition

		Supply			Disposition			Ending Stocks ²
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal ³	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973	Average	3,693	502	-9	750	166	3,270	208
1974	Average	3,558	432	-28	665	174	3,123	⁴ 218
1975	Average	3,424	277	⁴ -2	537	160	3,002	219
1976	Average	3,643	206	-5	524	175	3,145	220
1977	Average	3,912	205	-27	514	165	3,410	230
1978	Average	4,046	166	14	492	167	3,568	225
1979	Average	4,153	195	-37	352	209	3,749	238
1980	Average	3,956	210	-23	311	198	3,634	⁴ 247
1981	Average	3,739	226	⁴ 46	723	199	3,088	282
1982	Average	3,453	334	80	787	211	2,869	⁴ 253
1983	Average	3,460	411	⁴ 6	712	242	2,923	⁴ 256
1984	January	3,376	517	⁴ -163	570	207	2,953	253
	February	3,595	602	-250	754	225	2,966	261
	March	3,512	485	-227	527	258	2,988	268
	April	3,584	610	-211	623	268	3,092	274
	May	3,683	662	-105	764	257	3,218	277
	June	3,869	541	391	1,232	343	3,223	265
	July	3,864	587	277	1,022	238	3,467	257
	August	3,848	569	41	637	172	3,650	256
	September	3,759	536	-50	699	238	3,308	257
	October	3,585	632	10	709	180	3,336	257
	November	3,532	606	81	945	279	2,997	254
	December	3,379	434	464	1,016	284	2,977	240
	Average	3,632	565	23	791	245	3,183	--
1985	January	3,258	352	-102	494	223	2,792	243
	February	3,385	449	-99	658	204	2,874	246
	March	3,436	536	-415	627	190	2,739	259
	April	3,570	553	-49	776	245	3,054	260
	May	3,677	661	-106	883	191	3,158	264
	June	3,927	564	87	878	261	3,439	261
	July	3,998	649	31	910	241	3,525	260
	August	4,078	622	335	1,292	218	3,523	250
	September	3,874	574	-1	846	274	3,323	250
	October	3,800	541	9	867	250	3,234	249
	November	3,815	610	-177	939	277	3,029	255
	December	3,663	527	253	1,020	305	3,121	247
	Average	3,708	554	-19	851	240	3,153	--
1986	January	3,805	498	-165	925	311	2,899	252
	February*	3,759	377	-197	768	270	2,901	258
	Average	3,783	441	-180	850	292	2,900	--

¹ Includes pentanes plus, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, unfinished oils, gasoline blending components and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, and liquefied petroleum gases.

² Stocks are totals as of end of period.

³ A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

⁴ In January 1975, 1981, 1983, and 1984, a new stock basis was established affecting stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. See Explanatory Note 10.

* See Explanatory Note 9.6.

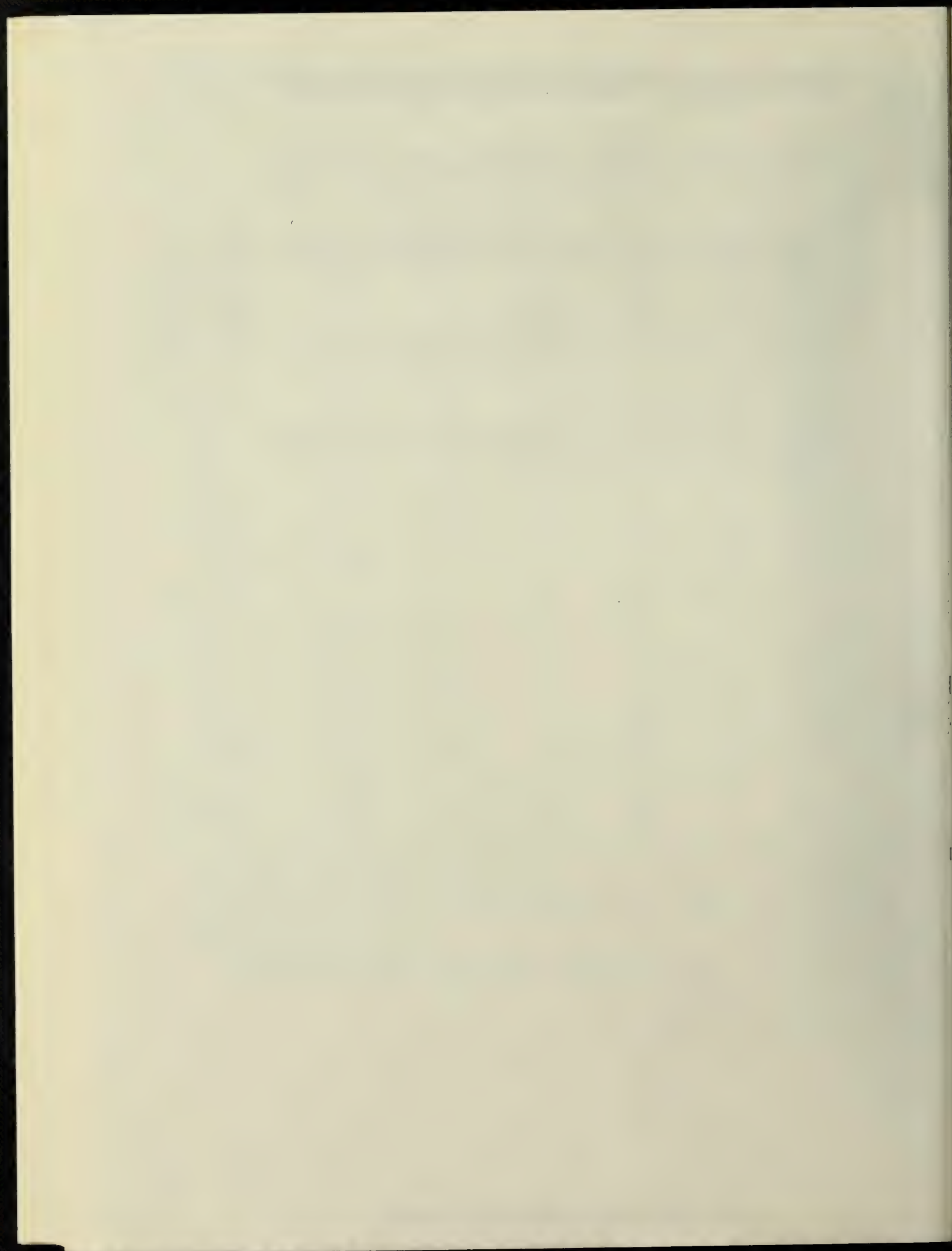
Notes: Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

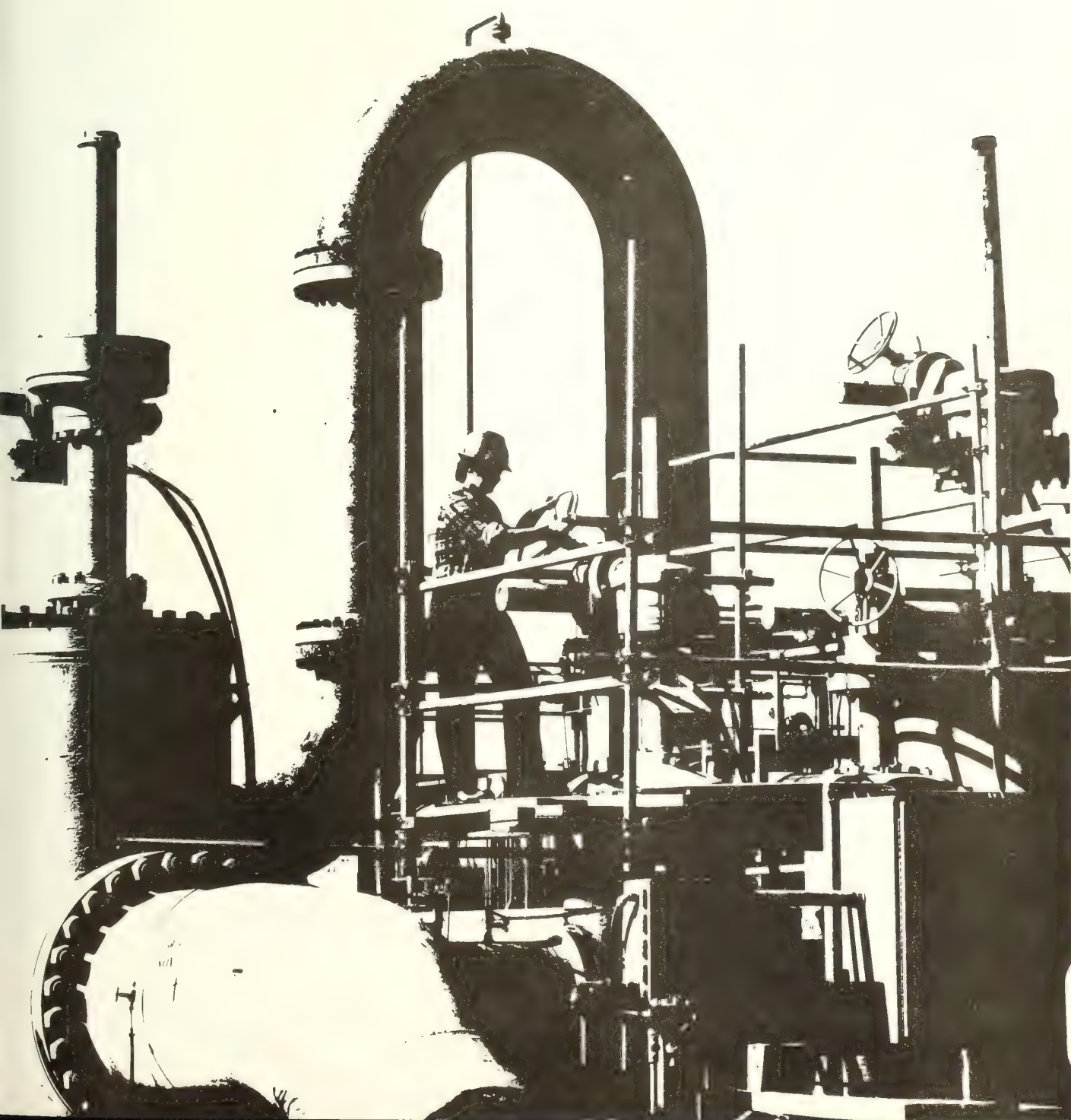
Source: See the last page of this section.

Sources of Summary Statistics

1. 1973 through 1976: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, *Mineral Industry Surveys, Petroleum Statement, Annual* and *PAD Districts Supply/Demand, Annual*.
2. 1977 through 1980: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Energy Data Reports, Petroleum Statement, Annual* and *PAD Districts Supply/Demand, Annual*, and unleaded gasoline data from *Monthly Petroleum Statistics Report*.
3. 1981 through 1984: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*.
4. January 1985 through February 1986: Detailed statistics in appropriate issues of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (See Explanatory Notes 9.1 through 9.6.)
5. March 1986 Estimates based on EIA weekly data (except domestic crude oil production). (See Explanatory Note 1.1.)
6. January 1985 through March 1986: Domestic crude oil production estimate based on historical statistics from State Conservation Agencies and the U.S. Geological Survey. (See Explanatory Note 3.)



Detailed Statistics





1. U.S. Petroleum Balance, February 1986

	Current Month		Year-to-date	
	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day
Crude Oil (Including Lease Condensate)				
Field Production				
Alaska	E 51,044	1,823	E 107,517	1,822
Lower 48 States	E 199,284	7,117	E 420,008	7,119
Total U.S.	E 250,328	8,940	E 527,525	8,941
Net Imports				
Imports (Gross Excluding SPR)	83,461	2,981	185,058	3,137
SPR Imports	666	24	2,262	38
Exports	4,523	162	9,441	160
Imports (Net Including SPR)	79,604	2,843	177,879	3,015
Other Sources				
SPR Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	-989	-35	-2,065	-35
Other Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	4	0	-13,199	-224
Product Supplied and Losses	-1,911	-68	-3,925	-67
Unaccounted for 1	6,747	241	31,187	529
Total Other Sources	3,851	138	11,998	203
Crude Input to Refineries	333,783	11,921	717,402	12,159
(3) = (3) + (7) + (12)				
Natural Gas Plant Liquids (NGPL)				
Field Production	47,884	1,710	101,237	1,716
Net Imports 2	296	11	998	17
Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) 2	-500	-18	106	2
Total NGPL Supply	47,680	1,703	102,341	1,735
Other Liquids				
Unfinished Oils and Gasoline Blending Components, Total				
Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	392	14	-2,566	-43
Imports	6,049	216	14,984	254
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol New Supply (Field Production)	985	35	2,627	45
Refinery Processing Gain 1	15,709	561	33,573	569
Crude Oil Product Supplied	1,902	68	3,829	65
Total Other Liquids	25,037	894	52,447	889
(23) = (18) through (22)				
Total Production of Products 3	406,500	14,518	872,190	14,783
(24) = (13) + (17) + (23)				
Net Imports of Refined Products 3				
Imports (Gross)	38,781	1,385	92,915	1,575
Exports	19,563	699	41,081	696
Imports (Net)	19,218	686	51,834	879
Total New Supply of Products	425,718	15,204	924,024	15,661
(28) = (24) + (27)				
Refined Products Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) 3	23,837	851	19,132	324
Total Petroleum Products Supplied for Domestic Use	449,555	16,056	943,156	15,986
(30) = (28) + (29)				
Finished Motor Gasoline	180,251	6,438	381,353	6,464
Distillate Fuel Oil	96,735	3,455	197,262	3,343
Residual Fuel Oil	40,401	1,443	84,891	1,439
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	49,045	1,752	104,745	1,775
Other 4	81,221	2,901	171,077	2,900
Crude Oil	1,902	68	3,829	65
Total Product Supplied	449,555	16,056	943,156	15,986
(37) = (31) through (36)				
Ending Stocks, All Oils				
Crude Oil and Lease Condensate (Excluding SPR)	331,894	--	331,894	--
Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR)	495,381	--	495,381	--
Unfinished Oils	104,147	--	104,147	--
Gasoline Blending Components 5	38,903	--	38,903	--
Pentanes Plus	8,083	--	8,083	--
Finished Refined Products 3	536,634	--	536,634	--
Total Stocks	1,515,042	--	1,515,042	--

A balancing item.

Includes products in the pentanes plus category only.

For products included see Explanatory Note 9.7.

Includes pentanes plus, other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil and liquefied petroleum gases.

Includes other hydrocarbons and alcohol.

= Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes 1, 2 and 9.7.

Table 2. Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, February 1986
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ¹	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 250,328	0	84,127	-985	6,747	9	333,783	4,523	1,902	827,275
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	47,717	11,905	6,267	2,242	0	0	14,447	2,244	51,440	75,710
Pentanes Plus	7,817	0	445	-500	0	0	5,217	149	2,396	8,083
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	39,900	11,905	5,822	2,742	0	0	9,230	2,095	49,045	67,627
Ethane	15,479	222	954	-805	0	0	51	298	15,501	14,624
Propane	15,542	8,710	1,742	2,265	0	0	121	1,419	26,720	34,115
Normal Butane	5,373	2,863	1,879	1,398	0	0	5,651	229	5,633	12,211
Isobutane	3,506	110	1,247	-116	0	0	3,407	149	1,191	6,677
Other Liquids	985	0	6,049	392	0	0	16,287	0	-8,861	143,050
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	985	0	0	10	0	0	995	0	0	451
Unfinished Oils	0	0	4,149	976	0	0	10,994	0	-5,869	104,147
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	1,900	-634	0	0	4,258	0	-2,992	38,229
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	40	0	0	40	0	0	223
Finished Petroleum Products	167	368,321	32,959	21,095	0	0	0	17,468	405,073	469,007
Finished Motor Gasoline	1	176,306	9,110	-5,166	0	0	0	0	180,251	206,618
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	1	54,699	1,935	2,061	0	0	0	0	58,696	79,501
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	121,607	7,175	-7,227	0	0	0	0	121,555	127,117
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	886	0	-308	0	0	0	0	578	2,386
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	4,830	50	270	0	0	0	25	5,125	6,264
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	32,899	854	-2,682	0	0	0	429	30,641	37,795
Kerosene	0	3,603	37	604	0	0	0	7	4,237	6,743
Distillate Fuel Oil	48	71,722	3,616	26,276	0	0	0	4,927	96,735	112,768
Residual Fuel Oil	0	23,975	16,159	5,395	0	0	0	5,128	40,401	42,692
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed, Use	0	2,302	1,957	-54	0	0	0	75	4,130	1,663
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed, Use	0	7,632	274	-141	0	0	0	568	7,197	1,566
Special Naphthas	0	1,465	93	-39	0	0	0	16	1,503	3,736
Lubricants	0	4,463	236	-219	0	0	0	563	3,917	12,640
Waxes	0	434	22	12	0	0	0	28	440	574
Petroleum Coke	0	13,525	0	123	0	0	0	5,678	7,970	5,914
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	6,438	382	-2,830	0	0	0	5	3,985	25,239
Still Gas	0	16,112	0	0	0	0	0	0	16,112	0
Miscellaneous Products	118	1,729	169	-146	0	0	0	20	1,850	2,409
Total	299,197	380,226	129,402	22,744	6,747	9	364,517	24,235	449,555	1,515,042

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 3. Year-to-Date Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January 1 to December 31, 1983 (Thousand Barrels)

Commodity		Supply				Disposition					
		Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ¹	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)		E 527,525	0	187,320	-15,264	31,187	96	717,402	9,441	3,829	827,275
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs		100,903	25,464	15,552	5,188	0	0	31,733	3,708	111,666	75,710
Pentanes Plus		16,473	0	1,152	106	0	0	10,656	154	6,921	8,083
Liquefied Petroleum Gases		84,430	25,464	14,400	5,082	0	0	21,077	3,554	104,745	67,627
Ethane		32,762	416	2,203	-2,859	0	0	115	307	32,100	14,624
Propane		33,094	18,604	5,982	5,359	0	0	228	2,727	60,084	34,115
Normal Butane		11,483	5,984	3,732	1,946	0	0	13,354	366	9,425	12,211
Isobutane		7,091	460	2,482	636	0	0	7,380	154	3,136	6,677
Other Liquids		2,627	0	14,984	-2,566	0	0	39,521	0	-24,476	143,050
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol		2,627	0	0	-67	0	0	2,560	0	0	451
Unfinished Oils		0	0	12,311	2,522	0	0	30,174	0	-15,341	104,147
Motor Gasoline Blending Components		0	0	2,673	-5,016	0	0	6,792	0	-9,135	38,229
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components		0	0	0	-5	0	0	-5	0	0	223
Finished Petroleum Products		334	796,765	78,516	14,050	0	0	0	37,527	852,137	489,007
Finished Motor Gasoline		2	378,477	19,691	-16,817	0	0	0	0	381,353	206,618
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline		2	117,223	4,181	1,878	0	0	0	0	123,284	79,501
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline		0	261,254	15,510	-18,695	0	0	0	0	258,069	127,117
Finished Aviation Gasoline		0	1,508	0	-284	0	0	0	0	1,224	2,386
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel		0	10,826	125	480	0	0	0	28	11,403	6,264
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel		0	68,349	1,630	-4,301	0	0	0	1,617	64,060	37,795
Kerosene		0	8,123	928	934	0	0	0	43	9,942	6,743
Distillate Fuel Oil		96	161,538	13,302	31,143	0	0	0	8,817	197,262	112,768
Residual Fuel Oil		0	52,907	35,666	7,979	0	0	0	11,661	84,891	42,692
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use		0	5,459	2,687	12	0	0	0	164	7,994	1,663
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use		0	15,323	1,087	-125	0	0	0	821	15,464	1,566
Special Naphthas		0	3,024	1,263	234	0	0	0	46	4,475	3,736
Lubricants		0	8,826	751	-983	0	0	0	1,154	7,440	12,640
Waxes		0	915	66	58	0	0	0	64	975	574
Petroleum Coke		0	29,009	0	245	0	0	0	12,894	16,360	5,914
Asphalt and Road Oil		0	13,158	1,078	-4,032	0	0	0	8	10,196	25,239
Still Gas		0	35,054	0	0	0	0	0	0	35,054	0
Miscellaneous Products		236	4,269	242	-493	0	0	0	208	4,046	2,409
Total		631,389	822,229	296,371	1,408	31,187	96	788,656	50,676	943,156	1,515,042

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 4. Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, February 1986
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

(Thousands Barrels per Day)									
Commodity	Supply				Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ¹	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)									
	E 8,940	0	3,005	-35	241	(s)	11,921	162	68
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs									
Pentanes Plus	1,704	425	224	80	0	0	516	80	1,837
	279	0	16	-18	0	0	186	5	86
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,425	425	208	98	0	0	330	75	1,752
	553	8	34	-29	0	0	2	11	554
Ethane	555	311	62	81	0	0	4	51	954
	555	102	67	50	0	0	202	8	201
Normal Butane	192	67	45	-4	0	0	122	5	43
Isobutane	125	4							
Other Liquids									
	35	0	216	14	0	0	582	0	-316
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	35	0	0	(s)	0	0	36	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	148	35	0	0	393	0	-210
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	68	-23	0	0	152	0	-107
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products									
	6	13,154	1,177	753	0	0	0	624	14,467
Finished Motor Gasoline	(s)	6,297	325	-185	0	0	0	0	6,438
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	(s)	1,954	69	74	0	0	0	0	2,096
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	4,343	256	-258	0	0	0	0	4,341
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	32	0	-11	0	0	0	0	21
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	173	2	10	0	0	0	1	183
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	1,175	30	-96	0	0	0	15	1,094
Kerosene	0	129	1	22	0	0	0	(s)	151
Distillate Fuel Oil	2	2,562	129	938	0	0	0	176	3,455
Residual Fuel Oil	0	856	577	193	0	0	0	183	1,443
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	82	70	-2	0	0	0	3	147
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	273	10	-5	0	0	0	20	257
Special Naphthas	0	52	3	-1	0	0	0	1	54
Lubricants	0	159	8	-8	0	0	0	20	140
Waxes	0	16	1	(s)	0	0	0	1	16
Petroleum Coke	0	483	0	4	0	0	0	203	285
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	230	14	-101	0	0	0	(s)	142
Still Gas	0	575	0	0	0	0	0	0	575
Miscellaneous Products	4	62	6	-5	0	0	0	1	66
Total	10,686	13,580	4,622	812	241	(s)	13,018	866	16,056

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Commodity	Supply				Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ¹	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	8,941	0	3,175	-259	529	2	12,159	160	65
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,710	432	264	88	0	0	538	63	1,893
Pentanes Plus	279	0	20	2	0	0	181	3	117
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,431	432	244	86	0	0	357	60	1,775
Ethane	555	7	37	-48	0	0	2	5	544
Propane	561	315	101	91	0	0	4	46	1,018
Normal Butane	195	101	63	33	0	0	226	6	160
Isobutane	120	8	42	11	0	0	125	3	53
Other Liquids	45	0	254	-43	0	0	670	0	-415
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	45	0	0	-1	0	0	43	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	209	43	0	0	511	0	-260
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	45	-85	0	0	115	0	-155
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	6	13,504	1,331	238	0	0	0	636	14,443
Finished Motor Gasoline	(s)	6,415	334	-285	0	0	0	0	6,464
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	(s)	1,987	71	32	0	0	0	0	2,090
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	4,428	263	-317	0	0	0	0	4,374
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	26	0	-5	0	0	0	0	21
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	183	2	8	0	0	0	(s)	193
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	1,158	28	-73	0	0	0	27	1,086
Kerosene	0	138	16	16	0	0	0	1	169
Distillate Fuel Oil	2	2,738	225	528	0	0	0	149	3,343
Residual Fuel Oil	0	897	605	135	0	0	0	198	1,439
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	93	46	(s)	0	0	0	3	135
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	260	18	-2	0	0	0	14	262
Special Naphthas	0	51	21	4	0	0	0	1	76
Lubricants	0	150	13	-17	0	0	0	20	126
Waxes	0	16	1	1	0	0	0	1	17
Petroleum Coke	0	492	0	4	0	0	0	219	277
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	223	18	-68	0	0	0	(s)	173
Still Gas	0	594	0	0	0	0	0	0	594
Miscellaneous Products	4	72	4	-8	0	0	0	4	69
Total	10,702	13,936	5,023	24	529	2	13,367	859	15,986

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation

Table 6. PAD District I, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, February 1986
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PADD of Entry ¹	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unac- counted For Crude Oil ²	Net Receipts ³	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)											
E 1,422	0	27,543	-935	-747	3,023	0	30,306	0	0	13,800	
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs											
844	1,308	1,484	456	0	3,642	0	227	23	7,484	3,584	
728	1,308	1,143	453	0	3,642	0	193	23	7,058	3,505	
116	0	341	3	0	0	0	34	0	426	79	
Other Liquids											
0	0	3,181	1,813	0	2,042	0	6,461	0	575	15,817	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	1,847	1,698	0	1,839	0	5,746	0	-362	11,320	
0	0	1,334	115	0	203	0	715	0	937	4,497	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Finished Petroleum Products											
0	37,620	28,242	14,643	0	66,205	0	0	605	146,105	148,381	
0	18,120	8,346	-5,986	0	36,511	0	0	0	56,991	67,813	
0	4,147	1,818	748	0	8,901	0	0	0	15,614	22,597	
0	13,973	6,528	-6,734	0	27,610	0	0	0	41,377	45,216	
0	13	0	-40	0	157	0	0	0	130	446	
0	410	0	-113	0	132	0	0	0	429	1,208	
0	1,655	645	-883	0	8,963	0	0	(s)	10,379	8,634	
0	224	37	371	0	707	0	0	5	1,334	2,994	
0	8,966	3,302	17,609	0	17,924	0	0	215	47,586	37,898	
0	3,735	15,199	3,612	0	935	0	0	2	23,479	17,977	
0	151	136	29	0	18	0	0	38	296	169	
0	30	10	148	0	121	0	0	4	305	1,256	
0	637	224	634	0	497	0	0	147	1,845	3,062	
0	74	12	1	0	5	0	0	4	88	78	
0	1,232	0	-169	0	0	0	0	175	888	824	
0	498	291	-475	0	187	0	0	(s)	501	5,351	
0	1,722	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,722	0	
0	153	40	-95	0	48	0	0	12	134	671	
2,266	38,928	60,449	15,977	-747	74,912	0	36,994	627	154,164	181,582	

¹ Beginning in January 1985, crude oil and unfinished oils are reported on this table by PAD District of entry. Previously they were reported by PAD District of processing.

² Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

³ Beginning in January 1985, net receipts include crude oil movements by pipeline, tanker, and barge. Previously only tanker and barge movements of crude oil were included. See Explanatory Note 14.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PADD of Entry ¹	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unac- counted For Crude Oil ²	Net Receipts ³	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 29,263	0	10,022	-1,297	207	35,245	2	73,137	301	0	77,394
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	10,044	2,167	2,789	-316	0	2,168	0	4,590	995	11,267	20,870
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	8,664	2,167	2,789	-94	0	1,651	0	3,241	846	11,090	18,035
Pentanes Plus	1,380	0	0	-222	0	517	0	1,349	149	177	2,835
Other Liquids	191	0	50	395	0	-294	0	2,271	0	-1,929	21,857
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	191	0	0	-12	0	0	0	179	0	0	173
Unfinished Oils	0	0	0	1,317	0	0	0	1,969	0	-652	13,687
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	50	-915	0	-294	0	118	0	-1,277	7,965
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	5	0	0	32
Finished Petroleum Products	18	80,593	174	-196	0	20,085	0	0	128	100,546	125,848
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	44,642	21	-2,250	0	13,122	0	0	0	55,535	61,898
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	0	14,793	3	-531	0	4,801	0	0	0	19,066	27,239
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	29,849	18	-1,719	0	8,321	0	0	0	36,469	34,659
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	150	0	-81	0	80	0	0	0	149	498
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	458	50	-183	0	352	0	0	0	677	1,019
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	5,328	0	-802	0	2,548	0	0	0	7,074	9,157
Kerosene	0	1,081	0	54	0	273	0	0	0	1,408	1,705
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	15,659	42	5,052	0	3,723	0	0	55	24,421	33,241
Residual Fuel Oil	0	2,204	6	-214	0	-249	0	0	0	1,747	4,043
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed	0	1,396	5	41	0	9	0	0	9	1,442	289
Special Naphthas	0	381	27	-38	0	84	0	0	2	452	687
Lubricants	0	699	11	-161	0	46	0	0	15	580	2,035
Waxes	0	38	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	41	51
Petroleum Coke	0	2,909	0	-91	0	0	0	0	43	2,775	1,148
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	2,252	0	-1,501	0	105	0	0	2	854	9,710
Still Gas	0	3,054	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,054	0
Miscellaneous Products	18	342	8	-22	0	-8	0	0	2	336	367
Total	39,516	82,760	13,035	-1,414	207	57,204	2	79,998	1,425	109,883	245,969

¹ Beginning in January 1985, crude oil and unfinished oils are reported on this table by PAD District of entry. Previously they were reported by PAD District of processing.

² Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

³ Beginning in January 1985, net receipts include crude oil movements by pipeline, tanker, and barge. Previously only tanker and barge movements of crude oil were included. See Explanatory Note 14.

(\$) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 8. PAD District III, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, February 1986
(Thousand Barrels)

(Thousand Barrels)											
Commodity	Supply				Disposition				Ending Stocks		
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PADD of Entry ¹	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ²	Net Receipts ³	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs		Exports	Products Supplied
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 118,614	0	39,472	5,923	3,916	-10,502	2	157,083	0	338	640,080
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	32,815	7,068	1,199	1,395	0	-4,201	0	7,973	1,183	29,121	48,642
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	27,699	7,068	1,199	1,718	0	-3,891	0	4,688	1,183	27,923	43,663
Pentanes Plus	5,116	0	0	-323	0	-310	0	3,285	0	1,198	4,979
Other Liquids	723	0	2,554	106	0	-1,830	0	8,010	0	-6,457	68,021
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	723	0	0	22	0	0	0	745	0	0	276
Unfinished Oils	0	0	2,302	-739	0	-1,921	0	3,862	0	-4,220	52,013
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	252	781	0	91	0	3,361	0	-2,237	15,572
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	42	0	0	0	42	0	0	160
Finished Petroleum Products	146	173,358	3,021	4,955	0	-89,336	0	0	9,372	82,772	122,458
Finished Motor Gasoline	1	80,553	240	710	0	-51,305	0	0	0	30,199	49,353
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	1	24,142	0	1,506	0	-14,363	0	0	0	11,286	17,158
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	56,411	240	-796	0	-36,942	0	0	0	18,913	32,195
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	553	0	-179	0	-260	0	0	0	114	829
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	2,724	0	317	0	-656	0	0	25	2,360	2,078
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	17,255	0	-429	0	-12,457	0	0	400	3,969	13,316
Kerosene	0	2,114	0	177	0	-980	0	0	0	1,309	1,773
Distillate Fuel Oil	48	33,796	0	3,664	0	-21,809	0	0	3,051	12,648	26,083
Residual Fuel Oil	0	7,931	571	1,726	0	-802	0	0	1,744	7,682	10,222
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed	0	7,997	2,053	-252	0	-27	0	0	438	9,333	2,544
Special Naphthas	0	1,037	51	-216	0	-205	0	0	5	662	1,627
Lubricants	0	2,739	1	-733	0	-498	0	0	337	1,172	6,359
Waxes	0	259	1	0	0	-5	0	0	17	238	362
Petroleum Coke	0	5,956	0	291	0	0	0	0	3,351	2,896	2,013
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	2,129	12	-150	0	-292	0	0	(s)	1,699	4,928
Still Gas	0	7,252	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,252	0
Miscellaneous Products	97	1,063	92	29	0	-40	0	0	3	1,238	971
Total	152,298	180,426	46,246	12,379	3,916	-105,869	2	173,066	10,555	105,773	879,201

¹ Beginning in January 1985, crude oil and unfinished oils are reported on this table by PAD District of entry. Previously they were reported by PAD District of processing.

² Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

³ Beginning in January 1985, net receipts include crude oil movements by pipeline, tanker, and barge. Previously only tanker and barge movements of crude oil were included. See Explanatory Note 14.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 9. PAD District IV, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, February 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition				Ending Stocks		
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PADD of Entry ¹	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ²	Net Receipts ³	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs		Exports	Products Supplied
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 17,186	0	1,062	-392	2,422	-9,798	0	10,471	0	9	13,315
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	2,869	206	507	-29	0	-1,609	0	497	(S)	1,447	1,097
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	2,065	206	403	-33	0	-1,402	0	410	(S)	829	949
Pentanes Plus	804	0	104	4	0	-207	0	87	0	618	148
Other Liquids	3	0	0	-360	0	0	0	-380	0	23	4,463
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	-65	0	72	2,006
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	-367	0	0	0	-318	0	-49	2,457
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	3	10,561	71	-180	0	644	0	0	6	11,093	13,465
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	5,511	17	205	0	226	0	0	0	5,959	5,506
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	0	2,572	9	157	0	-105	0	0	0	2,633	2,934
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	2,939	8	48	0	331	0	0	0	3,326	2,572
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	51	0	-29	0	23	0	0	0	45	97
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	207	0	73	0	-91	0	0	0	189	388
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	715	0	4	0	731	0	0	0	1,450	655
Kerosene	0	8	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	29	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	2,635	38	-112	0	-245	0	0	0	2,315	3,291
Residual Fuel Oil	0	216	16	60	0	0	0	0	(S)	292	406
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	3	6
Special Naphthas	0	3	0	-2	0	0	0	0	2	-1	9
Lubricants	0	32	0	-3	0	0	0	0	1	28	9
Waxes	0	9	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	10	5
Petroleum Coke	0	236	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	235
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	528	0	-381	0	0	0	0	0	146	112
Still Gas	0	377	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	377	2,950
Miscellaneous Products	3	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	(S)	36	9
Total	20,061	10,767	1,640	-961	2,422	-10,763	0	10,588	7	12,571	32,340

1 Beginning in January 1985, crude oil and unfinished oils are reported on this table by PAD District of entry. Previously they were reported by PAD District of processing.

2 Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

3 Beginning in January 1985, net receipts include crude oil movements by pipeline, tanker, and barge. Previously only tanker and barge movements of crude oil were included. See Explanatory Note 14.

(5) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 10. PAD District V, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, February 1986
(Thousand Barrels)

(Thousand Barrels)											
Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PADD of Entry ¹	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ²	Net Receipts ³	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 83,843	0	6,028	-4,284	949	-17,968	5	62,786	4,222	1,555	82,686
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,145	1,156	288	736	0	0	0	1,160	43	2,122	1,517
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	744	1,156	288	698	0	0	0	698	43	2,145	1,475
Pentanes Plus	401	0	0	38	0	0	0	462	0	-23	42
Other Liquids	68	0	264	-1,562	0	82	0	-75	0	-1,073	32,892
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	68	0	0	0	0	0	0	68	0	0	2
Unfinished Oils	0	0	0	-1,307	0	82	0	-518	0	-707	25,121
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	264	-248	0	0	0	382	0	-366	7,738
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	-7	0	0	0	-7	0	0	31
Finished Petroleum Products	0	66,189	1,451	1,873	0	2,402	0	0	7,356	64,559	58,855
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	27,480	486	2,155	0	1,446	0	0	0	31,567	22,048
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	0	9,045	105	181	0	766	0	0	0	10,097	9,573
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	18,435	381	1,974	0	680	0	0	0	21,470	12,475
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	119	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	140	516
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	1,031	0	176	0	263	0	0	0	1,470	1,571
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	7,946	209	-572	0	215	0	0	29	7,769	6,033
Kerosene	0	176	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	177	242
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	10,666	234	63	0	407	0	0	1,605	9,765	12,255
Residual Fuel Oil	0	9,889	367	211	0	116	0	0	3,381	7,202	10,044
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed	0	390	37	-17	0	0	0	0	156	254	225
Special Naphthas	0	14	5	69	0	0	0	0	2	86	160
Lubricants	0	356	0	44	0	-45	0	0	63	292	1,175
Waxes	0	54	5	10	0	0	0	0	6	63	78
Petroleum Coke	0	3,192	0	93	0	0	0	0	2,109	1,176	1,817
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	1,031	79	-323	0	0	0	0	1	786	2,300
Still Gas	0	3,707	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,707	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	138	29	-58	0	0	0	0	3	106	391
Total	85,056	67,345	8,031	-3,237	949	-15,484	5	63,871	11,621	67,163	175,950

¹ Beginning in January 1985, crude oil and unfinished oils are reported on this table by PAD District of entry. Previously they were reported by PAD District of processing.

² Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

³ Beginning in January 1985, net receipts include crude oil movements by pipeline, tanker, and barge. Previously only tanker and barge movements of crude oil were included. See Explanatory Note 14.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 11. Production of Crude Oil (Including Lease Condensate) by PAD District and State, for the Most Currently Available Month,¹ December 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

PAD District and State		Production		PAD District and State		Production	
	Total	Daily Average			Total	Daily Average	
PAD District I							
Florida	930	30		Texas (continued)	2,655	86	
New York	E 81	E 3		TRRC District 04	892	29	
Pennsylvania	E 409	E 13		TRRC District 05	3,618	117	
Virginia	E 3	E 0		TRRC District 06	3,329	107	
West Virginia	279	9		TRRC District 07C	3,326	107	
Adjustment 2	62	2		TRRC District 08	20,058	647	
Total PAD District I	E 1,764	E 57		TRRC District 08A	17,434	562	
PAD District II							
Illinois	2,533	82		TRRC District 09	3,355	108	
Indiana	381	12		TRRC District 10	1,693	55	
Kansas	6,480	209		East Texas	3,860	125	
Kentucky	689	22		Total Texas	75,490	2,435	
Michigan	E 2,288	E 74		Adjustment 2	-937	-30	
Missouri	E 25	E 1		Total PAD District III	E 131,849	E 4,253	
Nebraska	579	19		PAD District IV			
North Dakota	4,006	129		Colorado	E 2,480	E 80	
Ohio	E 1,293	E 42		Montana	2,417	78	
Oklahoma	12,752	411		Utah	3,593	116	
South Dakota	134	4		Wyoming	10,254	331	
Tennessee	52	2		Adjustment 2	-395	-13	
Adjustment 2	1,524	49		Total PAD District IV	E 18,349	E 592	
Total PAD District II	E 32,736	E 1,056		PAD District V			
PAD District III							
Alabama	1,988	64		Alaska	1,508	49	
Arkansas	E 1,485	E 48		South Alaska	55,896	1,803	
Louisiana	E 41,698	E 1,345		North Slope	-968	-31	
Gulf Coast	E 2,898	E 93		Adjustment for Alaska ²	56,436	1,821	
Rest of State	E 44,596	E 1,439		Total Alaska	16	1	
Total Louisiana	2,576	83		Arizona	E 6,291	E 203	
Mississippi	736	24		California	E 23,828	E 769	
New Mexico	5,915	191		Central Coastal	E 15	E 0	
Northwestern	6,651	215		East Central	E 6,508	E 210	
Southeastern	2,272	73		North	E 36,642	E 1,182	
Total New Mexico	3,302	107		South	299	10	
Texas	9,696	313		Total California	-1,248	-40	
TRRC District 01				Nevada	E 92,145	E 2,972	
TRRC District 02				Adjustment for Arizona,			
TRRC District 03				California, and Nevada ²			
				Total PAD District V	E 276,843	E 8,930	
				United States Total			

¹ Includes the following offshore production (thousand barrels): Alaska: State - 1,318; California: Federal - E2,715, State - E3,584; Louisiana: Federal - 28,981, State - E2,301; Texas: Federal - 1,668, State - 169; U.S. Total - E40,736

² These adjustments are used to reconcile the national and PADD level sums of the State data with the independently estimated U.S. and Alaskan figures shown in the Summary Statistics portion of this issue and with the PADD level figures published in a previous issue. Final data at the State, PAD District, and national levels will be published without adjustments in the "Petroleum Supply Annual."

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: State Conservation Agencies and the U.S. Mineral Management Service.

Table 12. Natural Gas Processing Plant Production of Petroleum Products by PAD District,¹ February 1986
(Thousand Barrels)

(Thousand Barrels)																
Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III				PAD District IV		United States	
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Dist. IV Rocky Mt.	Dist. V West Coast
Natural Gas Liquids	278	566	844	4	1,658	297	8,085	10,044	19,019	3,215	7,039	556	2,986	32,815	2,869	1,145
Pentanes Plus	49	67	116	1	189	74	1,116	1,380	3,110	170	1,204	165	467	5,116	804	401
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	229	499	728	3	1,469	223	6,969	8,664	15,909	3,045	5,835	391	2,519	27,699	2,065	744
Ethane	70	156	226	0	555	1	3,031	3,587	6,579	1,101	2,608	56	887	11,231	375	60
Propane	105	231	336	2	583	135	2,565	3,285	6,013	1,290	1,943	172	1,028	10,446	1,086	389
Normal Butane	42	80	122	1	187	81	967	1,236	2,376	-257	678	115	419	3,331	466	218
Isobutane	12	32	44	0	144	6	406	556	941	911	606	48	185	2,691	138	77
Finished Petroleum Products	0	0	0	0	4	0	14	18	70	42	6	27	1	146	3	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42	6	0	0	48	0	48
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	4	0	14	18	69	0	0	27	1	97	3	0
Total Production	278	566	844	4	1,662	297	8,099	10,062	19,089	3,257	7,045	583	2,987	32,961	2,872	1,145
																47,884

¹ Production represents quantity of natural gas processing plant output less input to fractionating facilities.
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III				PAD		United States		
	East Coast	Appala- chian #1	Total	Appala- chian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total		PAD Dist. IV Rocky Mt.	PAD Dist. V West Coast
Crude Oil (including lease condensate) ..	27,622	2,684	30,306	1,756	46,562	7,963	16,856	73,137	12,523	79,170	58,966	4,733	1,691	157,083	10,471	62,786	333,783
Pentanes Plus ..	31	3	34	0	786	29	534	1,349	881	1,739	510	84	71	3,285	87	462	5,217
Liquefied Petroleum Gases ..	158	35	193	156	1,987	358	740	3,241	692	1,440	2,379	119	58	4,688	410	698	9,230
Ethane ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	51	0	51	0	0	51
Propane ..	1	0	1	0	75	0	0	75	0	0	29	0	0	29	0	16	121
Normal Butane ..	138	35	173	68	1,203	267	408	1,946	384	822	1,446	50	25	2,727	362	443	5,651
Isobutane ..	19	0	19	88	709	91	332	1,220	308	618	853	69	33	1,881	48	239	3,407
Other Liquids																	
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol ..	0	0	0	5	157	17	0	179	0	535	204	0	6	745	3	68	995
Unfinished Oil (net) ..	5,601	145	5,746	25	1,630	72	242	1,969	58	4,133	-297	-47	15	3,862	-65	-518	10,994
Motor Gasoline Blending Components (net) ..	699	16	715	-10	276	-128	-20	118	157	1,002	2,150	34	18	3,361	-318	382	4,258
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components (net) ..	0	0	0	0	-2	0	7	5	0	0	42	0	0	42	0	-7	40
Total Input to Refineries ..	34,111	2,883	36,994	1,932	51,396	8,311	18,359	79,998	14,311	88,019	63,954	4,923	1,859	173,066	10,588	63,871	364,517
Crude Oil Distillation																	
Gross Input (daily average) ..	998	96	1,094	63	1,672	284	606	2,625	449	2,925	2,105	170	61	5,710	375	2,269	12,072
Operable Capacity (daily average) ..	1,355	108	1,462	66	2,217	317	728	3,329	548	3,562	2,610	250	76	7,045	530	3,069	15,434
Operating Ratio (percent) ¹ ..	73.7	88.8	74.8	95.0	75.4	89.7	83.2	78.9	82.0	82.1	80.6	68.2	80.0	81.0	70.9	73.9	78.2
Crude Oil Qualities																	
Sulfur Content, Weighted Average (percent) ..	69	55	67	41	82	1.83	.53	.86	57	90	1.11	1.26	78	96	79	1.04	92
API Gravity, Weighted Average ..	33.02	40.39	33.66	38.01	36.17	30.51	37.36	35.86	38.41	35.13	31.90	34.51	38.52	34.18	36.29	24.68	32.67
Operable Capacity (daily average)																	
Operating ..	1,355	108	1,462	66	2,217	317	728	3,329	548	3,562	2,610	250	76	7,045	530	3,069	15,434
Idle ..	1,209	108	1,316	66	2,076	308	671	3,121	536	3,435	2,483	212	76	6,741	516	2,836	14,530
	146	(s)	146	0	142	9	57	208	12	127	127	38	0	304	14	232	904
Alaskan Crude Oil Receipts ..	1,895	0	1,895	0	344	0	0	344	0	6,257	12,077	0	0	18,334	0	26,950	47,523

¹ Represents gross input divided by operable capacity.

(s) Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 14. Refinery Production of Petroleum Products by PAD District, February 1986
(Thousand Barrels)

(Thousand Barrels)																
Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II				PAD District III				PAD District IV		United States		
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico		Total	Rocky Mt.	Dist. V West Coast
Liquefied Refinery Gases	1,280	28	1,308	39	1,569	236	323	2,167	352	2,914	3,643	95	64	7,068	206	1,156
Ethane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-75	284	0	0	0	209	13	0
Propane	1,070	28	1,098	39	1,631	265	368	2,303	399	2,103	1,546	79	54	4,181	148	980
Normal Butane	210	0	210	0	-22	-18	-45	-85	-95	528	2,088	16	10	2,547	37	154
Isobutane	0	0	0	0	-40	-11	0	-51	123	-1	9	0	0	131	8	22
Finished Motor Gasoline	17,033	1,087	18,120	1,083	28,878	4,455	10,226	44,642	7,530	40,676	29,820	1,528	999	80,553	5,511	27,480
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	3,768	379	4,147	397	8,198	1,277	4,921	14,793	2,780	11,759	8,450	726	427	24,142	2,572	9,045
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	13,265	708	13,973	686	20,680	3,178	5,305	29,849	4,750	28,917	21,370	802	572	56,411	2,939	18,435
Finished Aviation Gasoline	13	0	13	0	32	15	103	150	138	216	199	0	0	553	51	119
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	410	0	410	0	336	113	9	458	781	875	651	185	232	2,724	207	1,031
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	1,655	0	1,655	3	3,395	453	1,477	5,328	960	8,124	8,124	3	44	17,255	715	7,946
Kerosene	84	140	224	106	876	60	39	1,081	69	1,460	555	28	2	2,114	8	176
Distillate Fuel Oil	8,181	785	8,966	497	9,263	1,825	4,074	15,659	2,710	16,178	13,052	1,451	405	33,796	2,635	10,666
Residual Fuel Oil	3,642	93	3,735	84	1,600	301	219	2,204	637	4,595	2,428	259	12	7,931	216	9,889
Naphtha < 400 Deg. For Petro. Feed. Use	151	0	151	0	320	0	86	406	48	1,230	295	0	0	1,573	0	172
Other Oils > 400 Deg. For Petro. Feed. Use	0	0	0	0	990	0	0	990	225	4,968	1,231	0	0	6,424	0	218
Special Naphthas	12	18	30	0	317	0	64	381	127	840	-94	164	0	1,037	3	14
Lubricants	273	364	637	0	423	0	276	699	17	1,804	617	301	0	2,739	32	356
Waxes	0	74	74	0	11	0	27	38	3	133	70	53	0	259	9	54
Petroleum Coke	1,215	17	1,232	24	1,806	476	603	2,909	190	2,562	3,077	116	11	5,956	236	3,192
Marketable	324	0	324	0	1,034	336	444	1,814	38	1,153	2,392	75	0	3,658	115	2,392
Catalyst	891	17	908	24	772	140	159	1,095	152	1,409	685	41	11	2,298	121	800
Asphalt and Road Oil	363	135	498	85	1,205	415	547	2,252	203	446	730	645	105	2,129	528	1,031
Still Gas	1,603	119	1,722	64	2,075	300	615	3,054	591	4,256	2,194	166	45	7,252	377	3,707
Miscellaneous Products	105	48	153	1	301	34	6	342	16	529	508	10	0	1,063	33	138
Fuel Use	0	17	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	115	172	0	0	287	9	11
Non-Fuel Use	105	31	136	1	301	34	6	342	16	414	336	10	0	776	24	127
Total Production	36,020	2,908	38,928	1,986	53,397	8,683	18,694	82,760	14,597	91,806	67,100	5,004	1,919	180,426	10,767	67,345
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+)	-1,909	-25	-1,934	-54	-2,001	-372	-335	-2,762	-286	-3,787	-3,146	-81	-60	-7,360	-179	-3,474
																-15,709

1 Represents the arithmetic difference between input and output.

Note: See Explanatory Note 2.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Errata: Changes to January 1986 Table 14

Refinery production of normal butane and isobutane for LA Gulf, PADD III Total, and U.S. Total were in error. The correct numbers (in thousand barrels) are as follows:

	LA Gulf	PADD III Total	U.S. Total
Normal Butane	2,235	2,939	3,121
Isobutane	38	213	350

Commodity	PAD District I		PAD District II				PAD District III		PAD District IV		PAD District V		United States				
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.		New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast
Finished Motor Gasoline ²	48.6	36.5	47.6	52.3	53.3	52.0	52.5	52.9	46.1	43.2	41.9	27.6	49.6	42.5	51.2	41.5	45.4
Finished Aviation Gasoline ³ .....	.0	.0	.0	.0	.1	.2	.6	.2	1.1	.3	.3	.0	.0	.3	.5	.2	.2
Liquefied Refinery Gases	3.9	1.0	3.6	2.2	3.3	2.9	1.9	2.9	2.8	3.5	6.2	2.0	3.8	4.4	2.0	1.9	3.5
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	1.2	0	1.1	0	.7	1.4	1	.6	6.2	1.1	1.1	3.9	13.6	1.7	2.0	1.7	1.4
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	5.0	0	4.6	0	7.0	5.6	8.6	7.1	7.6	9.8	13.8	.1	2.6	10.7	6.9	12.8	9.5
Kerosene .....	.3	4.9	.6	6.0	1.8	.7	.2	1.4	.5	1.8	.9	.6	.1	1.3	.1	.3	1.0
Distillate Fuel Oil	24.6	27.7	24.9	27.9	19.2	22.7	23.8	20.8	21.5	19.4	22.2	31.0	23.7	21.0	25.3	17.1	20.8
Residual Fuel Oil	11.0	3.3	10.4	4.7	3.3	3.7	1.3	2.9	5.1	5.5	4.1	5.5	.7	4.9	2.1	15.9	7.0
Naphtha < 400 Deg. F. Petro. Feed. Use .....	.5	0	.4	0	.7	0	.5	.5	.4	1.5	.5	.0	0	1.0	0	.3	.7
Other Oils > 400 Deg. F. Petro. Feed. Use .....	.0	0	0	0	2.1	0	0	1.3	1.8	6.0	2.1	.0	0	4.0	0	.4	2.2
Special Naphthas .....	.0	.6	.1	0	.7	0	.4	.5	1.0	1.0	.2	3.5	0	.6	.0	.0	.4
Lubricants .....	.8	12.9	1.8	0	.9	0	1.6	.9	.1	2.2	1.1	6.4	0	1.7	.3	.6	1.3
Waxes	0	2.6	.2	0	.0	0	.2	.1	.0	.2	.1	1.1	0	.2	.1	.1	1
Petroleum Coke	3.7	.6	3.4	1.3	3.7	5.9	3.5	3.9	1.5	3.1	5.2	2.5	.6	3.7	2.3	5.1	3.9
Asphalt and Road Oil	1.1	4.8	1.4	4.8	2.5	5.2	3.2	3.0	1.6	.5	1.2	13.8	6.2	1.3	5.1	1.7	1.9
Still Gas	4.8	4.2	4.8	3.6	4.3	3.7	3.6	4.1	4.7	5.1	3.7	3.5	2.6	4.5	3.6	6.0	4.7
Miscellaneous Products .....	.3	1.7	.4	.1	.6	.4	.0	.5	.1	.6	.9	.2	0	.7	.3	.2	5
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ⁴	-5.7	-9	-5.4	-3.0	-4.2	-4.6	-2.0	-3.7	-2.3	-4.5	-5.4	-1.7	-3.5	-4.6	-1.7	-5.6	-4.6

¹ Based on crude oil input and net reruns of unfinished oils.

² Based on total finished motor gasoline output plus net output of motor gasoline blending components, minus input of natural gas plant liquids, other hydrocarbons and alcohol.

³ Based on finished aviation gasoline output plus net output of aviation gasoline blending components.

⁴ Represents the difference between Input and Production.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 16. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, February 1986
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate) ^{1 2}	27,543	13,408	36,086	1,062	6,028	84,127
Natural Gas Liquids	1,484	2,789	1,199	507	288	6,267
Pentanes Plus	341	0	0	104	0	445
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,143	2,789	1,199	403	288	5,822
Ethane	1	954	0	0	0	954
Propane	510	986	71	149	26	1,742
Normal Butane	379	509	681	152	157	1,879
Isobutane	253	339	448	101	105	1,247
Other Liquids ¹	3,181	50	2,554	0	264	6,049
Unfinished Oils ¹	1,847	0	2,302	0	0	4,149
Naphthas and Lighter	0	0	348	0	0	348
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	251	0	0	0	0	251
Heavy Gas Oils	1,596	0	1,452	0	0	3,048
Residium	0	0	502	0	0	502
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	1,334	50	252	0	264	1,900
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	28,242	174	3,021	71	1,451	32,959
Finished Motor Gasoline	8,346	21	240	17	486	9,110
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	1,818	3	0	9	105	1,935
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	6,528	18	240	8	381	7,175
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	50	0	0	0	50
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	645	0	0	0	209	854
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	7	0	0	0	0	7
Other	638	0	0	0	209	847
Kerosene	37	0	0	0	0	37
Distillate Fuel Oil	3,302	42	0	38	234	3,616
Bonded Ships Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	3,302	42	0	38	234	3,616
Residual Fuel Oil	15,199	6	571	16	367	16,159
Bonded Ships Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	15,199	6	571	16	367	16,159
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	136	5	571	0	37	1,957
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	0	274	0	0	274
Special Naphthas	10	27	51	0	5	93
Lubricants	224	11	1	0	0	236
Waxes	12	4	1	0	5	22
Asphalt and Road Oil	291	0	12	0	79	382
Miscellaneous Products	40	8	92	0	29	169
Total Imports	60,449	16,421	42,860	1,640	8,031	129,402

¹ Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

² Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					
	I	II	III	IV	V	Total
Crude Oil (including lease condensate) ^{1 2}	52,999	33,320	89,098	2,219	9,694	187,320
Natural Gas Liquids	4,833	7,388	1,502	1,114	715	15,552
Pentanes plus	1,048	0	0	104	0	1,152
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	3,785	7,388	1,502	1,010	715	14,400
Ethane	1	2,203	0	0	0	2,203
Propane	2,175	3,161	71	461	115	5,982
Normal Butane	965	1,215	862	330	360	3,732
Isobutane	644	810	569	220	240	2,482
Other Liquids ¹	5,682	50	8,454	0	798	14,984
Unfinished Oils ¹	4,012	0	8,040	0	259	12,311
Naphthas and Lighter	0	0	2,047	0	196	2,243
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	251	0	0	0	0	251
Heavy Gas Oils	3,761	0	4,571	0	63	8,395
Residuum	0	0	1,422	0	0	1,422
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	1,670	50	414	0	539	2,673
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	67,803	955	5,608	253	3,897	78,516
Finished Motor Gasoline	17,581	85	240	58	1,727	19,691
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	3,480	10	0	32	659	4,181
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	14,101	75	240	26	1,068	15,510
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	125	0	0	0	125
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	1,223	0	0	0	407	1,630
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	29	0	0	0	0	29
Other	1,194	0	0	0	407	1,601
Kerosene	695	0	233	0	0	928
Distillate Fuel Oil	12,616	163	0	152	371	13,302
Bonded Ships Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	12,616	163	0	152	371	13,302
Residual Fuel Oil	33,852	61	737	43	973	35,666
Bonded Ships Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	33,852	61	737	43	973	35,666
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro Feed, Use	203	37	2,410	0	37	2,687
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro Feed, Use	0	0	1,087	0	0	1,087
Special Naphthas	202	442	569	0	50	1,263
Lubricants	574	21	122	0	34	751
Waxes	28	11	16	0	11	66
Asphalt and Road Oil	726	0	95	0	257	1,078
Miscellaneous Products	103	10	99	0	30	242
Total Imports	131,306	41,713	104,662	3,586	15,104	296,371

¹ Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed, all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

² Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 18. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, February 1986
(Thousand Barrels)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin- ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Compo- nents	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero- sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod- ucts 2	Total Prod- ucts	Total Petro- leum	Total (Daily Average)
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	1,629	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,600	0	1,283	2,883	4,512	161
Kuwait	0	0	736	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	736	736	26
Saudi Arabia	15,721	1,088	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,088	16,809	600
Subtotal Arab OPEC	17,350	1,088	736	0	0	0	0	0	1,600	0	1,283	4,707	22,057	788
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	87	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	361	0	0	361	448	16
Gabon	618	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	620	22
Indonesia	7,491	0	0	0	109	40	0	51	72	0	1	273	7,764	277
Iran	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Nigeria	5,564	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,564	199
Venezuela	5,111	527	0	216	1,388	125	0	1,779	3,329	0	520	7,884	12,995	464
Subtotal Other OPEC	18,872	529	0	216	1,497	165	0	1,830	3,762	0	521	8,520	27,392	978
Other														
Angola	2,432	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	419	0	0	419	2,851	102
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	629	14	13	656	656	23
Australia	803	63	0	0	78	43	0	68	152	0	0	404	1,207	43
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	412	0	0	412	412	15
Bahrain	0	0	0	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	36	1
Belgium	0	0	0	0	435	0	0	0	0	0	0	435	435	16
Brazil	0	0	0	0	201	0	0	0	754	14	21	990	990	35
Cameroon	1,232	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,232	44
Canada	13,455	3,694	0	50	1,045	50	8	297	298	35	327	5,804	19,259	688
China, People's Republic of	1,887	0	0	264	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	264	2,151	77
China, Taiwan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	68	68	68	2
Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	641	0	0	641	641	23
Congo	1,012	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	333	0	0	333	1,345	48
El Salvador	0	0	0	240	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	240	240	9
France	0	(s)	0	0	194	0	0	0	0	0	4	198	198	7
Germany, FD (W)	0	0	0	34	742	0	0	0	51	13	0	789	789	28
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	222	0	222	273	273	10
Hawaiian Foreign TZ	0	0	0	0	79	91	0	65	117	0	0	352	352	13
India	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	485	0	245	245	245	9
Italy	0	(s)	646	0	744	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,876	1,876	67
Japan	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	28	28	1
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	65	0	65	65	65	2
Malaysia	567	0	0	0	0	35	0	0	0	0	35	35	602	22
Mexico	13,763	274	502	435	0	57	0	210	495	17	249	2,238	16,001	571
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	308	0	0	308	308	11
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	1,829	0	0	0	8	0	56	1,893	1,893	68
New Zealand	0	0	0	76	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	76	76	3
Norway	3,445	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,445	123
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	273	0	0	273	273	10
Puerto Rico	0	0	164	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	383	383	547	20
Romania	0	0	251	277	545	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,073	1,073	38
Spain	0	0	418	0	481	0	0	0	220	0	0	1,119	1,119	40
Switzerland	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Thailand	622	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	622	22

See footnotes at end of table.

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin-ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Napththas	Other Prod-ucts 2	Total Prod-ucts	Total Petro-leum	Total (Daily Average)
All PAD Districts														
Other														
Trinidad and Tobago	2,067	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	321	0	0	321	2,388	85
Turkey	709	0	0	272	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	272	981	35
United Kingdom	5,393	174	0	0	541	0	0	0	0	0	0	715	6,108	218
Un Sov Soc Rep	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	(s)
Virgin Islands	0	0	1,432	0	699	462	29	1,146	4,881	0	0	8,649	8,649	309
Zaire	516	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	516	18
Subtotal Other	47,905	4,206	3,413	1,684	7,613	739	37	1,786	10,797	93	1,681	32,048	79,953	2,855
Total Imports	84,127	5,822	4,149	1,900	9,110	904	37	3,616	16,159	93	3,485	45,275	129,402	4,622
PAD District I														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,253	0	0	1,253	1,253	45
Saudi Arabia	3,702	501	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	501	4,203	150
Subtotal Arab OPEC	3,702	501	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,253	0	0	1,754	5,456	195
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	361	0	0	361	361	13
Indonesia	2,171	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,171	78
Nigeria	3,644	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,644	130
Venezuela	844	188	0	0	1,148	125	0	1,779	3,329	0	290	6,859	7,703	275
Subtotal Other OPEC	6,659	188	0	0	1,148	125	0	1,779	3,690	0	290	7,220	13,879	496
Other														
Angola	2,432	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	419	0	0	419	2,851	102
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	629	0	0	629	629	22
Australia	803	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	803	29
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	412	0	0	412	412	15
Belgium	0	0	0	0	435	0	0	0	0	0	0	435	435	16
Brazil	0	0	0	0	201	0	0	0	754	0	21	976	976	35
Cameroon	749	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	749	27
Canada	1,726	279	0	0	787	0	8	167	250	3	156	1,650	3,376	121
China, People's Republic of	698	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	698	25
Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	641	0	0	641	641	23
Congo	534	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	333	0	0	333	867	31
El Salvador	0	0	0	240	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	240	240	9
France	0	(s)	0	0	194	0	0	0	0	0	4	198	198	7
Germany, FD (W)	0	0	0	34	742	0	0	0	0	0	0	776	776	28
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	51	0	0	51	51	2
Italy	0	(s)	0	0	744	0	0	0	485	0	0	1,230	1,230	44
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	(s)
Mexico	1,545	0	0	435	0	57	0	210	271	7	220	1,200	2,745	98
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	308	0	0	308	308	11
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	1,829	0	0	0	8	0	0	1,837	1,837	66
New Zealand	0	0	0	76	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	76	76	3
Norway	3,445	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,445	123
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	273	0	0	273	273	10

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 18. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, February 1986 (continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin- ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Compo- nents	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero- sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod- ucts 2	Total Prod- ucts	Total Petro- leum	Total (Daily Average)
PAD District I														
Other														
Puerto Rico	0	0	164	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	348	512	512	18
Romania	0	0	251	277	545	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,073	1,073	38
Spain	0	0	0	0	481	0	0	0	220	0	0	701	701	25
Switzerland	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Trinidad and Tobago	449	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	321	0	0	770	770	28
Turkey	0	0	0	272	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	272	272	10
United Kingdom	4,285	174	0	0	541	0	0	1,146	0	0	0	715	5,000	179
Virgin Islands	0	0	1,432	0	699	462	29	0	4,881	0	0	8,649	8,649	309
Zaire	516	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	516	18
Subtotal Other	17,182	454	1,847	1,334	7,198	520	37	1,523	10,256	10	754	23,932	41,114	1,468
Total Imports	27,543	1,143	1,847	1,334	8,346	645	37	3,302	15,199	10	1,044	32,906	60,449	2,159
PAD District II														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	608	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22
Saudi Arabia	910	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	910	33
Subtotal Arab OPEC	1,518	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,518	54
Other														
Cameroon	483	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	483	17
Canada	10,022	2,789	0	50	21	50	0	42	6	27	28	3,013	13,035	466
Congo	478	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	478	17
Mexico	907	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	907	32
Subtotal Other	11,890	2,789	0	50	21	50	0	42	6	27	28	3,013	14,903	532
Total Imports	13,408	2,789	0	50	21	50	0	42	6	27	28	3,013	16,421	586
PAD District III														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	1,021	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	347	0	1,283	1,630	2,651	95
Kuwait	0	0	736	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	736	736	26
Saudi Arabia	11,109	586	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	586	11,695	418
Subtotal Arab OPEC	12,130	586	736	0	0	0	0	0	347	0	1,283	2,952	15,082	539
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	87	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	87	3
Gabon	618	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	618	22
Indonesia	1,126	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,126	40
Iran	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Nigeria	1,920	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,920	69
Venezuela	4,267	340	0	216	240	0	0	0	0	0	230	1,026	5,293	189
Subtotal Other OPEC	8,019	340	0	216	240	0	0	0	0	0	230	1,026	9,045	323

See footnotes at end of table.

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin-ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod-ucts 2	Total Prod-ucts	Total Petro-leum	Total (Daily Average)
PAD District III														
Other														
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	13	27	27	1
Bahrain	0	0	0	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	36	1
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	14	14	1
Canada	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	38	39	39	1
China, People's Republic of	1,189	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,189	42
Germany, FD (W)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	13	13	(s)
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	222	222	222	222	8
India	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	245	245	245	245	9
Italy	0	0	646	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	646	646	23
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	23	23	1
Mexico	11,311	273	502	0	0	0	0	0	224	10	14	1,023	12,334	440
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	56	56	56	2
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	35	35	1
Spain	0	0	418	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	418	418	15
Trinidad and Tobago	1,618	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,618	58
Turkey	709	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	709	25
United Kingdom	1,108	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,108	40
Un Sov Soc Rep	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)
Subtotal Other	15,937	273	1,566	36	0	0	0	0	224	51	646	2,796	18,733	669
Total Imports	36,086	1,199	2,302	252	240	0	0	0	571	51	2,159	6,774	42,860	1,531
PAD District IV														
Other														
Canada	1,062	403	0	0	17	0	0	38	16	0	104	578	1,640	59
Subtotal Other	1,062	403	0	0	17	0	0	38	16	0	104	578	1,640	59
Total Imports	1,062	403	0	0	17	0	0	38	16	0	104	578	1,640	59
PAD District V														
Other OPEC														
Gabon	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	(s)
Indonesia	4,194	0	0	0	109	40	0	51	72	0	1	273	4,467	160
Subtotal Other OPEC	4,194	2	0	0	109	40	0	51	72	0	1	275	4,469	160
Other														
Australia	0	63	0	0	78	43	0	68	152	0	0	404	404	14
Canada	645	223	0	0	220	0	0	50	26	5	1	525	1,170	42
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	264	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	264	264	9
China, Taiwan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	68	68	2
Hawaiian Foreign TZ	0	0	0	0	79	91	0	65	117	0	0	352	352	13
Japan	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	65	65	65	2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 18. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, February 1986 (continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Distill. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Products 2	Total Products	Total Petroleum	Total (Daily Average)
PAD District V														
Other														
Malaysia	567	0	0	0	0	35	0	0	0	0	0	35	602	22
Mexico	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	16	16	1
Thailand	622	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	622	22
Subtotal Other	1,834	287	0	264	377	169	0	183	295	5	149	1,729	3,563	127
Total Imports	6,028	288	0	264	486	209	0	234	367	5	150	2,003	8,031	287

1 Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

2 Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, waxes, asphalt, lubricants, pentanes plus, naphthas less than 400 degrees F, other oils greater than 400 degrees F and miscellaneous products.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

All PAD Districts

Arab OPEC

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin-ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Products 2	Total Products	Total Petroleum	Total (Daily Average)
Algeria	4,360	379	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,701	0	1,739	5,819	10,179	173
Iraq	943	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	943	16
Kuwait	2	0	2,460	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,460	2,460	42
Saudi Arabia	34,350	1,943	0	0	1,110	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,053	37,403	634
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	329	0	0	0	329	329	6
Subtotal Arab OPEC	39,655	2,322	2,460	0	1,110	0	0	329	3,701	0	1,739	11,661	51,316	870

Other OPEC

Ecuador	2,947	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	971	0	0	971	3,918	66
Gabon	1,183	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1,185	20
Indonesia	15,176	0	1,056	0	156	70	0	67	73	0	1	1,423	16,599	281
Iran	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Nigeria	13,032	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13,032	221
Venezuela	12,417	632	1,309	216	3,679	150	0	5,228	7,071	230	1,565	20,080	32,497	551
Subtotal Other OPEC	44,756	633	2,365	216	3,835	220	0	5,295	8,115	230	1,566	22,475	67,231	1,140

Other

Angola	3,048	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	757	0	0	757	3,805	64
Argentina	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	320	1,884	32	13	2,258	2,258	38
Australia	804	70	63	0	196	118	0	89	492	0	0	1,028	1,832	31
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	233	2,218	0	0	2,451	2,451	42
Bahrain	0	0	0	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	36	1
Belgium	0	0	0	0	679	0	0	0	237	0	2	918	918	16
Brazil	0	0	0	0	444	2	0	0	1,170	58	23	1,697	1,697	29
Cameroon	1,232	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,232	21
Canada	28,844	9,939	21	156	1,724	125	34	1,721	817	715	771	16,023	44,867	760
China, People's Republic of	3,231	0	196	264	506	0	0	0	0	0	42	1,008	4,239	72
China, Taiwan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	170	170	170	3
Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	951	0	0	951	951	16
Congo	1,664	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	333	0	0	333	1,997	34
El Salvador	0	0	0	240	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	240	240	4
France	0	(s)	0	0	893	0	0	0	0	9	5	907	907	15
Germany, FD (W)	0	(s)	0	34	958	0	0	0	0	26	30	1,048	1,048	18
Greece	0	0	131	0	0	0	0	0	51	6	222	410	410	7
Guatemala	165	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	165	3
Hawaiian Foreign TZ	0	0	0	0	197	184	0	115	378	0	1	875	875	15
India	0	0	810	0	0	0	0	248	0	0	500	1,310	1,310	22
Israel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	485	38	0	286	286	5
Italy	0	(s)	1,104	0	2,063	1	0	0	166	0	10	3,663	3,663	62
Ivory Coast	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	37	78	78	3
Japan	0	(s)	0	36	0	0	0	0	0	37	65	307	307	5
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	205	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	1,223	21
Malaysia	1,188	0	0	0	0	35	0	0	0	0	0	35	1,223	21
Mexico	32,202	354	512	446	0	137	0	1,171	1,376	27	849	4,871	37,073	628
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	556	1,562	0	0	2,118	2,118	36
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	2,937	0	0	0	246	0	63	3,246	3,246	55
New Zealand	0	0	0	76	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	76	76	1
Norway	5,771	369	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	388	6,159	104
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	483	0	0	483	483	8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 19. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, January - February 1986 (continued)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin-ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod-ucts 2	Total Prod-ucts	Total Petro-leum	Total (Daily Average)
All PAD Districts														
Other														
Puerto Rico	0	0	304	0	0	0	27	0	0	0	872	1,203	1,203	20
Romania	0	0	251	888	545	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,684	1,684	29
Singapore	0	0	170	0	0	0	0	399	513	0	0	1,082	1,082	18
Spain	0	0	579	0	1,098	144	0	0	291	0	0	2,112	2,112	36
Switzerland	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Thailand	622	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	622	11
Trinidad and Tobago	5,430	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	321	0	0	321	5,751	97
Turkey	2,264	0	0	272	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	272	2,536	43
United Kingdom	15,548	712	0	0	541	0	0	0	0	0	83	1,336	16,884	286
Un Sov Soc Rep	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	(s)
Virgin Islands	0	0	3,326	0	1,760	789	867	2,826	9,119	80	0	18,767	18,767	318
Zaire	894	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	894	15
Subtotal Other	102,909	11,445	7,486	2,457	14,746	1,535	928	7,678	23,850	1,033	3,758	74,915	177,824	3,014
Total Imports	187,320	14,400	12,311	2,673	19,691	1,755	928	13,302	35,666	1,263	7,063	109,051	296,371	5,023
PAD District I														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	1,023	218	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,354	0	0	3,572	4,595	78
Saudi Arabia	7,202	1,357	0	0	1,110	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,467	9,669	164
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	329	0	0	0	329	329	6
Subtotal Arab OPEC	8,225	1,575	0	0	1,110	0	0	329	3,354	0	0	6,368	14,593	247
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	971	0	0	971	971	16
Gabon	564	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	564	10
Indonesia	3,892	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,892	66
Nigeria	8,415	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,415	143
Venezuela	2,674	292	0	0	3,439	150	0	5,228	7,071	0	714	16,894	19,568	332
Subtotal Other OPEC	15,545	292	0	0	3,439	150	0	5,228	8,042	0	714	17,865	33,410	566
Other														
Angola	2,432	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	757	0	0	757	3,189	54
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	320	1,884	0	0	2,204	2,204	37
Australia	803	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	803	14
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	233	2,218	0	0	2,451	2,451	42
Belgium	0	0	0	0	679	0	0	0	237	0	0	916	916	16
Brazil	0	0	0	0	444	2	0	0	1,170	0	23	1,639	1,639	28
Cameroon	749	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	749	13
Canada	3,323	900	0	0	1,266	0	34	1,306	683	186	549	4,924	8,247	140
China, People's Republic of	1,354	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,354	23
Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	951	0	0	951	951	16
Congo	1,186	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	333	0	0	333	1,519	26
El Salvador	0	0	0	240	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	240	4
France	0	(s)	0	0	893	0	0	0	0	0	5	898	898	15
Germany, FD (W)	0	(s)	0	34	958	0	0	0	0	9	30	1,031	1,031	17
Greece	0	0	131	0	0	0	0	0	51	0	0	182	182	3

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin-ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod-ucts 2	Total Prod-ucts	Total Petro-leum	Total (Daily Average)
PAD District I														
Other														
Israel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	248	0	0	0	248	248	4
Italy	0	(s)	0	0	1,911	0	0	0	485	0	0	2,397	2,397	41
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	9	9	(s)
Mexico	2,365	0	0	435	0	137	0	1,171	1,152	7	641	3,543	5,908	100
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	556	1,562	0	0	2,118	2,118	36
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	2,937	0	0	0	246	0	0	3,183	3,183	54
New Zealand	0	0	0	76	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	76	76	1
Norway	5,260	369	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	369	5,629	95
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	483	0	0	483	483	8
Puerto Rico	0	0	304	0	0	0	27	0	0	0	708	1,039	1,039	18
Romania	0	0	251	613	545	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,409	1,409	24
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	399	513	0	0	912	912	15
Spain	0	0	0	0	1,098	144	0	0	291	0	0	1,533	1,533	26
Switzerland	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Trinidad and Tobago	1,318	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	321	0	0	321	1,639	28
Turkey	0	0	0	272	0	0	0	0	272	0	0	272	272	5
United Kingdom	9,913	647	0	0	541	0	0	0	0	0	3	1,191	11,104	188
Virgin Islands	0	0	3,326	0	1,760	789	634	2,826	9,119	0	0	18,454	18,454	313
Zaire	516	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	516	9
Subtotal Other	29,219	1,917	4,012	1,670	13,032	1,073	695	7,059	22,456	202	1,968	54,084	83,303	1,412
Total Imports	52,989	3,785	4,012	1,670	17,581	1,223	695	12,616	33,852	202	2,682	78,317	131,306	2,226
PAD District II														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	833	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	833	14
Saudi Arabia	4,813	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,813	82
Subtotal Arab OPEC	5,646	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,646	96
Other OPEC														
Nigeria	1,344	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,344	23
Subtotal Other OPEC	1,344	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,344	23
Other														
Cameroon	483	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	483	8
Canada	22,065	7,388	0	50	85	125	0	163	61	442	79	8,393	30,458	516
Congo	478	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	478	8
Mexico	2,198	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,198	37
Norway	511	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	511	9
Trinidad and Tobago	595	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	595	10
Subtotal Other	26,330	7,388	0	50	85	125	0	163	61	442	79	8,393	34,723	589
Total Imports	33,320	7,388	0	50	85	125	0	163	61	442	79	8,393	41,713	707

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 19. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, January - February 1986 (continued)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin-ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod-ucts 2	Total Prod-ucts	Total Petro-leum	Total (Daily Average)
PAD District III														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	2,047	160	0	0	0	0	0	0	347	0	1,739	2,246	4,293	73
Iraq	943	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	943	16
Kuwait	2	0	2,460	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,460	2,462	42
Saudi Arabia	22,335	586	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	586	22,921	388
Subtotal Arab OPEC	25,327	746	2,460	0	0	0	0	0	347	0	1,739	5,292	30,619	519
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	2,947	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,947	50
Gabon	619	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	619	10
Indonesia	5,094	0	1,056	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,056	6,150	104
Iran	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Nigeria	3,273	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,273	55
Venezuela	9,743	340	1,309	216	240	0	0	0	0	230	851	3,186	12,929	219
Subtotal Other OPEC	21,677	340	2,365	216	240	0	0	0	0	230	851	4,242	25,919	439
Other														
Angola	616	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	616	10
Argentina	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	32	13	54	54	1
Australia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Bahrain	0	0	0	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	36	1
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	(s)
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	58	0	58	58	1
Canada	0	1	21	106	0	0	0	0	0	74	38	240	240	4
China, People's Republic of	1,877	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42	42	1,919	33
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	9	9	(s)
Germany, FD (W)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	17	17	(s)
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	222	228	228	4
Guatemala	165	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	165	3
India	0	0	810	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	500	1,310	1,310	22
Israel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	38	0	38	38	1
Italy	0	0	1,104	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	1,114	1,114	19
Ivory Coast	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	166	0	28	166	166	3
Japan	0	350	0	36	0	0	0	0	224	5	77	1,194	28,833	489
Mexico	27,639	0	512	11	0	0	0	0	0	20	63	63	63	1
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	19	(s)
Norway	0	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	164	164	164	3
Puerto Rico	0	0	170	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	170	170	3
Singapore	0	0	579	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	579	579	10
Spain	3,517	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,517	60
Trinidad and Tobago	2,264	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,264	38
Turkey	5,635	65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	80	145	5,780	98
United Kingdom	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	(s)
Un Sov Soc Rep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Virgin Islands	378	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	80	0	313	313	5
Zaire	42,094	416	3,215	198	0	0	0	0	390	339	1,239	6,030	48,124	816
Subtotal Other	89,098	1,502	8,040	414	240	0	0	233	737	569	3,829	15,564	104,662	1,774
Total Imports														

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin-ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod-ucts 2	Total Prod-ucts	Total Petro-leum	Total (Daily Average)
PAD District IV														
Other														
Canada	2,219	1,010	0	0	58	0	0	152	43	0	104	1,367	3,586	61
Subtotal Other	2,219	1,010	0	0	58	0	0	152	43	0	104	1,367	3,586	61
Total Imports	2,219	1,010	0	0	58	0	0	152	43	0	104	1,367	3,586	61
PAD District V														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	457	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	457	8
Subtotal Arab OPEC	457	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	457	8
Other OPEC														
Gabon	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	(s)
Indonesia	6,190	0	0	0	156	70	0	67	73	0	1	367	6,557	111
Subtotal Other OPEC	6,190	2	0	0	156	70	0	67	73	0	1	369	6,559	111
Other														
Australia	0	70	63	0	196	118	0	89	492	0	0	1,028	1,028	17
Canada	1,237	640	0	0	315	0	0	100	30	13	1	1,099	2,336	40
China, People's Republic of	0	0	196	264	506	0	0	0	0	0	0	966	966	16
China, Taiwan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	170	170	170	3
Hawaiian Foreign TZ	0	0	0	0	197	184	0	115	378	0	1	875	875	15
Italy	0	0	0	0	152	0	0	0	0	0	0	152	152	3
Japan	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	205	0	0	0	0	37	65	307	307	5
Malaysia	1,188	0	0	0	0	35	0	0	0	0	0	35	1,223	21
Mexico	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	131	135	135	2
Romania	0	0	0	275	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	275	275	5
Thailand	622	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	622	11
Subtotal Other	3,047	713	259	539	1,571	337	0	304	900	50	368	5,041	8,088	137
Total Imports	9,694	715	259	539	1,727	407	0	371	973	50	369	5,410	15,104	256

1 Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

2 Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, waxes, asphalt, lubricants, pentanes plus, naphthas less than 400 degrees F, other oils greater than 400 degrees F and miscellaneous products.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 20. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, February 1986
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate) ¹	0	301	0	0	4,222	4,523
Natural Gas Liquids	23	995	1,183	(s)	43	2,244
Pentanes Plus	0	149	0	0	0	149
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	23	846	1,183	(s)	43	2,095
Ethane	(s)	298	0	0	0	298
Propane	12	249	1,140	(s)	17	1,419
Normal Butane	11	149	43	(s)	26	229
Isobutane	0	149	0	0	0	149
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	25	0	0	25
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	(s)	0	400	0	29	429
Kerosene	5	0	2	0	0	7
Distillate Fuel Oil	215	55	3,051	1	1,605	4,927
Residual Fuel Oil	2	0	1,744	(s)	3,381	5,128
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petrochem. Feedstock	38	9	19	1	7	75
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petrochem. Feedstock	(s)	(s)	419	0	148	568
Special Naphthas	4	2	5	2	2	16
Lubricants	147	15	337	1	63	563
Waxes	4	1	17	0	6	28
Petroleum Coke	175	43	3,351	0	2,109	5,678
Asphalt	(s)	2	(s)	1	1	5
Miscellaneous Products	12	2	3	(s)	3	20
Total Product Exports	627	1,123	10,555	7	7,399	19,712
Total Exports	627	1,425	10,555	7	11,621	24,235

¹ Exports of crude oil are prohibited by law, except to Canada. Crude oil shipped from the U.S. to its territories such as Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, and shipments to the Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone are not prohibited and are included in export statistics.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 2.1. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by FAD District, January - February 1980
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate) ¹	0	1,370	0	0	8,071	9,441
Natural Gas Liquids	35	1,034	2,469	(s)	170	3,708
Pentanes Plus	0	154	0	0	0	154
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	35	880	2,469	(s)	170	3,554
Ethane	(s)	307	0	0	0	307
Propane	17	266	2,376	(s)	68	2,727
Normal Butane	18	154	93	(s)	102	366
Isobutane	0	154	0	0	0	154
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	2	0	25	0	1	28
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	(s)	47	1,514	0	57	1,617
Kerosene	13	(s)	30	0	0	43
Distillate Fuel Oil	465	56	4,404	1	3,892	8,817
Residual Fuel Oil	218	0	4,623	(s)	6,819	11,661
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petrochem. Feedstock	72	21	53	4	15	164
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petrochem. Feedstock	1	(s)	672	0	148	821
Special Naphthas	8	16	14	4	3	46
Lubricants	351	29	675	2	97	1,154
Waxes	8	2	40	0	15	64
Petroleum Coke	231	77	8,337	0	4,249	12,894
Asphalt	1	3	(s)	1	2	8
Miscellaneous Products	190	3	8	(s)	8	208
Total Product Exports	1,595	1,287	22,865	12	15,476	41,235
Total Exports	1,595	2,657	22,865	12	23,547	50,676

¹ Exports of crude oil are prohibited by law, except to Canada. Crude oil shipped from the U.S. to its territories such as Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, and shipments to the Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone are not prohibited and are included in export statistics.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 22. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, February 1986
(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Dist. Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Lubri-cants	Waxes	Petro-leum Coke	Asphalt	Other ²	Total	Total (Daily Average)
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)	(s)	0	0	1	(s)
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	6	(s)	328	0	0	335	12
Bahamas	0	10	0	42	270	278	0	2	0	0	(s)	1	603	22
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	64	0	0	64	2
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	3	0	0	216	0	0	3	(s)	1,311	(s)	0	1,534	55
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	93	0	0	94	3
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	36	0	0	36	1
Canada	301	851	0	266	821	251	7	44	2	201	3	176	2,923	104
Chile	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	(s)	0	0	2	14	(s)
China (Taiwan)	0	(s)	0	0	0	434	(s)	8	2	(s)	0	0	13	(s)
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	(s)	0	0	2	16	1
Costa Rica	0	2	0	0	0	0	4	8	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Denmark	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	86	3
Dominican Republic	0	18	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	0	0	0	0	24	1
Ecuador	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	23	(s)	0	0	0	9	(s)
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
El Salvador	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	528	19
France	0	0	0	0	360	0	0	(s)	1	11	0	156	(s)	(s)
French Pacific Isl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	77	0	0	77	3
Greece	0	0	0	12	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	25	1
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Guinea	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	66	2
Honduras	0	8	0	0	0	50	0	8	(s)	0	0	0	195	7
Hong Kong	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	192	0	3	(s)	0	0	0	11	(s)
India	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	11	(s)	0	0	0	11	(s)
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	(s)	0	(s)	0	1	(s)
Iran	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Israel	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)	0	(s)	0	1	(s)
Italy	0	2	0	0	160	0	0	(s)	1	1,090	0	88	1,341	48
Ivory Coast	0	0	0	0	0	67	0	0	0	0	0	0	67	2
Jamaica	0	0	0	50	4	499	0	74	0	0	(s)	0	628	22
Japan	0	0	0	995	0	1,161	2	17	2	595	0	9	2,780	99
Jordan	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Korea, Republic of	0	3	0	0	74	188	(s)	7	(s)	205	0	70	547	20
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	3	(s)
Lebanon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Liberia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	126	(s)	0	0	81	82	3
Mexico	0	1,151	0	29	278	648	2	9	6	30	(s)	11	2,280	81
Netherlands	0	(s)	0	0	1,326	317	(s)	2	1	846	0	88	2,587	92
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	25	22	30	0	3	0	119	0	(s)	79	3
New Zealand	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	122	4
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	0	0	29	1
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Pacific Trust Terr.	0	0	0	0	0	220	0	3	0	0	0	0	247	9
Panama	0	(s)	24	0	0	0	0	2	(s)	0	0	0	3	(s)
Peru	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	16	(s)	0	0	2	2	(s)
Philippines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)	0	0	9	46	2
Puerto Rico	0	17	0	0	0	(s)	1	8	(s)	0	0	0	9	(s)
Rep. of South Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	(s)
Saudi Arabia	0	(s)	0	0	0	438	(s)	17	(s)	0	(s)	0	455	16
Singapore	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Crude Oil ¹	LPG	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Dist. Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Lubri-cants	Waxes	Petro-leum Coke	Asphalt	Other ²	Total	Total (Daily Average)
Spain	0	0	0	0	132	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	344	(s)	100	576	21
Surinam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	10	(s)	(s)	10	(s)
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	(s)	0	0	1	3	(s)
Switzerland	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	(s)
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	(s)	0	0	(s)	4	(s)
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	321	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	321	11
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	60	0	2	62	2
United Kingdom	0	1	0	0	(s)	0	0	87	1	4	(s)	1	94	3
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	75	0	8	83	3
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Venezuela	0	1	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)	83	0	1	85	3
Virgin Islands	3,130	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	3,130	112
West Germany	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	(s)	(s)	(s)	3	(s)
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Other	1,092	1	0	30	271	35	(s)	5	(s)	0	0	1	1,435	51
Total	4,523	2,095	0	455	4,927	5,128	16	563	28	5,678	5	819	24,235	866

¹ Exports of crude oil are prohibited by law, except to Canada. Crude oil shipped from the U.S. to its territories such as Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, and shipments to the Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone are not prohibited and are included in export statistics.

² Includes pentanes plus, kerosene, naphtha less than 400 degrees F, other oils greater than 400 degrees F and miscellaneous products.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 23. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, January - February 1986
(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Dist. Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Lubricants	Waxes	Petroleum Coke	Asphalt	Other2	Total	Total (Daily Average)
Argentina	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)	(s)	0	6	8	(s) 7
Australia	0	(s)	0	0	905	0	(s)	7	(s)	418	(s)	9	435	30
Bahamas	0	50	0	65	0	731	0	4	0	0	(s)	1	1,758	1
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	64	(s)	(s)	64	48
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	3	0	0	216	0	0	31	(s)	2,584	(s)	1	2,835	3
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	161	0	0	163	1
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	36	0	0	36	102
Canada	1,370	885	0	1,033	1,468	661	26	90	5	272	4	222	6,035	1
Chile	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	(s)	(s)	(s)	1	38	8
China (Taiwan)	0	0	0	0	0	434	(s)	19	3	3	0	3	462	(s)
Colombia	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	15	(s)	0	0	2	19	1
Costa Rica	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	4	(s)	(s)	(s)	2	38	7
Denmark	0	1	0	13	0	0	0	17	(s)	430	(s)	(s)	432	2
Dominican Republic	0	52	0	0	0	0	(s)	2	(s)	66	0	1	121	(s)
Ecuador	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	1	23	(s)	0	0	1	25	(s)
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	(s)	0	0	(s)	10	(s)
El Salvador	0	12	0	31	91	0	0	4	(s)	0	0	1	139	2
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
France	0	(s)	0	0	360	0	(s)	1	2	158	0	215	736	12
French Pacific Isl	0	0	0	81	14	345	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	440	7
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	4	0	0	4	(s)
Greece	0	2	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	162	0	(s)	164	3
Guatemala	0	71	0	12	96	0	0	18	4	0	(s)	29	230	4
Guinea	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Honduras	0	19	0	0	0	50	1	9	(s)	0	0	(s)	79	1
Hong Kong	0	(s)	0	0	420	299	(s)	4	(s)	0	0	(s)	723	12
India	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	12	(s)	0	0	1	12	(s)
Indonesia	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	10	(s)	109	(s)	2	121	2
Iran	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0
Israel	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	2	(s)
Italy	0	2	0	0	160	0	0	1	(s)	2,104	0	189	2,457	42
Ivory Coast	0	0	0	0	0	67	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	67	1
Jamaica	0	20	0	50	8	887	(s)	74	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	1,040	18
Japan	0	1	0	239	2,557	2,473	2	30	5	1,588	(s)	49	6,944	118
Jordan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	0	0	0	1	(s)
Korea, Republic of	0	10	0	0	296	188	(s)	10	(s)	206	0	73	782	13
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	5	(s)
Lebanon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	1	1	(s)
Liberia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Malaysia	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	0	0	0	83	85	1
Mexico	0	2,348	0	53	278	1,249	2	211	13	58	1	22	4,234	72
Netherlands	0	(s)	0	0	1,326	317	(s)	124	1	2,193	0	89	4,050	69
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	25	77	506	0	3	0	0	0	(s)	611	10
New Zealand	0	(s)	0	0	0	141	0	3	(s)	119	(s)	1	265	4
Nigeria	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	9	(s)
Norway	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	123	0	(s)	126	2
Pacific Trust Terr.	0	(s)	0	0	44	220	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Panama	0	24	0	0	0	0	4	5	(s)	1	0	(s)	298	5
Peru	0	1	0	0	0	0	(s)	3	(s)	(s)	0	1	6	(s)
Philippines	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	4	(s)	0	0	3	7	(s)
Puerto Rico	1,264	23	0	0	0	1	(s)	29	(s)	0	0	14	1,336	23
Rep. of South Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)	0	0	(s)	20	(s)
Saudi Arabia	0	1	0	0	0	0	(s)	4	18	0	0	2	6	(s)
Singapore	0	1	0	0	81	1,125	2	26	(s)	0	1	(s)	1,235	21

Destination	Crude Oil ¹	LPG	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Dist. Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Lubri-cants	Waxes	Petro-leum Coke	Asphalt	Other ²	Total	Total (Daily Average)
Spain	0	2	0	0	132	642	(s)	1	(s)	1,512	(s)	265	2,553	43
Surinam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	10	(s)	(s)	11	(s)
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	(s)	0	0	2	6	(s)
Switzerland	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	(s)	6	(s)
Thailand	0	(s)	0	3	0	0	0	5	1	0	0	(s)	9	(s)
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	640	0	1	0	0	(s)	(s)	641	11
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	60	0	2	79	1
United Kingdom	0	1	0	0	(s)	0	0	183	1	145	(s)	3	334	6
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	66	0	75	0	8	149	3
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Venezuela	0	3	0	0	0	0	2	4	(s)	154	0	2	165	3
Virgin Islands	5,174	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	5,175	88
West Germany	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	33	(s)	48	87	1
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Other	1,633	4	0	38	290	686	(s)	15	(s)	47	(s)	34	2,746	47
Total	9,441	3,554	0	1,646	8,817	11,661	46	1,154	64	12,894	8	1,390	50,676	859

¹ Exports of crude oil are prohibited by law, except to Canada. Crude oil shipped from the U.S. to its territories such as Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, and shipments to the Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone are not prohibited and are included in export statistics.

² Includes pentanes plus, kerosene, naphtha less than 400 degrees F, other oils greater than 400 degrees F and miscellaneous products.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, February 28, 1986
(Thousand Barrels)

Table 24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, as of December 31, 2014 (Thousand Barrels)																	
Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III					PAD District IV		United States	
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Dak.	Okl., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.		West Coast
Crude Oil (incl. lease condensate)																	
Refinery	--	--	12,223	--	--	--	--	12,729	--	--	--	--	--	38,770	2,056	24,674	90,452
Tank Farms and Pipelines	--	--	1,517	--	--	--	--	62,904	--	--	--	--	--	88,530	9,855	31,083	193,889
Leases	--	--	60	--	--	--	--	1,761	--	--	--	--	--	17,399	1,404	1,423	22,047
Strategic Petroleum Reserve¹	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	495,381	0	0	495,381
Alaskan In-Transit	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	0	0	25,506	25,506
Total	--	--	13,800	--	--	--	--	77,394	--	--	--	--	--	640,080	13,315	82,686	827,275
Total Stocks, All Oils (excl. Crude Oil)																	
Refinery	38,978	3,128	42,106	974	37,545	8,069	14,473	61,061	10,175	76,357	45,304	5,545	1,287	138,668	12,819	64,207	318,861
Bulk Terminal	--	--	98,675	--	--	--	--	69,864	--	--	--	--	--	54,432	3,447	23,786	250,204
Pipeline	--	--	26,825	--	--	--	--	35,786	--	--	--	--	--	40,071	2,568	5,159	110,409
Natural Gas Processing Plant	126	50	176	0	688	30	1,146	1,864	993	3,314	1,424	78	141	5,950	191	112	8,293
Total	--	--	167,782	--	--	--	--	168,575	--	--	--	--	--	239,121	19,025	93,264	687,767
Pentananes Plus																	
Refinery	22	0	22	0	73	58	131	262	102	491	135	0	1	729	5	14	1,032
Bulk Terminal	--	--	38	--	--	--	--	1,689	--	--	--	--	--	1,745	0	3	3,475
Pipeline	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	591	--	--	--	--	--	1,545	75	0	2,211
Natural Gas Processing Plant	3	16	19	0	48	5	240	293	197	337	369	33	24	960	68	25	1,365
Total	--	--	79	--	--	--	--	2,835	--	--	--	--	--	4,979	148	42	8,083
Liquefied Petroleum Gases																	
Refinery	568	13	581	134	1,699	157	431	2,421	1,225	1,400	1,553	20	24	4,222	324	738	8,286
Bulk Terminal	--	--	1,234	--	--	--	--	7,767	--	--	--	--	--	28,363	70	650	38,084
Pipeline	--	--	1,533	--	--	--	--	6,279	--	--	--	--	--	6,114	433	0	14,359
Natural Gas Processing Plant	123	34	157	0	637	25	906	1,568	780	2,975	1,049	43	117	4,964	122	87	6,898
Total	--	--	3,505	--	--	--	--	18,035	--	--	--	--	--	43,663	949	1,475	67,627
Ethane																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	1	20	0	21	41	243	0	0	0	284	0	0	305
Bulk Terminal	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	1,160	--	--	--	--	--	7,877	0	0	9,037
Pipeline	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	1,549	--	--	--	--	--	2,309	136	0	3,994
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	28	0	275	303	108	818	47	1	10	984	1	0	1,288
Total	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	3,033	--	--	--	--	--	11,454	137	0	14,624

See footnotes at end of table.

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II				PAD District III				PAD District IV		United States			
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okl., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico		Total	PAD Dist. IV Rocky Mt.	PAD Dist. V West Coast
Propane																	
Refinery	398	3	401	7	1,102	25	145	1,279	589	422	765	4	4	1,784	93	285	3,842
Bulk Terminal	--	--	991	--	--	--	--	4,216	--	--	--	--	--	13,591	70	290	19,158
Pipeline	--	--	1,341	--	--	--	--	3,375	--	--	--	--	--	2,639	177	0	7,532
Natural Gas Processing Plant	81	29	110	0	537	19	414	970	452	1,123	680	21	70	2,346	88	69	3,583
Total	--	--	2,843	--	--	--	--	9,840	--	--	--	--	--	20,360	428	644	34,115
Normal Butane																	
Refinery	161	10	171	76	362	55	156	649	387	357	593	5	12	1,354	175	415	2,764
Bulk Terminal	--	--	241	--	--	--	--	1,546	--	--	--	--	--	4,168	0	350	6,305
Pipeline	--	--	172	--	--	--	--	1,000	--	--	--	--	--	727	79	0	1,978
Natural Gas Processing Plant	41	3	44	0	39	6	160	205	191	470	168	13	30	872	31	12	1,164
Total	--	--	628	--	--	--	--	3,400	--	--	--	--	--	7,121	285	777	12,211
Isobutane																	
Refinery	9	0	9	51	234	57	130	472	208	378	195	11	8	800	56	38	1,375
Bulk Terminal	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	845	--	--	--	--	--	2,727	0	10	3,584
Pipeline	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	355	--	--	--	--	--	439	41	0	855
Natural Gas Processing Plant	1	2	3	0	33	0	57	90	29	564	154	8	7	762	2	6	863
Total	--	--	34	--	--	--	--	1,762	--	--	--	--	--	4,728	99	54	6,677
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	152	18	3	173	1	165	102	0	8	276	0	2	451
Total	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	173	--	--	--	--	--	276	0	2	451
Unfinished Oils																	
Refinery	2,777	257	3,034	44	2,171	123	1,139	3,477	510	10,773	5,325	216	42	16,866	471	4,344	28,192
Naphthalene and Lighter	2,348	77	2,425	0	1,222	5	410	1,637	626	6,238	2,460	43	27	9,394	276	3,433	17,165
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	4,309	219	4,528	98	2,921	276	1,213	4,508	842	7,161	7,592	420	73	16,088	801	12,710	38,635
Heavy Gas Oils	1,193	140	1,333	3	2,925	7	1,130	4,065	535	4,830	4,206	94	0	9,665	458	4,634	20,155
Residuum	10,627	693	11,320	145	9,239	411	3,892	13,687	2,513	29,002	19,583	773	142	52,013	2,006	25,121	104,147
Total																	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, February 28, 1986 (continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

(Thousand Barrels)																	
Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III				PAD District IV		United States		
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total		Rocky Mt.	West Coast
Motor Gasoline Blending Components																	
Refinery	4,326	98	4,424	39	5,031	871	1,624	7,565	1,158	8,421	4,695	172	275	14,721	2,457	7,735	36,902
Bulk Terminal	--	--	73	--	--	--	--	373	--	--	--	--	--	851	0	3	1,300
Pipeline	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	27	--	--	--	--	--	0	0	0	27
Total	--	--	4,497	--	--	--	--	7,965	--	--	--	--	--	15,572	2,457	7,738	38,229
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	27	0	5	32	0	0	160	0	0	160	0	31	223
Total	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	32	--	--	--	--	--	160	0	31	223
Total Finished Motor Gasoline																	
Refinery	11,019	397	11,416	96	6,881	2,173	2,487	11,637	1,810	10,991	4,981	1,032	194	19,008	2,352	8,328	52,741
Bulk Terminal	--	--	42,056	--	--	--	--	32,394	--	--	--	--	--	11,143	1,912	11,527	99,032
Pipeline	--	--	14,341	--	--	--	--	17,867	--	--	--	--	--	19,202	1,242	2,193	54,845
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	--	--	67,813	--	--	--	--	61,898	--	--	--	--	--	49,353	5,506	22,048	206,618
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline																	
Refinery	3,249	143	3,392	24	2,618	894	1,343	4,879	715	3,865	1,678	403	92	6,753	1,254	3,266	19,544
Bulk Terminal	--	--	14,635	--	--	--	--	15,028	--	--	--	--	--	4,454	1,011	5,459	40,587
Pipeline	--	--	4,570	--	--	--	--	7,332	--	--	--	--	--	5,951	669	848	19,370
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	--	--	22,597	--	--	--	--	27,239	--	--	--	--	--	17,158	2,934	9,573	79,501
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline																	
Refinery	7,770	254	8,024	72	4,263	1,279	1,144	6,758	1,095	7,126	3,303	629	102	12,255	1,098	5,062	33,197
Bulk Terminal	--	--	27,421	--	--	--	--	17,366	--	--	--	--	--	6,689	901	6,068	58,445
Pipeline	--	--	9,771	--	--	--	--	10,535	--	--	--	--	--	13,251	573	1,345	35,475
Total	--	--	45,216	--	--	--	--	34,659	--	--	--	--	--	32,195	2,572	12,475	127,117
Finished Aviation Gasoline																	
Refinery	98	0	98	0	43	19	55	117	80	401	243	0	0	724	75	210	1,224
Bulk Terminal	--	--	348	--	--	--	--	309	--	--	--	--	--	95	22	306	1,080
Pipeline	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	72	--	--	--	--	--	10	0	0	82
Total	--	--	446	--	--	--	--	498	--	--	--	--	--	829	97	516	2,386

See footnotes at end of table.

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III				PAD District IV		United States		
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total		PAD Dist.	
																Rocky Mt.	West Coast
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel																	
Refinery	147	0	147	0	386	80	29	495	184	512	387	132	90	1,305	252	821	3,020
Bulk Terminal	--	--	863	--	--	--	--	222	--	--	--	--	--	194	4	368	1,651
Pipeline	--	--	198	--	--	--	--	302	--	--	--	--	--	579	132	382	1,593
Total	--	--	1,208	--	--	--	--	1,019	--	--	--	--	--	2,078	388	1,571	6,264
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel																	
Refinery	1,677	0	1,677	0	1,401	185	882	2,468	294	3,762	2,727	9	41	6,833	280	3,282	14,540
Bulk Terminal	--	--	3,614	--	--	--	--	3,742	--	--	--	--	--	1,532	206	1,921	11,015
Pipeline	--	--	3,343	--	--	--	--	2,947	--	--	--	--	--	4,951	169	830	12,240
Total	--	--	8,634	--	--	--	--	9,157	--	--	--	--	--	13,316	655	6,033	37,795
Kerosene																	
Refinery	159	97	256	37	335	52	276	700	76	530	230	68	3	907	2	161	2,026
Bulk Terminal	--	--	2,373	--	--	--	--	784	--	--	--	--	--	486	27	81	3,751
Pipeline	--	--	365	--	--	--	--	221	--	--	--	--	--	380	0	0	966
Total	--	--	2,994	--	--	--	--	1,705	--	--	--	--	--	1,773	29	242	6,743
Distillate Fuel Oils																	
Refinery	4,697	262	4,959	68	5,648	1,456	2,423	9,595	798	8,314	3,871	645	157	13,785	1,841	5,433	35,613
Bulk Terminal	--	--	25,898	--	--	--	--	16,247	--	--	--	--	--	5,179	933	5,476	53,733
Pipeline	--	--	7,041	--	--	--	--	7,399	--	--	--	--	--	7,112	517	1,346	23,415
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	0	0	7	0	0	7
Total	--	--	37,898	--	--	--	--	33,241	--	--	--	--	--	26,083	3,291	12,255	112,768
Residual Fuel Oils																	
Refinery	2,098	78	2,176	46	1,784	265	135	2,230	581	4,291	2,168	159	10	7,209	406	7,454	19,475
Bulk Terminal	--	--	15,797	--	--	--	--	1,813	--	--	--	--	--	3,013	0	2,299	22,922
Pipeline	--	--	4	--	--	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	0	0	291	295
Total	--	--	17,977	--	--	--	--	4,043	--	--	--	--	--	10,222	406	10,044	42,692
Naphtha < 400 Deg. Petro. Feedstock																	
Refinery	166	0	166	0	193	0	70	263	19	909	205	0	0	1,133	0	101	1,663
Total	166	0	166	0	193	0	70	263	19	909	205	0	0	1,133	0	101	1,663
Other Oils > 400 Deg. Petro. Feedstock																	
Refinery	3	0	3	0	26	0	0	26	392	725	290	4	0	1,411	2	124	1,566
Total	3	0	3	0	26	0	0	26	392	725	290	4	0	1,411	2	124	1,566

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, February 28, 1986 (continued)

(Thousand Barrels)																	
Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II				PAD District III				PAD District IV		United States			
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico		Total	PAD Dist. Rocky Mt.	PAD Dist. West Coast
Special Naphthas																	
Refinery	650	38	688	0	175	0	105	280	119	1,244	83	162	0	1,608	6	125	2,707
Bulk Terminal	--	--	568	--	--	--	--	407	--	--	--	--	--	19	0	35	1,029
Total	--	--	1,256	--	--	--	--	687	--	--	--	--	--	1,627	6	160	3,736
Lubricants																	
Refinery	248	947	1,195	0	772	0	273	1,045	52	3,160	1,364	681	0	5,257	4	462	7,963
Bulk Terminal	--	--	1,867	--	--	--	--	990	--	--	--	--	--	1,102	5	713	4,677
Total	--	--	3,062	--	--	--	--	2,035	--	--	--	--	--	6,359	9	1,175	12,640
Waxes																	
Refinery	0	78	78	0	6	0	45	51	32	213	106	11	0	362	5	78	574
Total	--	--	78	--	--	--	--	51	--	--	--	--	--	362	5	78	574
Petroleum Coke																	
Refinery	824	0	824	0	304	594	250	1,148	2	505	1,490	16	0	2,013	112	1,817	5,914
Bulk Terminal	824	0	824	0	304	594	250	1,148	2	505	1,490	16	0	2,013	112	1,817	5,914
Total	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Asphalt and Road Oil																	
Refinery	1,514	403	1,917	409	3,126	1,716	1,356	6,507	695	903	679	1,655	342	4,274	2,685	2,011	17,494
Bulk Terminal	--	--	3,434	--	--	--	--	3,103	--	--	--	--	--	654	265	289	7,745
Total	--	--	5,351	--	--	--	--	9,710	--	--	--	--	--	4,928	2,950	2,300	25,239
Miscellaneous Products																	
Refinery	135	24	159	0	244	14	1	259	42	418	252	6	0	718	5	159	1,300
Bulk Terminal	--	--	512	--	--	--	--	24	--	--	--	--	--	56	3	115	710
Pipeline	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	81	--	--	--	--	--	178	0	117	376
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	16	0	1	2	0	19	1	0	23
Total	--	--	671	--	--	--	--	367	--	--	--	--	--	971	9	391	2,409
Total Stocks, All Oils	--	--	181,582	--	--	--	--	245,969	--	--	--	--	--	879,201	32,340	175,950	1,515,042

¹ Includes 33,879 thousand barrels of domestic crude oil.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

	Gasoline	Gasoline	Oil	Oil	
PAD District I Total	18,027	35,445	2,629	30,857	17,973
Connecticut	445	1,511	21	1,588	776
Delaware, D.C., Maryland	700	1,669	198	1,753	1,721
Florida	2,152	4,269	210	1,667	772
Georgia	1,163	1,933	56	1,095	98
Maine	419	826	106	950	526
Massachusetts	795	1,621	45	1,805	546
New Hampshire, Vermont	83	90	w	260	112
New Jersey	3,429	8,555	328	7,460	5,316
New York	2,376	4,511	351	4,553	4,847
North Carolina	1,301	1,575	341	1,489	386
Pennsylvania	2,434	4,137	577	4,155	1,219
Rhode Island	258	825	w	658	164
South Carolina	813	1,099	147	940	309
Virginia	1,504	2,609	205	2,296	1,132
West Virginia	155	215	15	188	49
PAD District II Total	19,907	24,124	1,484	25,842	4,043
Illinois	3,496	4,886	196	4,505	1,257
Indiana	2,822	3,153	165	4,074	433
Iowa	1,013	751	w	1,650	w
Kansas	1,246	1,219	28	1,727	40
Kentucky	939	1,232	65	868	414
Michigan	1,795	2,542	147	2,235	265
Minnesota	1,416	1,862	w	2,161	120
Missouri	786	818	w	711	w
Nebraska	478	250	0	309	0
North & South Dakota	516	390	0	1,131	w
Ohio	2,274	3,524	434	2,691	646
Oklahoma	913	961	254	1,517	126
Tennessee	1,083	1,340	87	855	283
Wisconsin	1,130	1,196	w	1,408	182
PAD District III Total	11,207	18,944	1,393	18,964	10,222
Alabama	740	1,018	49	616	177
Arkansas	270	269	w	136	24
Louisiana	1,744	3,393	280	4,100	3,592
Mississippi	991	1,527	14	1,003	411
New Mexico	243	256	w	279	10
Texas	7,219	12,481	1,043	12,830	6,008
PAD District IV Total	2,265	1,999	29	2,774	406
Colorado	637	625	1	378	41
Idaho	253	114	0	217	0
Montana	485	415	w	770	73
Utah	378	286	1	703	213
Wyoming	512	559	w	706	79
PAD District V Total	8,725	11,130	242	10,909	9,753
Alaska	543	324	w	1,225	w
Arizona	339	388	w	195	0
California	4,319	6,897	111	5,945	7,075
Hawaii	152	320	0	263	w
Nevada	103	176	w	69	w
Oregon	1,215	935	w	1,207	243
Washington	2,054	2,090	w	2,005	1,536
United States Total	60,131	91,642	5,777	89,346	42,397

w = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 26. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge Between PAD Districts, February 1986
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to					From II to					From III to					From IV to					From V to				
	II					I					I					I					I				
	II	III	V	IV	IV	I	II	III	IV	V	I	II	III	IV	V	I	II	III	IV	V	I	II	III	IV	V
Crude Oil	23	0	0	62	1,846	640	0	412	29,399	0	0	8,371	2,067	0	2,572	0	15,396	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Petroleum Products	7,991	465	116	3,266	4,284	2,513	0	77,195	22,773	0	1,263	1,258	1,070	1,150	0	0	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	0	221	0	0	0	679	0	0	59	148	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	1,483	2,121	123	0	2,159	4,775	0	0	603	922	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,839	0	0	82	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Blending Components																									
Motor Gasoline	0	0	0	137	157	0	0	66	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	1,165	1,309	1,397	0	40,470	11,508	0	636	361	0	810	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	5,124	0	0	235	557	585	0	10,785	3,865	0	270	194	0	496	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	2,119	0	0	930	752	812	0	29,685	7,643	0	366	167	0	314	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	3,005	0	0	0	0	23	0	157	103	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	394	81	0	221	49	0	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	222	40	0	30	1	816	0	9,356	2,972	0	130	0	0	85	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	423	0	0	0	0	0	0	833	147	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	126	0	0	170	336	154	0	20,116	2,118	0	194	186	0	213	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	2,079	283	0	116	130	0	0	932	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	18	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro.																									
Feedstock Use	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	121	84	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	133	9	0	0	507	178	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waxes	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	173	119	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total All Products	8,014	465	116	3,328	6,130	3,153	0	77,607	52,172	0	1,263	9,629	3,137	1,150	2,572	0	15,441	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Commodity	From I to			From II to			From III to			From IV to			From V to		
	II	III	I	III	IV	I	III	IV	V	II	III	IV	V	III	IV
Crude Oil	0	0	0	14	1,846	640	0	29,399	0	8,371	2,067	0	265	0	0
Petroleum Products	5,379	0	2,795	3,977	2,513	57,211	21,149	0	1,181	1,258	1,070	1,150	0	0	0
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	0	0	0	679	0	0	59	148	0	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	1,483	2,110	123	1,964	4,775	0	0	603	922	0	0	0	0
Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline	0	0	137	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	3,621	0	1,010	1,309	1,397	31,039	10,878	0	636	361	0	810	0	0	0
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	1,506	0	191	557	585	8,615	3,608	0	270	194	0	496	0	0	0
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	2,115	0	819	752	812	22,424	7,270	0	366	167	0	314	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	23	24	103	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	162	81	0	221	49	0	42	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	255	0	19	1	816	7,287	2,562	0	130	0	0	85	0	0	0
Kerosene	88	0	0	0	0	724	135	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	1,415	0	146	336	154	16,011	1,936	0	194	186	0	213	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total All Products	5,379	0	2,809	5,823	3,153	57,211	50,548	0	1,181	9,629	3,137	1,150	265	0	0

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 28. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Tanker and Barge Between PAD Districts, February 1986
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to			From III to				From V to				
	II	III	V	I	III	V	I	New Eng	Cent Atl	Low Atl	II	V	I	II	III
Crude Oil	23	0	0	48	0	0	412	0	412	0	0	0	2,572	0	15,131
Petroleum Products	2,612	465	116	471	307	0	19,984	1,034	5,804	13,146	1,624	82	0	0	45
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	0	11	0	195	0	0	195	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,839	0	1,767	72	0	82	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	157	0	66	0	66	66	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	1,503	0	0	155	0	0	9,431	0	658	8,773	630	0	0	0	0
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	613	0	0	44	0	0	2,170	0	0	2,170	257	0	0	0	0
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	890	0	0	111	0	0	7,261	0	658	6,603	373	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	133	0	82	51	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	222	40	0	0	0	0	232	232	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	168	0	0	11	0	0	2,069	145	319	1,605	410	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	38	0	0	0	0	0	109	0	90	19	12	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	664	283	0	24	0	0	4,105	657	1,579	1,869	182	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	116	119	130	0	932	0	731	201	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feedstock Use	17	0	0	17	0	0	18	0	0	18	9	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	121	0	93	28	84	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	0	133	0	123	9	0	507	0	423	84	178	0	0	0	45
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	14	0	0	173	0	8	165	119	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	9	0	8	0	0	49	0	49	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total All Products	2,635	465	116	519	307	0	20,396	1,034	6,216	13,146	1,624	82	2,572	0	15,176

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 29. Net Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge Between PAD Districts, February 1986
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			PAD District III			PAD District IV			PAD District V		
	Receipts into PADD I	Shipments from PADD I	Net Receipts PADD I	Receipts into PADD II	Shipments from PADD II	Net Receipts PADD II	Receipts into PADD III	Shipments from PADD III	Net Receipts PADD III	Receipts into PADD IV	Shipments from PADD IV	Net Receipts PADD IV	Receipts into PADD V	Shipments from PADD V	Net Receipts PADD V
Crude Oil	3,046	23	3,023	37,793	2,548	35,245	19,309	29,811	-10,502	640	10,438	-9,798	0	17,968	-17,968
Petroleum Products	80,461	8,572	71,889	32,022	10,063	21,959	5,864	101,231	-95,367	2,513	3,478	-965	2,529	45	2,484
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	738	221	517	369	679	-310	0	207	-207	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	3,642	0	3,642	5,378	3,727	1,651	3,043	6,934	-3,891	123	1,525	-1,402	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	1,839	0	1,839	0	0	0	0	1,921	-1,921	0	0	0	82	0	82
Blending Components															
Motor Gasoline	203	0	203	0	294	-294	157	66	91	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	41,635	5,124	36,511	16,993	3,871	13,122	1,309	52,614	-51,305	1,397	1,171	226	1,446	0	1,446
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	11,020	2,119	8,901	6,178	1,377	4,801	557	14,920	-14,363	585	690	-105	766	0	766
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	30,615	3,005	27,610	10,815	2,494	8,321	752	37,694	-36,942	812	481	331	680	0	680
Finished Aviation Gasoline	157	0	157	103	23	80	0	260	-260	23	0	23	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	394	262	132	352	0	352	40	696	-656	0	91	-91	263	0	263
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	9,386	423	8,963	3,395	847	2,548	1	12,458	-12,457	816	85	731	215	0	215
Kerosene	833	126	707	273	0	273	0	980	-980	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	20,286	2,362	17,924	4,383	660	3,723	619	22,428	-21,809	154	399	-245	407	0	407
Residual Fuel Oil	1,051	116	935	0	249	-249	130	932	-802	0	0	0	116	0	116
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro.															
Feedstock Use	35	17	18	26	17	9	0	27	-27	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	121	0	121	84	0	84	0	205	-205	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	630	133	497	178	132	46	187	685	-498	0	0	0	0	45	-45
Waxes	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	5	-5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	187	0	187	119	14	105	0	292	-292	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	57	9	48	0	8	-8	9	49	-40	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total All Products	83,507	8,595	74,912	69,815	12,611	57,204	25,173	131,042	-105,869	3,153	13,916	-10,763	2,529	18,013	-15,484

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II				PAD District III			PAD District IV		United States				
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico		Total	Dist. IV Rocky Mt.	Dist. V West Coast	
Residual Fuel Oil	3,642	93	3,735	84	1,600	301	219	2,204	637	4,595	2,428	259	12	7,931	216	9,889	23,975
0.00 to 0.30% Sulfur	520	20	540	0	62	0	0	62	59	91	157	108	12	427	41	214	1,284
0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	2,053	0	2,053	42	202	0	144	388	399	344	237	127	0	1,107	0	2,455	6,003
Greater Than 1.00% Sulfur	1,069	73	1,142	42	1,336	301	75	1,754	179	4,160	2,034	24	0	6,397	175	7,220	16,688

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 31. Stocks of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content by PAD District, February 1986
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I		PAD District II					PAD District III				PAD District IV		United States			
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La. Ark.	New Mexico	Total		PAD Dist. V Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Residual Fuel Oil -- 0.00 to 0.30% Sulfur																	
Refinery	199	64	263	0	79	0	0	79	28	33	163	17	10	251	126	137	856
Bulk Terminal	--	--	3,789	--	--	--	--	233	--	--	--	--	--	5	0	0	4,027
Total	--	--	4,052	--	--	--	--	312	--	--	--	--	--	256	126	137	4,883
Residual Fuel Oil -- 0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur																	
Refinery	1,001	0	1,001	43	392	4	100	539	160	292	343	61	0	856	26	1,795	4,217
Bulk Terminal	--	--	4,800	--	--	--	--	315	--	--	--	--	--	1,583	0	975	7,673
Total	--	--	5,801	--	--	--	--	854	--	--	--	--	--	2,439	26	2,770	11,890
Residual Fuel Oil -- Greater than 1.00% Sulfur																	
Refinery	898	14	912	3	1,313	261	35	1,612	393	3,966	1,662	81	0	6,102	254	5,522	14,402
Bulk Terminal	--	--	7,208	--	--	--	--	1,265	--	--	--	--	--	1,425	0	1,324	11,222
Total	--	--	8,120	--	--	--	--	2,877	--	--	--	--	--	7,527	254	6,846	25,624

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation

Table 32. Movements of Residual Fuel Oil by Tanker and Barge Between PAD Districts, by Sulfur Content, February 1986
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to			From III to			From IV to			From V to		
	II	III	V	I	III	V	I	New Eng	Cent Atl	Low Atl	II	V	I	III	V
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	116	119	130	0	932	0	731	201	0	0	0	0	0
0.00 to 0.30% Sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	202	0	202	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	0	35	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater Than 1.00% Sulfur	0	0	116	119	130	0	695	0	494	201	0	0	0	0	0

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation

Table 33. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content by Country of Origin, February 1986
(Thousand Barrels)

Country	Residual Fuel Oil				Total
	0.00 to 0.30%	0.31 to 1.00%	Greater Than 1.00%		
Arab OPEC					
Algeria	1,600	0	0		1,600
Iraq	0	0	0		0
Kuwait	0	0	0		0
Libya	0	0	0		0
Qatar	0	0	0		0
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0		0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0		0
Subtotal Arab OPEC	1,600	0	0		1,600
Other OPEC					
Ecuador	361	0	0		361
Gabon	0	0	0		0
Indonesia	1	34	37		72
Iran	0	0	0		0
Nigeria	0	0	0		0
Venezuela	80	0	3,249		3,329
Subtotal Other OPEC	442	34	3,286		3,762
Other					
Angola	419	0	0		419
Australia	1	122	29		152
Bahamas	412	0	0		412
Bolivia	0	0	0		0
Brazil	549	205	0		754
Brunei	0	0	0		0
Canada	138	94	66		298
Congo	333	0	0		333
Egypt	0	0	0		0
France	0	0	0		0
Ghana	0	0	0		0
Liberia	0	0	0		0
Malaysia	0	0	0		0
Mexico	271	0	224		495
Netherlands	0	0	8		8
Netherlands Antilles	0	308	0		308
Norway	0	0	0		0
Oman	0	0	0		0
People's Republic of China	0	0	0		0
Peru	0	0	273		273
Puerto Rico	0	0	0		0
Romania	0	0	0		0
Spain	220	0	0		220
Syria	0	0	0		0
Trinidad	0	0	321		321
Tunisia	0	0	0		0
United Kingdom	0	0	0		0
Virgin Islands	803	2,678	1,400		4,881
Yugoslavia	0	0	0		0
Zaire	0	0	0		0
Other Western Hemisphere	629	0	641		1,270
Other Eastern Hemisphere	228	192	233		653

Country	Residual Fuel Oil			
	0.00 to 0.30%	0.31 to 1.00%	Greater Than 1.00%	Total
Other				
Subtotal Other	4,003	3,599	3,195	10,797
Total Imports	6,045	3,633	6,481	16,159

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

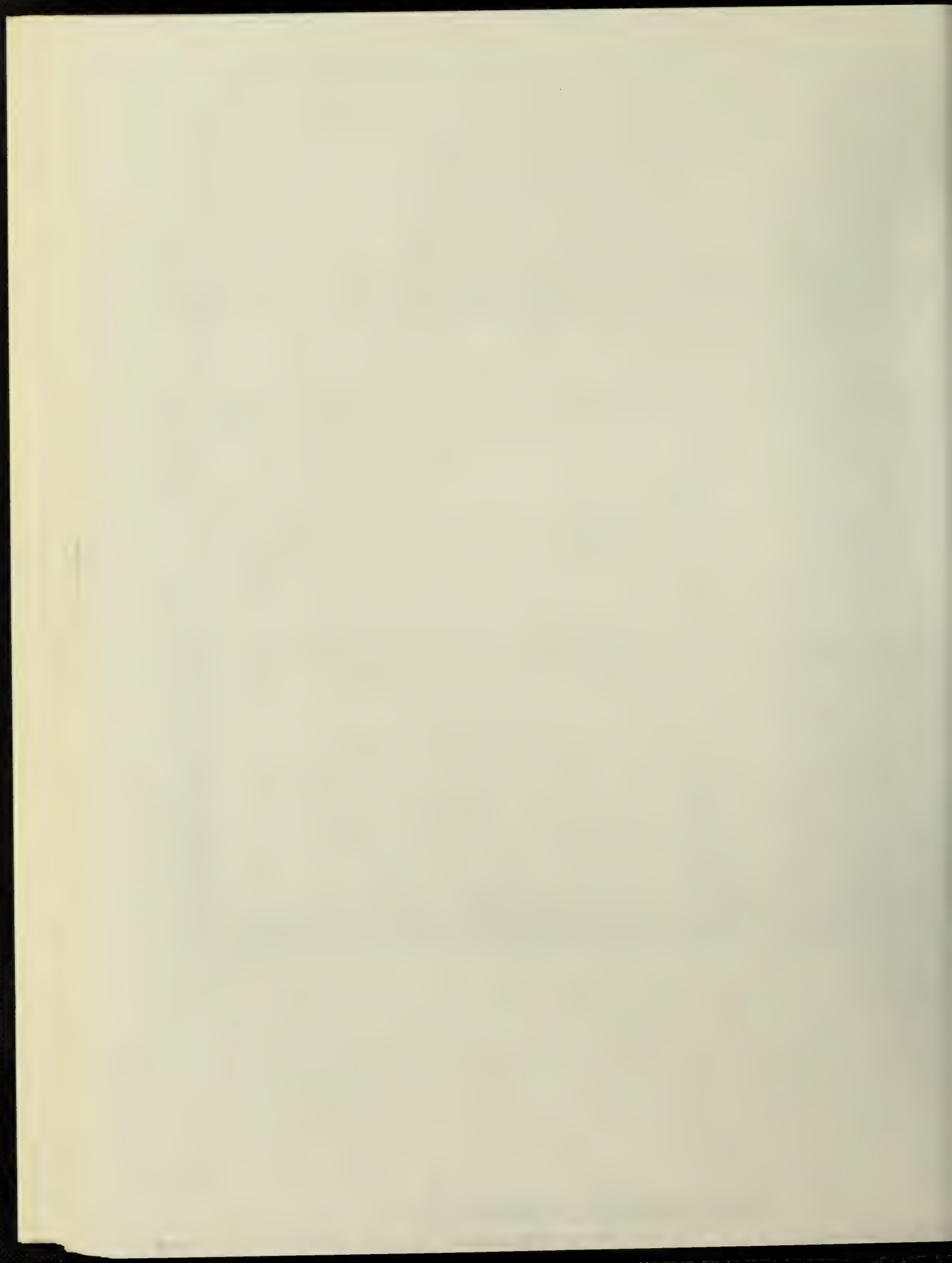
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 34. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content by State of Entry, February 1986
(Thousand Barrels)

State	Residual Fuel Oil			
	0.00 to 0.30%	0.31 to 1.00%	Greater Than 1.00%	Total
PAD District I	5,619	3,468	6,112	15,199
Connecticut	51	0	0	51
Delaware	0	205	0	205
Florida	0	154	162	316
Georgia	188	0	0	188
Maine	259	0	163	422
Maryland	0	0	560	560
Massachusetts	607	102	1,707	2,416
New Jersey	971	1,096	225	2,292
New York	3,442	759	2,908	7,109
North Carolina	0	0	157	157
Pennsylvania	100	1,027	0	1,127
Rhode Island	0	125	0	125
Vermont	0	0	4	4
Virginia	1	0	226	227
PAD District II	0	0	6	6
Michigan	0	0	6	6
PAD District III	347	0	224	571
Alabama	0	0	224	224
Texas	347	0	0	347
PAD District IV	0	1	15	16
Idaho	0	1	3	4
Montana	0	0	12	12
PAD District V	79	164	124	367
California	0	0	26	26
Hawaii	79	164	98	341
All PAD Districts	6,045	3,633	6,481	16,159

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.



Appendices





Appendix A

District Descriptions and Maps

Following are the Refining Districts which make up the Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts.

District I

East Coast: District of Columbia and the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and the following counties of the State of New York: Cayuga, Tompkins, Chemung and counties east and north thereof. Also the following counties in the State of Pennsylvania: Bradford, Sullivan, Columbia, Montour, Northumberland, Dauphin, and all counties east thereof.

Appalachian #1: The State of West Virginia and those parts of the States of Pennsylvania and New York not included in the East Coast District.

District II

Appalachian #2: The following counties of the State of Ohio: Erie, Huron, Crawford, Marion, Delaware, Franklin, Pickaway, Ross, Pike, Scioto, and all counties east thereof.

Illinois—Indiana—Kentucky: The States of Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Michigan, and that part of the State of Ohio not included in the Appalachian District.

Minnesota—Wisconsin—North and South Dakota: The States of Minnesota, Wisconsin, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

Oklahoma—Kansas—Missouri: The States of Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and Iowa.

PAD District III

Texas Inland: The State of Texas except the Texas Gulf Coast District.

Texas Gulf Coast: The following counties of the State of Texas: Newton, Orange, Jefferson, Jasper, Tyler, Hardin, Liberty, Chambers, Polk, San Jacinto, Montgomery, Harris, Galveston, Waller, Fort Bend, Brazoria, Wharton, Matagorda, Jackson, Victoria, Calhoun, Refugio, Aransas, San Patricio, Nueces, Kleberg, Kenedy, Willacy, and Cameron.

Louisiana Gulf Coast: The following Parishes of the State of Louisiana: Vernon, Rapides, Avoyelles, Pointe Coupee, West Feliciana, East Feliciana, Saint Helena, Tangipahoa, Washington, and all Parishes south thereof. Also the following counties of the State of Mississippi: Pearl River, Stone, George, Hancock, Harrison, and Jackson. Also the following counties of the State of Alabama: Mobile and Baldwin.

North Louisiana-Arkansas: The State of Arkansas and those parts of the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama not included in the Louisiana Gulf Coast District.

New Mexico: The State of New Mexico.

PAD District IV

Rocky Mountain: The States of Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, and Colorado.

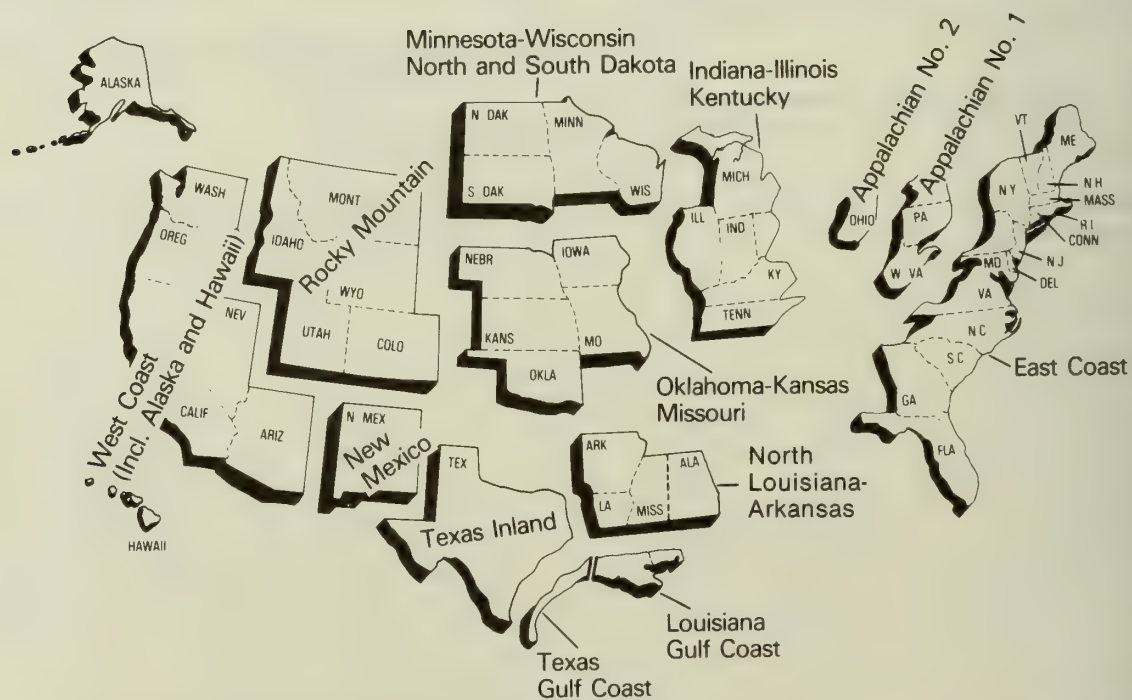
PAD District V

West Coast: The States of Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Arizona, Alaska, and Hawaii.

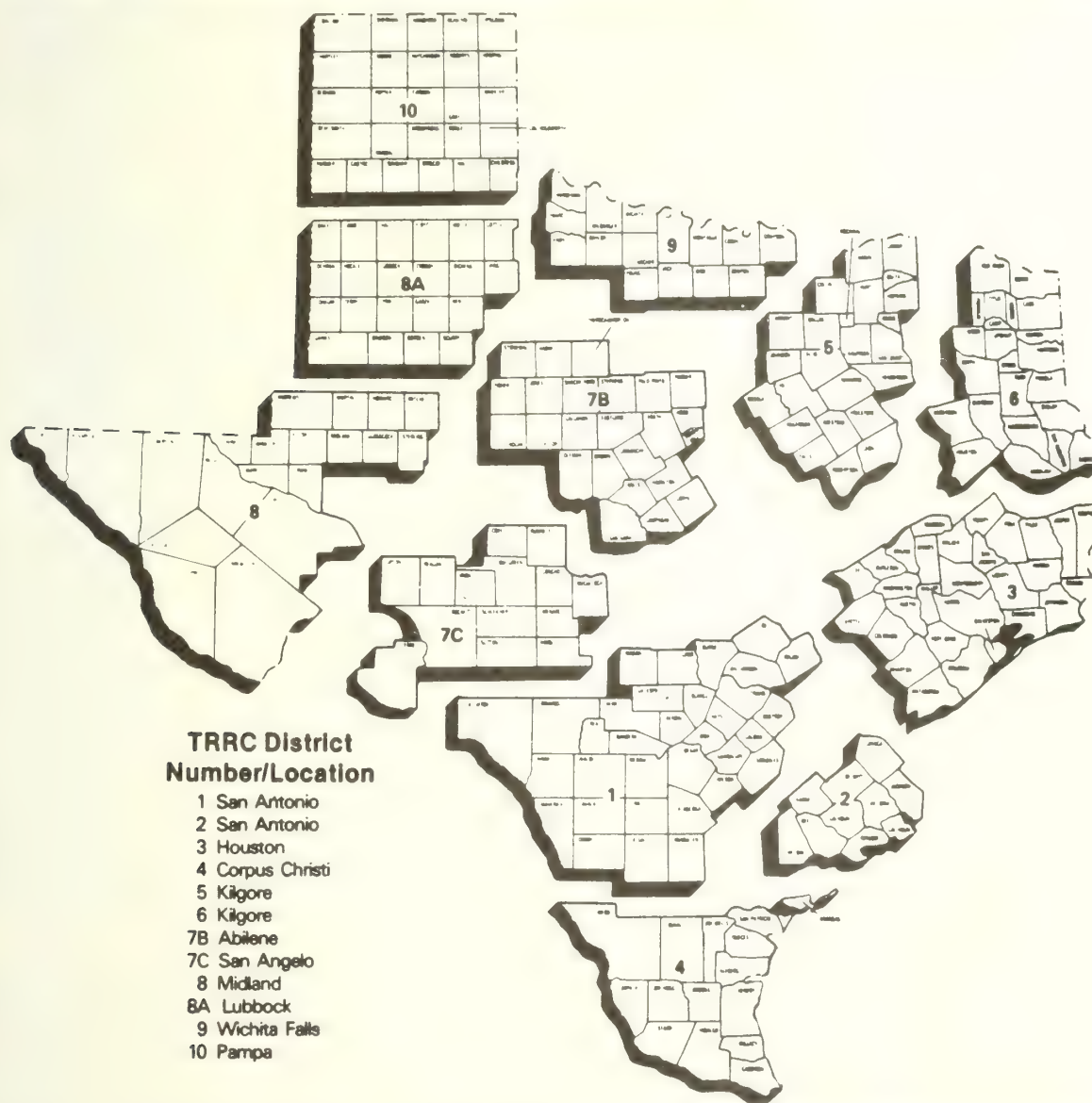
Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts

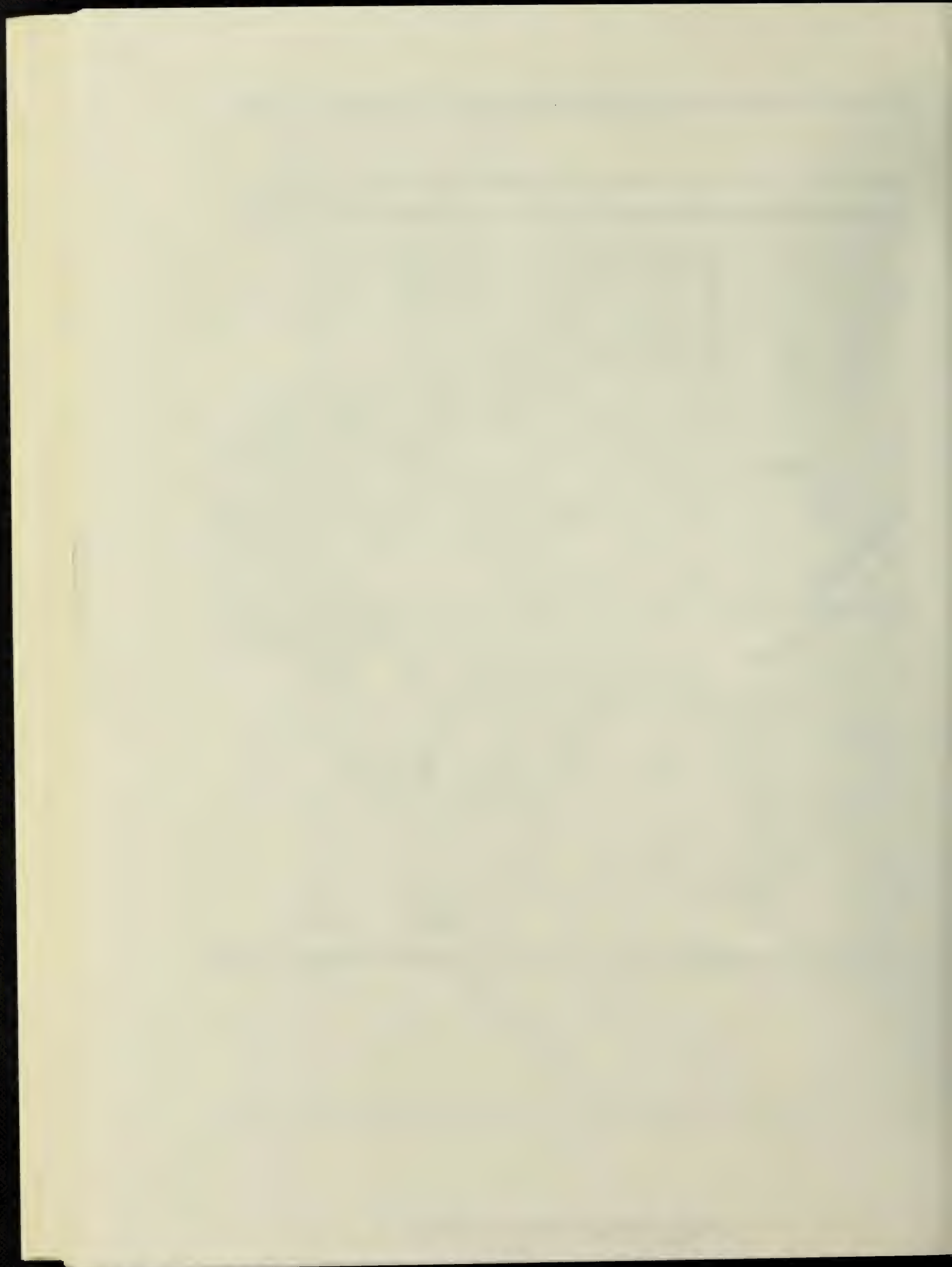


Refining Districts



District Map, Oil and Gas Division, Texas Railroad Commission (TRRC)





Appendix B

Explanatory Notes

Note 1: Data Collection Methodology

Background

The Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS) represents a family of data collection survey forms, data processing systems and publication systems that have been consolidated to achieve comparability and consistency throughout. The survey forms that comprise the PSRS are:

Form Number	Name
EIA-800	Weekly Refinery Report
EIA-801	Weekly Bulk Terminal Report
EIA-802	Weekly Product Pipeline Report
EIA-803	Weekly Crude Oil Stocks Report
EIA-804	Weekly Imports Report
EIA-810	Monthly Refinery Report
EIA-811	Monthly Bulk Terminal Report
EIA-812	Monthly Product Pipeline Report
EIA-813	Monthly Crude Oil Report
EIA-814	Monthly Imports Report
EIA-816	Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report
EIA-817	Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report
EIA-820	Annual Refinery Report

Forms EIA-800 through 804 comprise the Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS). This system is designed to collect weekly data on basic refinery operations and on crude oil and major petroleum products stocks and imports. Data from the WPSRS are published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report (WPSR)* and are also used to calculate the preliminary statistics in the "Summary Statistics" section of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly (PSM)*. A description of the WPSRS survey forms follows in Explanatory Note 1.1.

Forms EIA-810 through 814, 816 and 817 comprise the Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS). These surveys collect detailed refinery and natural gas plant operations data; refinery, bulk terminal, natural gas plant, and pipeline stocks data; crude oil and petroleum product imports data; and data on movements of petroleum products and crude oil between Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts. These surveys are the primary source of data for the "Summary Statistics" and "Detailed Statistics" sections of the *PSM*. A description of MPSRS survey forms follows in Explanatory Note 1.2.

Data are also obtained on magnetic tape from the Bureau of the Census on a monthly basis. These tapes contain aggregated import and export statistics that are used in the preparation of the *PSM*. A description of the Census data follows in Explanatory Note 1.3.

Note 1.1: Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS)

Background

The EIA first began publishing weekly petroleum supply statistics in April 1979 using data from an external source. Estimates from the EIA's weekly sample surveys (inaugurated in April 1979) replaced the estimates from the external source for all but the imports series in January 1980, and replaced the imports estimates in June 1980.

The weekly surveys collect data comparable to those collected on a monthly basis. Selected petroleum companies report weekly data to the EIA on crude oil and petroleum product stocks, refinery inputs and production, and crude oil and petroleum product imports. On Forms EIA-800 through EIA-803, companies report data on a custody basis. On the Form EIA-804, the importer of record reports all shipments entering the United States. Current weekly data and the most recent monthly data are used to estimate the totals that are published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*.

Sample Frame

The sample of companies that report weekly is selected from the universe of companies that report on the comparable monthly surveys. Sampled companies report data only for facilities in the 50 States and District of Columbia.

The sample for each survey is taken from the following universe:

EIA-800: Based on the EIA-810 universe which includes all petroleum refineries and blending plants located in the 50 States, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone, and Guam. The selected sample size is 154.

EIA-801: Based on the EIA-811 universe which includes every bulk terminal operating in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. A bulk terminal is primarily used for storage and/or marketing of petroleum products and has a total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more, and/or receives petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. Bulk terminal facilities associated with a product pipeline are included. The selected sample size is 79.

EIA-802: Based on the EIA-812 universe which includes all product pipeline companies that carry petroleum products (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines) in the 50 States, and the District of Columbia. The selected sample size is 48.

EIA-803: Based on the EIA-813 universe which includes companies that carry or store 1,000 barrels or

more of crude oil. Included in this survey are gathering and trunk pipeline companies (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines) crude oil producers, terminal operators, storers of crude oil, and companies transporting Alaskan crude oil by water in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. The selected sample size 86.

EIA-804: Based on the EIA-814 universe which covers each company, including subsidiary or affiliated companies, that import crude oil, unfinished oils, and finished petroleum products into the United States and Puerto Rico. The selected sample size is 70.

Sampling Method

The sampling procedure used for the weekly system is the cut-off method. In the cut-off method, companies are ranked from largest to smallest on the basis of the quantities reported during some previous period. Companies are chosen for the sample beginning with the largest and adding companies until the total sample covers about 90 percent of the total for each item and each geographic region for which weekly data are published.

Collection Methods

Data are collected by mail, mailgram, telephone, Telex, and Telefax on a weekly basis. The report period begins and ends each Friday at 7 a.m. All canvassed firms must file reports by 5 p.m. on the following Monday.

Estimation and Imputation

After company reports have been checked and entered into the weekly data base, weekly totals for given products are estimated by using the following formula.

The total reported by all companies for the most recent month (M_t) is divided by the amount reported by the sample of companies for the most recent month (M_s). The result is multiplied by the amount reported by the sample of companies for the current week (W_s). The answer, W_t , is an estimate of the amount that would have been reported by all companies for the current week if all companies reported each week.

$$W_t = \frac{M_t}{M_s} (W_s)$$

This procedure is used to estimate total weekly refinery inputs and production.

To estimate stocks of finished products, the preceding procedure is followed separately for refineries, bulk terminals, and pipelines. Total estimates are formed by summing over establishment types.

Weekly imports data are highly variable on a company-by-company basis or a week-by-week basis. Therefore,

an exponentially smoothed ratio has been developed. The estimate of weekly imports is the sum of the smoothed ratios multiplied by the weekly values and estimates for shipments from Puerto Rico. Imports of other oils includes an adjustment from Census data for selected products because of coverage differences between the monthly imports data and Census data.

Explicit imputation is done for companies which do not respond in a given week. The imputed values are exponentially smoothed means of recent reports from the specific company.

Response Rate

The response rate for the published estimates is usually between 97 and 100 percent of the sampled respondents.

Note 1.2: Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS)

Background

The MPSRS was implemented in January 1983 as the result of an extensive effort to integrate the collection and processing of petroleum supply data that have been collected on other survey forms for many years. The collection of monthly petroleum supply statistics began as early as 1918 when the Bureau of Mines (BO) began collecting data on refinery operations and crude oil stocks and movements. The collection system was further expanded to include natural gas plant liquids production and storage in 1925, imports of crude oil and petroleum products and storage and movements of petroleum products in 1959, and tanker and barge movements of crude oil and petroleum products in 1964. Since their inception, each survey has undergone numerous changes, but the MPSRS is the first effort to make them all consistent and comparable.

Respondent Frame

EIA-810: All petroleum refineries and blending plants located in the 50 States, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone, and Guam. Approximately 260 respondents report to the EIA-810.

EIA-811: Every bulk terminal operating in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. A bulk terminal is primarily used for storage and/or marketing of petroleum products and has a total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more and/or receives petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. Bulk terminal facilities associated with a product pipeline are included. Approximately 320 respondents report on the EIA-811.

EIA-812: All product pipeline companies that carry petroleum products (including interstate, intrastate,

intracompany pipelines) in the 50 States, and the District of Columbia. Approximately 90 respondents report on the EIA-812.

EIA-813: All companies which carry or store 1,000 barrels or more of crude oil. Included in this survey are gathering and trunk pipeline companies (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines), crude oil producers, terminal operators, storers of crude oil, and companies transporting Alaskan crude oil by water in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Approximately 180 respondents report on the EIA-813.

EIA-814: All companies, including subsidiary or affiliated companies, that import crude oil, unfinished oils, and finished petroleum products into the United States and Puerto Rico. Approximately 1,500 respondents report on the EIA-814.

EIA-816: All facilities that extract liquid hydrocarbons from a natural gas stream (natural gas processing plant) and/or separate a liquid hydrocarbon stream into its component products (fractionator). Approximately 1,050 respondents report on the EIA-816.

EIA-817: All companies that have custody of crude oil or petroleum products transported by tanker or barge between PAD Districts or between the Panama Canal and the United States. For purposes of this report, custody is defined as physical possession of crude oil or petroleum products on a company owned tanker or barge. Also, companies which lease vessels or contract for the movement of crude oil or petroleum products on a tanker or barge between PAD Districts or between the Panama Canal and the United States are considered to have custody. Approximately 50 respondents report on the EIA-817.

EIA utilizes a number of sources and methods to maintain the survey respondent lists. On a regular basis, survey managers review industry publications such as the *Oil and Gas Journal* and *Oil Daily* for information on facilities or companies starting up or closing down operations. These sources are augmented by articles in newspapers, letters from respondents indicating changes in status and information received from survey systems operated by other offices.

Every three years an extensive survey is conducted to completely refresh the frames. This involves consolidating information from every known source including State agencies, Federal agencies (e.g., EPA, Corps of Engineers, Census Bureau, etc.), and private industry directories. The effort also includes the evaluation of the impact of potential frame changes on the historical time series of data published from these respondents. The results of this frame study are usually implemented in January to provide a full year under the same frame.

Collection Methods

The data for all of the MPSRS surveys are collected monthly. Completed forms are required to be post-

marked by the 20th calendar day following the end of the report month, with the exception of the EIA-814 which are due 15 work days following the end of the report month. Telephone follow-up calls are made to non-respondents prior to the publication deadline, for their data. An automated mailing list is maintained and is used to monitor receipt of the forms.

Imputing Missing Data

Imputation is performed for companies that do not respond to EIA Forms 810-813 and 816. For such companies, previous monthly values are used for current values. The previous month's ending stocks value is used for both the current month's beginning stocks and the current month's ending stocks. Data for nonrespondents on the EIA-814 and 817 are not imputed.

Response Rate

The response rate is generally 99 to 100 percent by the time the data are first published. Nonrespondents are contacted in writing and reminded of their requirement to report. Companies that file late or fail to file are subject to criminal fines, civil penalties, and other sanctions as provided by Section 13(i) of the FEA Act.

Note 1.3: Census Import (IM-145) and Export (EM-522 and EM-594) Data

Background

Each month the EIA purchases magnetic tapes of aggregated import and export statistics from the Bureau of the Census. These data tapes are the only source of export statistics and are used to augment the import data collected by the EIA.

Import Statistics (IM-145)

Coverage

Census import statistics used in the *PSM* reflect both government and nongovernment imports of merchandise from foreign countries and U.S. possessions into the United States (the 50 States and the District of Columbia), without regard to whether or not a commercial transaction is involved. The following types of transactions are excluded from the statistics:

1. Merchandise in-transit through the United States, when documented with Customs as an in-transit movement.
2. U.S. merchandise that was held in foreign countries by the U.S. Armed Forces and is returned to the United States for the use of the Armed Forces.

Source of Import Information

The official U.S. import statistics are compiled by the Bureau of the Census from copies of the import entry and warehouse withdrawal forms that importers are required by law to file with Customs officials (Customs Forms 7501, 7505, and 7506).

Country and Area of Origin

The country reported in the statistics as the country of origin is defined as the country where the merchandise was grown, mined, or manufactured. In instances where the country of origin cannot be determined, the transactions are credited to the country of shipment.

Export Statistics (EM-522 and EM-594)

Census export statistics used in the PSM reflect both government and nongovernment exports of domestic and foreign merchandise from the United States (the 50 States, and the District of Columbia) to foreign countries and U.S. possessions, without regard to whether or not the exportation involves a commercial transaction. The following types of transactions are excluded from the statistics:

1. Merchandise shipped in transit through the United States from one foreign country to another, when documented as such with U.S. Customs.
2. Bunker fuels and other supplies and equipment for use on departing vessels, planes, or other carriers engaged in foreign trade.

Source of Export Information

The official U.S. export statistics are compiled by the Bureau of the Census. Exporters are required to file export documents with Custom's officials.

Country and Area of Destination

The country of destination is defined as the country of ultimate destination or the country where the goods are to be consumed, further processed, or manufactured, as known to the shipper at the time of exportation. If the shipper does not know the country of ultimate destination, the shipment is credited to the last country to which the shipper knows that the merchandise will be shipped in the same form as it was when exported.

Note 2: Supply

The components of petroleum supply are field production, refinery production, imports, and stock withdrawal or addition:

Field Production is the sum of crude oil production (including lease condensate), natural gas processing

plant production, and new supply (field production) of other liquids used by refineries.

Crude oil production is estimated based on data received from State conservation and revenue agencies. For further explanation, see Explanatory Note 3.

Field production of natural gas plant liquids (NGPL), including finished petroleum products, is reported monthly on survey Form EIA-816, *Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report*. Negative production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month. For survey description and other detail, see Explanatory Note 1.2.

Refinery Production of petroleum products is reported monthly on survey Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report*. Published production of these products equals refinery production minus refinery input. Refinery production of unfinished oils and of motor and aviation gasoline blending components appears on a net basis under refinery input. Negative production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month.

Imports of crude oil and petroleum products are reported monthly on Form EIA-814, *Monthly Imports Report*. In addition, imports of NGL's are obtained from the Census Bureau Tabulation IM-145. The Census Bureau Tabulation IM-145 summarizes import data from Customs import declarations reported on Customs Forms 7501, 7505, and 7506. Additional data taken from the IM-145 are relatively small quantities of naphtha-type and kerosene-type jet fuels, distillate fuel oils, and residual fuel oils withdrawn from bonded storage for use in international trade. Even though these duty-free fuels are stored on United States shores, they did not enter the United States for domestic consumption and therefore are not included in the Form EIA-814 reporting system.

Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) is calculated by subtracting stocks at the end of the month from stocks at the beginning of the same month. (Note: The beginning stocks of one month are equal to the ending stocks of the previous month.) A positive result (+) would represent a withdrawal from stocks. A negative result (-) would represent a buildup of stocks. For a description of survey forms used to make stock withdrawal or addition calculations see Explanatory Note 5.

Unaccounted-for Crude Oil is a balancing item that represents the difference between crude oil supply and disposition. Crude oil supply is the sum of field production, imports, and stock withdrawals. Crude oil disposition is the sum of exports, refinery input, losses, stock additions, and product supplied. Unaccounted-for crude oil is calculated by subtracting crude oil supply from crude oil disposition. A positive result indicates that refiners and exporters reported use of more crude

il than was reported to have been available to them. This occurs, for example, when imports are undercounted due to late reporting or other problems.) A negative result would indicate that more crude oil was reported to have been supplied to refiners and exporters than they reported used.

Note 3: Domestic Crude Oil Production

Data for the Crude Oil Production System (COPS) are reported to the Department of Energy by State conservation agencies. Data on the volume of oil produced on federally-owned offshore leases are reported by the Minerals Management Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. All except eight of the producing States report data monthly. These States are Arkansas, Missouri, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Utah, Virginia, and Wyoming. Estimates of monthly production for these States are made using methodologies explained in the next two paragraphs. After the end of each calendar year, the monthly numbers are updated using the annual reports of the State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service.

The individual State level estimates are either exponential curve fitted projections based on recent data or are constant level projections based on the average production rate during a recent time period. In some cases, adjustments are made to these estimates based on additional information on expected changes in production rates supplied by State agencies, trade associations, or individual field operators.

There is a time lag of approximately 4 months between the end of the reporting month and the time when the monthly COPS information becomes available. Table 11 of this publication provides information on crude oil production for the most recent month for which COPS values are available. In order to present more timely crude oil production values, the EIA's Dallas Field Office prepares a series of State level estimates which are based on historical production patterns and are summed to obtain the monthly crude oil production values shown in the summary statistics of this publication.

Note 4: Disposition

The components of petroleum disposition are crude oil losses, refinery inputs, exports, and products supplied for domestic consumption.

Crude Oil Losses is the sum of crude oil losses at refineries, reported for all refineries on Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report*.

Refinery Inputs of crude oil, natural gas plant liquids, and other liquids are reported monthly on survey Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report*. Published inputs of unfinished oils and of motor and aviation gasoline blending components equal refinery input minus re-

finery output. Refinery inputs of finished petroleum products are reported on a net basis under refinery production.

Exports of crude oil and petroleum products are compiled from Census Bureau tabulations EM-522 and EM-594. Exports include crude oil shipments to Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone, which are obtained from refinery receipts reported on Form EIA-810, by refineries located in these places.

Product Supplied for each product is calculated by summing field production plus refinery production, plus imports, plus stock withdrawal or minus stock addition, minus crude oil losses (plus net receipts when calculated on a PAD District basis), minus refinery input, minus exports. This formula ensures that total disposition equals total supply.

Product supplied indicates those quantities of petroleum products supplied for domestic consumption. Occasionally, the result for a product is negative because total disposition of that product exceeds total supply. Negative product supplied may occur for a number of reasons: (1) product reclassification has not been reported; (2) data were misreported or reported late; (3) in the case of calculations on a PAD District basis, the figure for net receipts was inaccurate because the coverage of interdistrict movements was incomplete; and (4) products such as gasoline blending components and unfinished oils have entered the primary supply channels with their production net having been reported, e.g., streams returned to refineries from petrochemical plants.

Product supplied for crude oil is the sum of crude oil burned on leases and by pipelines as fuel oil. These data are reported on Form EIA-813, *Monthly Crude Oil Report*. Prior to January 1983, crude oil burned on leases and by pipelines as fuel oil were reported as either distillate or residual fuel oil and included in product supplied for these products.

Note 5: Stocks

Primary stocks of crude oil are the sum of ending stocks reported monthly on Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report*, and on Form EIA-813, *Monthly Crude Oil Report*. Crude oil held in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve is included unless otherwise noted. Alaskan crude oil in transit is also included. Primary stocks of petroleum products are summed from data reported on Form EIA-816, *Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report*, Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report*, Form EIA-811, *Monthly Bulk Terminal Report*, and on Form EIA-812, *Monthly Product Pipeline Report*. Primary stocks of petroleum products do not include either secondary stocks held by dealers and jobbers or tertiary stocks held by consumers. For survey descriptions and other details, see Explanatory Note 1.2.

Note 6: Average Stock Levels

The national inventory (stocks) graphs for total petroleum products, crude oil, motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual oil, and liquefied petroleum gases, in this publication include features to assist in comparing current inventory levels with past inventory levels and minimum operating levels are described below.

The graphs displaying inventory levels of crude oil and petroleum products, crude oil, motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, and liquefied petroleum gases, provide the reader with actual inventory data compared to an *average range* from the most recent 3-year period running from January through December or from July through June. The ranges are updated every six months in April and October. The 3-year period is adjusted by dropping the oldest 6 months and including the most recent 6 months. The ranges also reflect seasonal variation determined from a longer time period. The seasonal factors, which determine the shape of the upper and lower curves, are updated annually in October, using the most recent year's final monthly data.

The monthly seasonal factors are estimated by means of a seasonal adjustment technique developed at the Bureau of the Census (Census X-11). The seasonal factors are assumed to be stable (i.e., unchanging from year to year) and additive (i.e., the series is deseasonalized by subtracting the seasonal factor for the appropriate month from the report inventory levels). The intent of deseasonalization is to remove only annual variation from the data. Thus, a deseasonalized series would contain the same trends, cyclical components, and irregularities as the original data. The seasonal factors for distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, and liquefied petroleum gases, were derived using monthly data from 1978-1984.

After seasonal factors are derived, data from the most recent 3-year period (January-December or July-June) are deseasonalized. The average of the deseasonalized 36-month series determines the midpoint of the deseasonalized average band. The standard deviation of the deseasonalized 36-months is calculated adjusting for extreme data points. The upper curve of the *average range* is defined as the average plus the seasonal factors plus the standard deviation. The lower curve is defined as the average plus the seasonal factors minus the standard deviation. Thus, the width of the *average range* is twice the standard deviation.

Note 7: Movements

Movements of crude oil between PAD Districts are reported on Form EIA-817, *Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report*, and on Form EIA-813, *Monthly Crude Oil Report*. Petroleum product movements are reported on Form EIA-817, *Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report*, and EIA-812, *Monthly Product Pipeline Report*. Net receipts is the difference between total

movements into and total movements out of each PAD District by pipeline, tanker, and barge. For survey descriptions and other detail, see Explanatory Note 1.

Note 8: Preliminary Monthly Statistics

Weekly data (Forms EIA-800, 801, 802, 803, and 804) are used to estimate the most recent monthly values for the "Summary Statistics" section. Since some of the weekly reporting periods overlap two adjacent months, it is necessary to use weighting factors in the calculation of the monthly values.

To estimate crude oil and petroleum product imports, crude oil input to refineries and production of petroleum products for a specific month, the weekly estimates are weighted by the number of days of the month included in each week, then summed.

End-of-month stock levels of crude oil and the major products (motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, and residual fuel oil) are calculated in a similar manner, but use only the two weekly reporting periods that cover the end-of-week stocks before and after the end of the month. The end-of-month stock level is calculated by first calculating the stock change between the two weeks. The daily stock change between the two end-of-week stock levels is then calculated. This number is multiplied by the weighting factor of the earlier of the two weeks (the week that covers the last day of the month of interest). This change is added to the earlier of the two end-of-week stock levels to estimate the end-of-month stock level. Preliminary monthly estimates of domestic crude oil production are calculated as described in Explanatory Note 3.

Note 9: Notes on Tables

Note 9.1 Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Overview statistics on the referenced line appear in Table 4 of the "Detailed Statistics," except where noted.

- Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Petroleum Products Supplied, Total Imports, Crude Oil Imports, Total Exports, and Crude Oil Exports appear as labeled in Table 4. Total Production and Crude Oil Production appear under Field Production in Table 4.

- Natural Gas Plant Production is the sum of Natural Gas Liquids and Finished Petroleum Products Field Production in Table 4.

- Petroleum Products Imports is the sum of Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs, Other Liquids, and Finished Petroleum Products Imports in Table 4.

- Total Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Ending Stocks appear in thousand barrels in Table 2.

Note 9.2 Crude Oil Supply and Disposition statistics on

referenced line appear in Table 1 of the "Detailed Statistics," except where noted.

• Total Domestic Field Production, Alaskan Field Production, SPR Imports, Other Imports (synonymous with Gross Imports Excl. SPR) SPR and Other Primary Stocks Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Unaccounted for Crude Oil, Refinery Inputs, and Exports appear as labeled in Table 1.

• Crude Losses and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 4.

• SPR Ending Stocks and Other Primary Ending Stocks (synonymous with stocks excluding SPR) appear in thousand barrels in Table 1.

• Total Crude Oil Ending Stocks appear in thousand barrels in Table 2.

• Total Imports appear in Table 4.

Note 9.3 Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition statistics on the referenced line appear in Table 4 of the "Detailed Statistics," except where noted.

• Total Production is the sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.

• Imports, Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Exports and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 4.

• Unleaded Percent of Total Product Supplied represents the ratio of finished unleaded motor gasoline product supplied to total finished motor gasoline product supplied, multiplied by 100 and rounded to the nearest tenth.

• Ending stocks are aggregated from ending stocks in thousand barrels in Table 2.

Note 9.4 Distillate and Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition statistics on the referenced lines appear in Table 4 of the "Detailed Statistics," except where noted.

• Total Production is the sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.

• Imports, Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Exports, and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 4.

• Ending stocks appear in thousand barrels in Table 2.

Note 9.5 Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition statistics represent the aggregation of statistics on ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, and isobutane. The statistics on the referenced line appear in Table 4 of the "Detailed Statistics," except where noted.

• Total Production is the sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.

• Imports, Stocks Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Refinery Inputs, Exports, and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 4.

• Ending stocks appear in thousand barrels in Table 2.

Note 9.6 Other Petroleum Products Supply and Disposition statistics represent the aggregation of statistics on pentanes plus, other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, and liquefied petroleum gases. The statistics on the referenced line are aggregated from Table 4 of the "Detailed Statistics," except where noted.

• Total production is the aggregated sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.

• Imports, Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Refinery Inputs, Exports, and Product Supplied are aggregated from Table 4.

• Ending stocks are aggregated from ending stocks in thousand barrels in Table 2.

Note 9.7 Table 1. U.S. Petroleum Balance

• Lines (1) through (3): Crude oil (including lease condensate) production for *Alaska, Lower 48 States*, and *Total U.S.* are calculated by calling the conservation agency in Alaska for Alaskan crude oil production during the month, estimating crude oil production in the United States (see Explanatory Note 3), and taking the difference to equal production in the Lower 48 States.

• Line (5): SPR *Imports* are reported on survey Form EIA-814.

• Line (12): *Total Other Sources* equals crude oil stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) plus unaccounted for crude oil minus crude oil losses minus crude oil product supplied in Table 2.

• Line (14): Natural Gas Plant Liquids (NGPL) *Field Production* equals Field production of natural gas liquids (NGL) plus field production of finished petroleum products in Table 2.

• Line (15): NGPL *Net Imports* equals the sum of the imports of pentanes plus minus the exports of pentanes plus in Table 2.

• Line (16): NGPL *Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)* is equal to the stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of pentanes plus in Table 2.

• Line (17) equals the sum of lines (14), (15), and (16).

• Line (18): Other liquids *Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)* equals the aggregate stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) for other hydrocarbons and alcohol, unfinished oils, motor gasoline blending components, and aviation gasoline blending components in Table 2.

- Line (20): *Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol* New Supply equals the field production of same in Table 2.

- Line (21): *Refinery Processing Gain* is a balancing item equal to total refinery production minus total refinery input in Table 2.

- Line (23): *Total Other Liquids* equals the sum of lines (18) through (22).

- Line (24): *Total Production of Products* equals crude oil input to refineries plus field production of natural gas liquids and LRG and finished petroleum products; plus imports of pentanes plus; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of pentanes plus; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of other liquids; plus imports of other liquids; plus field production of other liquids; plus total refinery production; minus total refinery input; plus crude oil product supplied in Table 2.

- Line (25): *Gross Imports of Refined Products* equals imports of LPG plus imports of finished petroleum products in Table 2.

- Line (26): *Exports of Refined Products* equals exports of LPG plus exports of finished petroleum products in Table 2.

- Line (27): *Net Imports of Refined Products* equals the difference between lines (25) and (26).

- Line (28) *Total New Supply of Products* equals crude oil input to refineries plus field production of natural gas liquids and LRG and finished petroleum products; plus imports of pentanes plus; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of pentanes plus; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of other liquids; plus imports of other liquids; plus total field production of other liquids; plus total refinery production; minus total refinery input; minus crude oil product supplied plus imports of LPG and finished petroleum products; minus exports of LPG and finished petroleum products in Table 2.

- Line (29): *Refined Products Stocks Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)* equals the sum of stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) for LPG and finished petroleum products in Table 2.

- Line (30): *Total Petroleum Supplied for Domestic Use* equals total products supplied in Table 2.

- Line (31): through (35) equal the respective products supplied in Table 2.

- Line (36): *Other Products Supplied* equals the sum of pentanes plus, aviation gasoline, naphtha-type jet fuel; kerosene-type jet fuel; naphtha <400 Deg. F. for petrochemical feedstock use, other oils >400 Deg. F. for petrochemical feedstock use, special naphthas, lubricants, waxes, petroleum coke, asphalt and road oil, still gas, unfinished oils, motor gasoline blending components, aviation gasoline blending components, and miscellaneous products supplied in Table 2.

- Line (37): *Total Product Supplied* is equal to total products supplied in Table 2.

- The sum of lines (38) and (39), stocks of *Crude Oil and Lease Condensate (Excluding SPR)* and stocks held by the *Strategic Petroleum Reserve*, equals ending stock of crude oil in Table 2.

- Line (43): *Stocks of Refined Products* equals the sum of liquefied petroleum gases and finished petroleum product stocks in Table 2.

Note 10: New Stock Basis

In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to bulk terminal and pipeline surveys affecting subsequent stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. Using the expanded coverage (new basis), the end-of-year stocks, in million barrels, would have been:

- Crude Oil: 1982—645 (Total) and 351 (Other Primary)

- Crude Oil and Petroleum Products: 1974—1,120; 1980—1,420; and 1982—1,462.

- Motor Gasoline: 1974—225; 1980—263; 1982—203 (Total) and 203 (Finished).

- Distillate Fuel Oil: 1974—224; 1980—205; and 1982—186.

- Residual Fuel Oil: 1974—75; 1980—91; and 1982—60.

- Liquefied Petroleum Gases: 1974—113; 1980—120; and 1982—103.

- Other Petroleum Products: 1974—220; 1980—240; and 1982—259.

- Stock withdrawal calculations beginning in 1975, 1981, 1983 were made using new basis stock levels.

In January 1984, changes were made in the reporting of natural gas liquids. As a result, unfractionated stream which was formerly included in "Other Petroleum Products Supply and Disposition" table in the "Summary Statistics," is now reported on a component basis (ethane, propane, normal butane, isobutane, and pentanes plus). Most of these stocks will now appear in the "Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition" table of the "Summary Statistics." This change will affect stocks reported and stock withdrawals in each year. Under the new basis, end-of-year 1983 stocks, in million barrels, would have been:

- Liquefied Petroleum Gases: 1983—108

- Other Petroleum Products: 1983—248

Note 11: Stocks of Alaskan Crude Oil

Stocks of Alaskan crude oil in transit were included for the first time in January 1981. The major impact of this change is on the reporting of stock withdrawal calculations. Using the expanded coverage (new basis), 1980 end-of-year stocks, in million barrels, would have been 38 (Total) and 380 (Other Primary).

Note 12: 1981 Changes in Petroleum Industry Reporting

Petroleum statistics contained in this report for all years through 1980 were developed using definitions, concepts, reporting procedures, and aggregation methods that are consistent with those developed by the U.S. Bureau of Mines. Research conducted by the Energy Information Administration in 1979 and 1980 indicated that changes had occurred in the petroleum industry that were not being adequately reflected in EIA's reporting system.

EIA reporting forms, definitions, and procedures were modified beginning in January 1981 to describe industry operations more accurately. Unfortunately, empirical information is not available to precisely measure the data shortcomings through 1980. However, estimates of the magnitudes of differences in the major data series are described below to form a basis for comparing 1979, 1980, and 1981 data.

Motor Gasoline

Prior to 1979, the EIA product-supplied series for motor gasoline was consistently about 2 percent lower than the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) gasoline-sales data series, which is derived from State tax receipts. The difference increased to about 3 percent in 1979 and 1980. There were two primary causes for this growing difference. First, refinery operations, particularly the flows of unfinished oils and the redesignation of some finished products, were not being accurately described on the EIA survey forms. Second, a large amount of gasoline was being produced away from refineries at "downstream blending stations" to take advantage of provisions in regulations governing the amount of lead that could be added. These blending stations were not reporting gasoline production to the EIA until the data system was changed in January 1981.

Quantitative estimates of the magnitude of the difference in EIA's gasoline product supplied data in 1979 and 1980 have been made by the EIA and the American Petroleum Institute (API). The following table provides 1979 and 1980 data as published in the *Petroleum Statement Annual*, as well as EIA and API estimates of "recast" motor gasoline product supplied.

Finished Motor Gasoline Product Supplied (Thousand Barrels per Day)

	EIA Reported	API Recast	EIA Recast	FHWA ¹
1979	7,034	7,302	7,183-7,347	7,258
1980	6,579	6,882	6,806-6,889	6,792

¹FHWA gasoline statistics based on data from Federal Highway Administration. Estimate of Total Gasoline Use. Table MF-21A Published October 1980 and September 1981. Aviation gasoline (Table MF-24) has been subtracted from FHWA product supplied quantities to make data comparable.

EIA recast estimates were based upon preliminary monthly information in the *Monthly Petroleum Statement*. The ranges displayed in the EIA column reflect uncertainty in the estimates. Also shown are the FHWA motor gasoline sales statistics for those years.

Distillate and Residual Fuel Oil

Distillate and residual fuel oil refinery production statistics through 1980 were adjusted to account for an imbalance between unfinished oil supply and disposition. The reported quantities of refinery inputs of unfinished oils typically exceed the available supply of unfinished oils. It has been assumed that this occurs when distillate and residual fuel oils produced by a refinery is shipped to another refinery, where it is treated as unfinished oil. This oil is then reprocessed rather than used or sold as distillate or residual fuel oil.

For many years (including 1980), the difference between unfinished oil disposition and supply was subtracted from distillate and residual fuel oil production to adjust for this discrepancy. Two-thirds of the difference was applied to distillate, and one-third to residual fuel oil.

Beginning in January 1981 this adjustment was discontinued because there was not sufficient empirical evidence to support it. The following table presents distillate and residual fuel oil refinery production in 1979 and 1980 as published (adjusted) and on the same basis as 1981 statistics (unadjusted) to permit comparison.

Distillate and Residual Fuel Oil Production and Product Supplied (Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Adjusted Refinery Production	Unadjusted Refinery Production	Difference	Unadjusted Product Supplied
Distillate Fuel Oil				
1979	3,152	3,169	16	3,327
1980	2,661	2,764	103	2,969
Residual Fuel Oil				
1979	1,687	1,695	8	2,834
1980	1,580	1,634	54	2,562

Adjusted distillate and residual fuel oil product supplied volumes differ from the unadjusted volumes by the same amounts as the adjusted and unadjusted production volumes.

Total Petroleum Products

The imbalance between the supply and disposition of unfinished oils and gasoline blending components is included with other products (line 35) in the U.S. Petroleum Balance (Table 1). These imbalances are reported as negative product supplied in the Other Liquids section, Supply and Disposition Statistics (Table 2). Since these changes only involve redistribution of the volumes of gasoline, distillate, and residual fuel oil, gasoline blending components, and unfinished oils, the total volume of petroleum products supplied remains unaffected by them.

Note 13: Natural Gas Liquids Reporting Changes

Beginning in January 1984, a number of changes in the reporting of natural gas liquids (NGL) were implemented. The modified system reflects supply and disposition of NGL on a component, rather than product, basis.

From 1979 to 1983, the EIA collected and reported information on the supply and disposition of nine NGL products. Beginning with January 1984, NGL supply and disposition data were reported on a five component basis (See table below) to be consistent with recordkeeping practices used by the industry. The following table shows the product category under the new and old basis.

Product Basis vs. Component Basis Reporting

1979-1983 Product Basis	1984 Component Basis				
	1. Ethane	2. Propane	3. Normal Butane	4. Isobutane	5. Pentanes Plus
1. Ethane	●				
2. Ethane-Propane Mixtures	●	●			
3. Propane		●			
4. Butane-Propane Mixtures		●	●		
5. Butane			●		
6. Isobutane				●	
7. Unfractionated Stream	●	●	●	●	●
8. Natural Gasoline and Isopentane					●
9. Plant Condensate					●

Four PSRS surveys were modified beginning in January 1984. They were:

- EIA-810 Monthly Refinery Report
- EIA-811 Monthly Bulk Terminal Report
- EIA-812 Monthly Product Pipeline Report
- EIA-816 Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report

A fifth survey, the Form EIA-814, *Monthly Imports Report* (formerly Form ERA-60) was not modified. Adjustments are applied to NGL imports data to make the consistent with the revised reporting system (See Explanatory Note 14).

Note 14: NGL Import/Export Algorithms

Beginning in January 1984, the Energy Information Administration (EIA) implemented changes in the reporting of natural gas liquids (NGL) supply data, moving from a nine-product slate basis to a five-product slate basis that corresponds to industry record-keeping practices. Changes could not be made to the import and export systems. Therefore, in order to allocate imports and exports of mixed NGL streams to individual component parts, the EIA developed a statistical algorithm.

Imports

The imports algorithm is based on information gathered from the larger importers of NGL, who were asked to provide component analysis of the products they imported during the first six months of 1983. The percentages shown in the table below are derived from the weighted averages of the data provided by the importers.

Exports

The export algorithm is based on information gathered from the larger exporters of NGL, who were asked to provide component analysis of the products they exported during 1983. The percentages shown below are derived from the weighted averages of the data provided by the exporters. It was necessary to derive percentages by Petroleum Administration for Defense (PA) Districts of exportation, due to the wide variation in components included in the mixed streams.

Algorithm for Allocating NGL Imports/Exports

	EIA Component State				
	Ethane	Propane	Normal Butane	Iso-butane	Pentanes Plus
Import Product					
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane (EIA-814)					100%
Plant Condensate (EIA-814)					100%
Ethane (IM-145) ...	100%				
Propane (IM-145) ..		100%			
Butane (IM-145) ...			60%	40%	
Butane-Propane Mixtures (IM-145)		40%	35%	20%	5%
Ethane-Propane Mixtures (IM-145)	80%	20%			
Export Product					
Ethane (All PAD) ..	100%				
Propane (ALL PAD)		100%			
Butane (All PAD) ..			100%		
Mixed Streams					
PAD I, IV, V		40%	60%		
PAD II	30%	25%	15%	15%	15%
PAD III		80%	20%		

Note 15: Addition of Crude Oil Pipeline Movements Data

Beginning in January 1985, inter-PAD District pipeline movements of crude oil are included in the *PSM*. Crude oil pipeline movements are used in the crude oil supply balance at the PAD District level but do not affect National level statistics. As a result of including these movements, *Net Receipts* of crude oil and *Unaccounted for Crude Oil* at the PADD level are changed significantly. Also affected are crude oil imports and unfinished oils imports at the PADD level which are now provided by *PAD District of entry* (Tables 6-10) and by *PAD District of processing* (Tables 16-19).

The tables in the *PSM* that have been changed due to the inclusion of inter-PAD District pipeline movements of crude oil are listed below.

- Tables 6-10, "PAD District I to V, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products." 1985 crude oil imports and unfinished oils imports in Tables 6 through 10 are now reported at the *PAD District of entry* rather than at the *PAD District of processing*. *Net Receipts* now include movements by pipeline as well as by tanker and barge.
- Table 26, "Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge between PAD Districts." Pipeline crude oil movements data are now included with crude oil movements by tanker and barge. The crude oil line now includes movements by pipeline as well as by tanker and barge.

- Table 27, "Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline between PAD Districts." A line has been added to report crude oil movements.
- Table 29, "Net Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge between PAD Districts." The crude oil line now includes net movements by pipeline as well as by tanker and barge.

Note 16: 1986 Changes in Petroleum Industry Reporting

Beginning in January 1986, several changes to the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS) went into effect. These changes affected the frame of operators of petroleum facilities required to complete the monthly surveys in the PSRS and resulted in some changes to the tables presented in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly (PSM)*.

Changes in Survey Frames

As a result of frames maintenance activities, 39 respondents were added to the monthly survey frames. The following table shows the impact of the data reported by the new respondents on published data for production and stocks of major petroleum products.

Also, beginning in January 1986, a major integrated petroleum company consolidated production and stocks reporting for some of its facilities. Data previously reported separately on Form EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," and on Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," for two facilities have been combined with data reported for two refineries on Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report." The primary impact of this reporting change is on Table 24, "Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District," which will show a decrease in natural gas liquids (NGL) stocks at bulk terminals and natural gas processing plants, and an increase in NGL stocks at refineries.

Changes in Publication Tables

Several changes have been made to tables in the *PSM* either as a direct result of changes in reporting requirements or to improve the usefulness of the publication. These changes are:

- Table 13, "Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District"
 - Alaskan crude oil receipts are now shown separately.
- Table 14, "Refinery Production of Petroleum Products by PAD District"
 - The "petrochemical feedstock use" and "other use" are no longer shown separately for still gas or for liquefied refinery gases.

Impact of Adding New Respondents to December 1985 PSM Data:

Product	Refinery Production (Thousand Barrels per Day)		Stocks ¹ (Thousand Barrels)	
	Reported by New Respondents	Published U.S. Total	Reported by New Respondents	Published U.S. Total
Leaded Gasoline	1.3	2,326	224	81,379
Unleaded Gasoline	0.6	4,323	276	108,422
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	3,174	1,217	143,911
Residual Fuel Oil	0	1,055	1,747	50,671
NGL's & LRG's	0	393	409	80,898
Other Products	0	3,302	1,413	239,158
Crude Oil (excl. SPR)	—	—	2,314	318,695

¹Stocks as of December 31, 1985.

- Tables 16 and 17, "Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District"

—Imports of unfinished oils are now separated into four categories: naphthas and lighter, kerosene and light gas oils, heavy gas oils, and residuum.

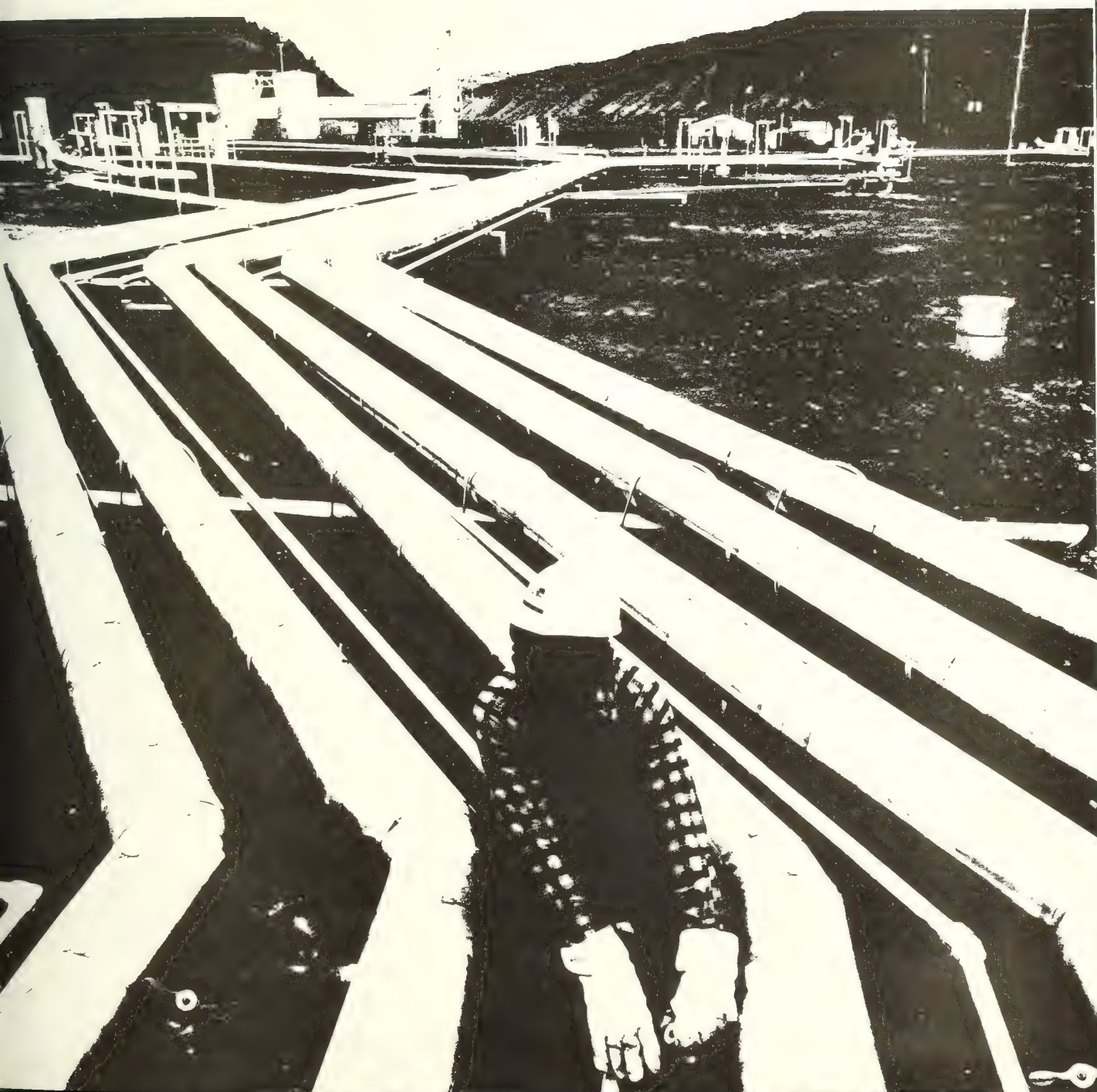
- Tables 18 and 19, "Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source"

—Countries formerly included in the categories "Other Western Hemisphere" and "Other Eastern Hemisphere" are now shown individually.

- Table 24, "Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District"

—The breakout between "petrochemical feedstock use" and "other use" for each liquefied petroleum gas was eliminated.

Glossary





Definitions of Petroleum Products and Other Terms

Alcohol. The family name of a group of organic chemical compounds composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. The series of molecules vary in chain length and are composed of a hydrocarbon plus a hydroxyl group; $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_n\text{OH}$ (e.g., methanol, ethanol, and tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA)).

Alkylation. A refining process for chemically combining butane with olefin hydrocarbons (e.g., propylene, ethylene) through the control of temperature and pressure in the presence of an acid catalyst, usually sulfuric acid or hydrofluoric acid. The product, alkylate, an iso-octaffin, has high octane value and is blended with motor and aviation gasoline to improve the antiknock value of the fuel.

API Gravity. An arbitrary scale expressing the gravity or density of liquid petroleum products. The measuring scale is calibrated in terms of degrees API; it may be calculated in terms of the following formula:

$$\text{Degrees API} = \frac{141.5}{\text{sp gr } 60\text{F}/60\text{F}} - 131.5$$

Aromatics. Hydrocarbons characterized by unsaturated ring structures of carbon atoms. Commercial petroleum aromatics are benzene, toluene, and xylene (BTX).

Asphalt. A dark-brown-to-black cement-like material containing bitumens as the predominant constituents, obtained by petroleum processing. The definition includes crude asphalt as well as the following finished products: cements, fluxes, the asphalt content of emulsions (exclusive of water), and petroleum distillates blended with asphalt to make cutback asphalts. The conversion factor for asphalt is 5.5 barrels of 42 U.S. gallons per short ton.

ASTM. The acronym for the American Society for Testing and Materials.

Aviation Gasoline Blending Components. Naphthas which will be used for blending or compounding into finished aviation gasoline (e.g., straight-run gasoline, alkylate and reformate). Excludes oxygenates (alcohols, ethers), butane, and pentanes plus.

Aviation Gasoline (Finished). All special grades of gasoline for use in aviation reciprocating engines, as given in ASTM Specification D910 and Military Specification MIL-G-5572. Excludes blending components which will be used in blending or compounding into finished aviation gasoline.

Barrel. A volumetric unit of measure for crude oil and petroleum products equivalent to 42 U.S. gallons. This measure is used in most statistical reports. Factors for converting petroleum coke, asphalt and wax to barrels are given in the definitions of these products.

Barrels Per Calendar Day. The maximum number of barrels of input that can be processed during a 24-hour period after making allowances for the following limitations:

The capability of downstream facilities to absorb the output of crude oil processing facilities of a given refinery. No reduction is made when a planned distribution of intermediate streams through other than downstream facilities is part of a refinery's normal operation;

The types and grades of inputs to be processed;

The types and grades of products expected to be manufactured;

The environmental constraints associated with refinery operations;

The reduction of capacity for scheduled downtime such as routine inspection, mechanical problems, maintenance, repairs, and turnaround; and

The reduction of capacity for unscheduled downtime such as mechanical problems, repairs, and slowdowns.

Barrels Per Stream Day. The amount a unit can process running at full capacity under optimal crude oil and product slate conditions.

Benzene. An aromatic hydrocarbon (C_6H_6) present to a minor degree in most crude oils. Some important products manufactured from benzene are: styrene, phenol, nylon, aniline, and synthetic detergents.

Butane. A normally gaseous straight-chain or branch-chain hydrocarbon, (C_4H_{10}). It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. It includes isobutane and normal butane and is designated in ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Association Specifications for commercial butane.

Isobutane. A normally gaseous branch-chain hydrocarbon, (C_4H_{10}). It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 10.9 degrees F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams.

Normal Butane. A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon, (C_4H_{10}). It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 31.1 degrees F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams.

Butylene. An olefinic hydrocarbon, (C_4H_8), recovered from refinery processes.

Catalytic Cracking. The refining process of breaking down the larger, heavier, and more complex hydrocarbon molecules into simpler and lighter molecules. Catalytic cracking is accomplished by the use of a catalytic agent and is an effective process for increasing

the yield of gasoline from crude oil. Catalytic cracking processes fresh feeds and recycled feeds.

Fresh Feeds. Crude oil or petroleum distillates which are being fed to processing units for the first time.

Recycled Feeds. Feeds that are continuously fed back for additional processing.

Catalytic Hydrocracking. A refining process that uses hydrogen and catalysts with relatively low temperatures and high pressures for converting middle boiling or residual material to high-octane gasoline, reformer charge stock, jet fuel and/or high grade fuel oil. The process uses one or more catalysts, depending upon product output, and can handle high sulfur feedstocks without prior desulfurization.

Catalytic Hydrotreating. A refining process for treating petroleum fractions from atmospheric or vacuum distillation units (e.g., naphthas, middle distillates, reformer feeds, residual fuel oil and heavy gas oil) and other petroleum (e.g., cat cracked naphtha, coker naphtha, gas oil, etc.) in the presence of catalysts and substantial quantities of hydrogen. Hydrotreating includes desulfurization, removal of substances (e.g., nitrogen compounds) that deactivate catalysts, conversion of olefins to paraffins to reduce gum formation in gasoline, and other processes to upgrade the quality of the fractions.

Catalytic Reforming. A refining process using controlled heat and pressure with catalysts to rearrange certain hydrocarbon molecules, thereby converting paraffinic and naphthenic type hydrocarbons (e.g., low-octane gasoline boiling range fractions) into petrochemical feedstocks and higher octane stocks suitable for blending into finished gasoline. Catalytic reforming uses two types of catalysts:

Conventional. A catalyst containing a single metal (e.g., platinum).

Bi-Metallic. A catalyst comprised of two metals (e.g., platinum, rhenium).

Charge Capacity. The input (feed) capacity of the refinery processing facilities.

Coal. A generic term applied to carbonaceous rocks that were formed by the partial or complete decomposition of vegetation. These stratified carbonaceous rocks are either solid or brittle and are highly combustible. Includes lignite, bituminous coal, and anthracite which conform to ASTM Specification D388.

Crude Distillation. The refining process of separating crude oil components at atmospheric pressure by heating to temperatures of about 600 degrees F to 750 degrees F (depending on the nature of the crude oil and desired products) and subsequent condensing of the fractions by cooling.

Crude Oil (including Lease Condensate). A mixture of hydrocarbons that existed in liquid phase in underground reservoirs and remains liquid at atmospheric pressure after passing through surface-separating fa-

cilities. Included are lease condensate and liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sands, gilsonite, and oil shale. Drip gases are also included, but topped crude oil (residual oil) and other unfinished oils are excluded. Liquids produced at natural gas processing plants and mixed with crude oil are likewise excluded where identifiable. Crude oil is considered as either domestic or foreign, according to the following:

Domestic. Crude oil produced in the United States or from its "outer continental shelf" as defined in 43 USC 1331.

Foreign. Crude oil produced outside the United States. Imported Athabasca hydrocarbons are included.

Delayed Coking. A process by which heavier crude oil fractions can be thermally decomposed under conditions of elevated temperatures and pressure to produce a mixture of lighter oils and petroleum coke. The lighter oils can be processed further in other refinery units to meet product specifications. The coke can be used either as a fuel or in other applications such as the manufacturing of steel or aluminum.

Distillate Fuel Oil. A general classification for one of the petroleum fractions produced in conventional distillation operations. It is used primarily for space heating, on-and-off-highway diesel engine fuel (including railroad engine fuel and fuel for agricultural machinery) and electric power generation. Included are products known as No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 fuel oils; No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 diesel fuels.

No. 1 Fuel Oil. A light distillate fuel oil intended for use in vaporizing pot-type burners. ASTM Specification D396 specifies for this grade maximum distillation temperatures of 400 degrees F at the 10-percent recovery point and 550 degrees F at the 90-percent point, and kinematic viscosities between 1.4 and 2 centistokes at 100 degrees F.

No. 2 Fuel Oil. A distillate fuel oil for use in atomizing-type burners for domestic heating or for moderate capacity commercial-industrial burner unit. ASTM Specification D396 designates minimum and maximum distillation temperatures at the 90-percent recovery point of 540 degrees F and 640 degrees F and kinematic viscosities between 2.0 and 3.6 centistokes at 100 degrees F.

No. 1 and No. 2 Diesel Fuel Oils. Distillate fuel oil used in compression-ignition engines, as designated in the ASTM Specification D975:

No. 1-D. A volatile distillate fuel oil with a maximum distillation temperature of 550 degrees F at the 90 percent recovery point for use in high-speed diesel engines generally operated under variations in speed and load. Includes type C-B diesel fuel used for city buses and similar operations. Properties as defined in ASTM Specification D975.

No. 2-D. A gas oil type distillate of lower volatility with minimum and maximum distillation temperatures at the 90-percent recovery point of 540 and 640 degrees F.

degrees F for use in high-speed diesel engines generally operated under uniform speed and load conditions. Includes Type R-R diesel fuel used for railroad locomotive engines, and Type T-T for diesel-engine trucks. Properties are defined in ASTM Specification D975.

No. 4 Fuel Oil. A fuel oil for commercial burner installations not equipped with preheating facilities. It is used extensively in industrial plants. This grade is a blend of distillate fuel oil and residual fuel oil stocks that conforms to ASTM Specification D396 or Federal Specification VV-F-815C; with minimum and maximum kinematic viscosities between 5.8 and 26.4 centistokes at 100 degrees F. Also included is No. 4-D, a fuel oil for low and medium-speed diesel engines that conforms to ASTM Specification D975.

Electricity (Purchased). Electricity purchased for refinery operations that is not produced within the refinery complex.

Hexane. A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon, (C₂H₆). It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of -127.48 degrees F. It is extracted from natural gas and refinery gas streams.

Ether. A generic term applied to a group of organic chemical compounds composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, characterized by an oxygen atom attached to two carbon atoms (e.g., methyl tertiary butyl ether).

Hydrene. An olefinic hydrocarbon, (C₂H₄), recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes.

Crude Oil Production. Represents crude oil production on leases, natural gas liquids production at natural gas processing plants, and new supply of other hydrocarbons and alcohol.

Thermal Cracking. A thermal cracking process which converts heavy hydrocarbons such as crude oil, tar sands, bitumen, and distillation residues into light hydrocarbons. Feedstocks can be any pumpable hydrocarbons including those containing high concentrations of sulfur and metals.

Thermal Cracking. A thermal cracking process utilizing the fluidized-solids technique to remove carbon (coke) from continuous conversion of heavy, low-grade oils into lighter products.

Motor Gasoline (Finished).

Motor Oil. A liquid petroleum distillate having a viscosity intermediate between that of kerosene and lubricating oil. It derives its name from having originally been used in the manufacture of illuminating gas. It is now used to produce distillate fuel oils and gasoline.

Gasoline Blending Components. Naphthas which will be used for blending or compounding into finished gasoline or motor gasoline (e.g., straight-run gasoline, alkylate and reformat). Excludes oxygenates (alcohols, ethers), butane, and pentanes plus.

Heavy Gas Oil. Petroleum distillates with an approximate boiling range from 651 degrees F to 1000 degrees F.

Hydrogen. The lightest of all gases, occurring chiefly in combination with oxygen in water; also in acids, bases, alcohols, petroleum, and other hydrocarbons.

Idle Capacity. The component of operable capacity that is not in operation and not under active repair, but capable of being placed in operation within 30 days; and capacity not in operation but under active repair that can be completed within 90 days.

Imported Crude Oil Burned As Fuel. The amount of foreign crude oil burned as a fuel oil, usually as residual fuel oil, without being processed as such. Imported crude oil burned as fuel includes lease condensate and liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sand oil, gilsonite, and shale oil.

Isobutane. See Butane.

Isomerization. A refining process which alters the fundamental arrangement of atoms in the molecule without adding or removing anything from the original material. Used to convert normal butane into isobutane (C₄), an alkylation process feedstock, and normal pentane and hexane into isopentane (C₅), and isohexane (C₆), high-octane gasoline components.

Kerosene. A petroleum distillate that has a maximum distillation temperature of 401 degrees F at the 10-percent recovery point, a final boiling point of 572 degrees F, and a minimum flash point of 100 degrees F. Included are the two grades designated in ASTM D3699: No. 1-K and No. 2-K, and all grades of kerosene called range or stove oil. Kerosene is used in space heaters, cook stoves, and water heaters and is suitable for use as an illuminant when burned in wick lamps.

Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel. A quality kerosene product with a maximum distillation temperature of 400 degrees F at the 10-percent recovery point and a final maximum boiling point of 572 degrees F. The fuel is designated in ASTM Specification D1655 and Military Specification MIL-T-5624L (Grades JP-5 and JP-8). A relatively low-freezing point distillate of the kerosene type used primarily for commercial turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines.

Lease Condensate. A natural gas liquid recovered from gas well gas (associated and non-associated) in lease separators or natural gas field facilities. Lease condensate consists primarily of pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons.

Light Gas Oils. Liquid petroleum distillates heavier than naphtha, with an approximate boiling range from 401 degrees F to 650 degrees F.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG). Ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, normal butane, butylene, and isobutane produced at refineries or natural gas processing plants, including plants that fractionate raw natural gas plant liquids.

Liquefied Refinery Gases (LRG). Liquefied petroleum gases fractionated from refinery or still gases. Through compression and/or refrigeration, they are retained in the liquid state. The reported categories are ethane/ethylene, propane/propylene, normal butane/butylene, and isobutane. Excludes still gas.

Lubricating Oils. A substance used to reduce friction between bearing surfaces. Petroleum lubricants may be produced either from distillates or residues. Other substances may be added to impart or improve certain required properties. Do not include byproducts of lubricating oil refining such as aromatic extracts derived from solvent extraction or tars derived from deasphalting. "Lubricants" includes all grades of lubricating oils from spindle oil to cylinder oil and those used in greases. The three categories include:

Bright Stock. A refined, high viscosity lubricating oil base stock that is usually made from a residuum by a treatment such as deasphalting, acid treatment, or solvent extraction.

Neutral. A distillate lubricating oil base stock with a viscosity that is usually not above 550 Saybolt Universal Seconds (SUS) at 100 degrees F. A product of hydrotreating, acid treatment, or solvent extraction.

Other. A lubricating oil base stock used in finished lubricating oils and greases, including black, coastal, and red oils.

Middle Distillates. A general classification that includes distillate fuel oil and kerosene.

Miscellaneous Products. Includes all finished products not classified elsewhere (e.g., petrolatum, lube refining byproducts (aromatic extracts and tars), absorption oils, ram-jet fuel, petroleum rocket fuels, synthetic natural gas feedstocks, speciality oils and medicinal oils).

Motor Gasoline Blending Components. Naphthas which will be used for blending or compounding into finished motor gasoline (e.g., straight-run gasoline, alkylate and reformat). Excludes oxygenates (alcohols, ethers), butane, and pentanes plus.

Motor Gasoline (Finished). A complex mixture of relatively volatile hydrocarbons, with or without small quantities of additives, that have been blended to form a fuel suitable for use in spark-ignition engines. Motor gasoline, as given in ASTM Specification D439 or Federal Specification VV-G-1690B, include a range in distillation temperatures from 122 to 158 degrees F at the 10-percent recovery point and from 365 to 374 degrees F at the 90-percent recovery point. The Reid Vapor Pressure ranges from 9 to 15 psi. "Motor gasoline" includes finished leaded gasoline, finished unleaded gasoline, and gasohol. Blendstock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

Finished Leaded Gasoline. Contains more than 0.05 gram of lead per gallon or more than 0.005 gram of phosphorus per gallon. Premium and regular grades are included, depending on the octane rating. Includes leaded gasohol. Blendstock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

Finished Unleaded Gasoline. Contains not more than 0.05 gram of lead per gallon and not more than 0.005 gram of phosphorus per gallon. Premium and

regular grades are included, depending on the octane rating. Includes unleaded gasohol. Blendstock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

Gasohol. A blend of finished motor gasoline (leaded or unleaded) and alcohol (generally ethanol, sometimes methanol), limited to 10 percent by volume of alcohol.

Naphtha. A generic term applied to a petroleum fraction with an approximate boiling range between 122 and 400 degrees F.

Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel. A fuel in the heavy naphtha boiling range. ASTM Specification D1655 specifies for this fuel maximum distillation temperatures of 290 degrees F at the 20-percent recovery point and 470 degrees F at the 90-percent point, meeting Military Specification MIL-T-5624L (Grade JP-4). JP-4 is used for turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines, primarily by the military. Excludes ram-jet and petroleum rocket fuels.

Natural Gas. A mixture of hydrocarbons and small quantities of various nonhydrocarbons existing in the gaseous phase or in solution with crude oil in underground reservoirs.

Natural Gas Field Facility. A field facility designed to process natural gas produced from more than one lease for the purpose of recovering condensate from the stream of natural gas; however, some field facilities are designed to recover propane, normal butane, pentanes plus, etc., and to control the quality of natural gas to be marketed.

Natural Gas Plant Liquids. Natural gas liquids recovered from natural gas in gas processing plants, and in some situations, from natural gas field facilities. Natural gas liquids extracted by fractionators are also included. These liquids are defined according to the published specifications of the Gas Processors Association and the American Society for Testing and Materials and are classified as follows: ethane, propane, normal butane, isobutane, pentanes plus, and other products from natural gas processing plants (i.e., products meeting the standards for finished petroleum products produced at natural gas processing plants, such as finished motor gasoline, finished aviation gasoline, special naphthas, kerosene, distillate fuel oil and miscellaneous products).

Natural Gas Processing Plant. A gas processing plant is a facility designed (1) to achieve the recovery of natural gas liquids from the stream of natural gas which may or may not have been processed through lease separators and field facilities, and (2) to control the quality of the natural gas to be marketed. Cyclone plants are classified as gas processing plants.

Natural Gasoline and Isopentane. A mixture of hydrocarbons, mostly pentanes and heavier, extracted from natural gas, that meets vapor pressure, end-point, and other specifications for natural gasoline set by the Gas Processors Association. Includes isopentane which is a saturated branch-chain hydrocarbon, (C₅H₁₂),

ned by fractionation of natural gasoline or isomeriza-
n of normal pentane.

Normal Butane. See **Butane**.

OPEC. The acronym for the Organization of Petroleum
Exporting Countries, that have organized for the pur-
pose of negotiating with oil companies on matters of
production, prices and future concession rights.
Current members are Algeria, Ecuador, Gabon, Indone-
sia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Ara-
bia, United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela.

Operable Capacity. The amount of capacity that, at the
beginning of the period, is in operation; not in operation
and not under active repair, but capable of being placed
in operation within 30 days; or not in operation but un-
der active repair that can be completed within 90 days.
Operable capacity is the sum of the operating and idle
capacity and is measured in barrels per calendar day or
barrels per stream day.

Operating Capacity. The component of operable capac-
ity that is in operation at the beginning of the period.

Other Hydrocarbons. Materials received by a refinery
and consumed as a raw material. Includes hydrogen,
tar derivatives, gilsonite, and natural gas received
at the refinery for reforming into hydrogen. Natural gas
that is used as fuel is excluded.

Oxygenates. Oxygenates include both alcohols and
ethers used as octane boosting additives for gasoline
(e.g., methyl tertiary butyl ether).

Pentanes Plus. A mixture of hydrocarbons, mostly pen-
tanes and heavier, extracted from natural gas. Includes
isopentane, natural gasoline, and plant condensate.

Petrochemical Feedstocks. Chemical feedstocks de-
rived from petroleum principally for the manufacture of
chemicals, synthetic rubber, and a variety of plastics.
The categories reported are "Naphtha-Less than 400
degrees F" and "Other oils over 400 degrees F."

Naphtha-Less Than 400 Degrees F. A naphtha with a
boiling range of less than 400 degrees F that is in-
tended for use as a petrochemical feedstock.

Other Oils-Over 400 Degrees F. Oils with a boiling
range of over 400 degrees F that is intended for use
as a petrochemical feedstock.

Petroleum Coke. A residue, the final product of the con-
densation process in cracking. This product is reported
as marketable coke or catalyst coke. The conversion
factor is 5 barrels of 42 U.S. gallons per short ton.

Marketable Coke. Those grades of coke produced in
delayed or fluid cokers which may be recovered as
relatively pure carbon. This "green" coke may be
sold as is or further purified by calcining.

Catalyst Coke. In many catalytic operations (e.g.,
catalytic cracking) carbon is deposited on the cata-
lyst, thus deactivating the catalyst. The catalyst is
reactivated by burning off the carbon, which is used

as a fuel in the refining process. This carbon or coke
is not recoverable in a concentrated form.

Petroleum Products. Petroleum products are obtained
from the processing of crude oil (including lease con-
densate), natural gas, and other hydrocarbon com-
pounds. Petroleum products include unfinished oils,
liquefied petroleum gases, pentanes plus, aviation
gasoline, motor gasoline, naphtha-type jet fuel, kero-
sene-type jet fuel, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, residual
fuel oil, petrochemical feedstocks, special naphthas,
lubricants, waxes, petroleum coke, asphalt, road oil,
still gas, and miscellaneous products.

Plant condensate. One of the natural gas liquids, most-
ly pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons, recovered and
separated as liquids at gas inlet separators or scrub-
bers in processing plants.

Primary Stocks. Stocks of crude oil or petroleum prod-
ucts held in storage at (or in) leases, refineries, natural
gas processing plants, pipelines, tankfarms, and bulk
terminals that can store at least 50,000 barrels of petro-
leum products or that can receive petroleum products
by tanker, barge, or pipeline. Crude oil that is in transit
by water from Alaska, or that is stored on Federal
leases or in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve is in-
cluded. Primary Stocks exclude stocks of foreign origin
that are held in bonded warehouse storage.

Production Capacity. The amount of product that can
be produced from processing facilities.

Propane. A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocar-
bon, (C₃H₈). It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at
a temperature of -43.67 degrees F. It is extracted from
natural gas or refinery gas streams. It includes all prod-
ucts designated in ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas
Processors Association Specifications for commercial
propane and HD-5 propane.

Propylene. An olefinic hydrocarbon, (C₃H₆), recovered
from refinery processes or petrochemical processes.

Refinery. An installation that manufactures finished pe-
troleum products from crude oil, unfinished oils, nat-
ural gas liquids, other hydrocarbons, and alcohol.

Residual Fuel Oil. The topped crude of refinery opera-
tions which includes No. 5 and No. 6 fuel oils as de-
fined in ASTM Specification D396 and Federal Specifi-
cation VV-F-815C, Navy Special fuel oil as defined in
Military Specification MIL-F-859E including Amend-
ment 2 (NATO Symbol F-77), and Bunker C fuel oil. Re-
sidual fuel oil is used for the production of electric pow-
er, space heating, vessel bunkering, and various indus-
trial purposes. Imports of residual fuel oil include "Im-
ported Crude Oil Burned as Fuel."

Residuum. Residue from crude oil after distilling off all
but the heaviest components, with a boiling range
greater than 1000 degrees F.

Road Oil. Any heavy petroleum oil, including residual
asphaltic oil used as a dust palliative and surface treat-
ment on roads and highways. It is generally produced in

six grades from 0, the most liquid, to 5, the most viscous.

Shell Storage Capacity. The design capacity of a petroleum storage tank and is always greater than or equal to working storage capacity.

Special Naphthas. All finished products within the naphtha boiling range that are used as paint thinners, cleaners, or solvents. These products are refined to a specified flash point. Special naphthas include all commercial hexane and cleaning solvents conforming to ASTM Specification D1836 and D484, respectively. Naphthas to be blended or marketed as motor gasoline or aviation gasoline, or that are to be used as petrochemical and synthetic natural gas (SNG) feedstocks are excluded.

Steam (Purchased). Steam, purchased for use by a refinery, that was not generated from within the refinery complex.

Still Gas (Refinery Gas). Any form or mixture of gases produced in refineries by distillation, cracking, reforming, and other processes. The principal constituents are methane, ethane, ethylene, normal butane, butylene, propane, propylene, etc. Still gas is used as a refinery fuel and a petrochemical feedstock.

Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR). Petroleum stocks maintained by the Federal Government for use during periods of major supply interruption.

Thermal Cracking. A refining process in which heat and pressure are used to break down, rearrange, or combine hydrocarbon molecules. Thermal cracking includes gas oil, visbreaking, fluid coking, delayed coking, and other thermal cracking processes (e.g., flexicoking). See individual categories for definition.

Toluene. An aromatic hydrocarbon ($C_6H_5CH_3$) somewhat similar to benzene but of a higher boiling point produced in the coking of coal and also by petroleum refining processes. It is the basis of dyes, explosives, and aromatic compounds. Along with xylene, it is a key component in unleaded gasoline.

Unfinished Oils. Includes all oils requiring further processing, except those requiring only mechanical blending. Includes naphthas, kerosene, light and heavy gas oils, and residuum. See individual categories for definition.

Unfractionated Streams. Mixtures of unsegregated natural gas liquid components excluding those in plant condensate. This product is extracted from natural gas.

Vacuum Distillation. Distillation under reduced pressure (less the atmospheric) which lowers the boiling temperature of the liquid being distilled. This technique with its relatively low temperatures prevents cracking or decomposition of the charge stock.

Visbreaking. A thermal cracking process in which heavy atmospheric or vacuum-still bottoms are cracked at moderate temperatures to increase production of distillate products and reduce viscosity of the distillation residues.

Wax. A solid or semi-solid material derived from petroleum distillates or residues by such treatments as chilling, precipitating with a solvent, or de-oiling. It is light-colored, more-or-less translucent crystalline mass slightly greasy to the touch, consisting of a mixture of solid hydrocarbons in which the paraffin series predominates. Includes all marketable wax whether crude scale or fully refined. The three grades included are microcrystalline, crystalline-fully refined, and crystalline-other. The conversion factor is 280 pounds per U.S. gallon per barrel.

Microcrystalline Wax. Wax extracted from certain petroleum residues having a finer or less apparent crystalline structure than paraffin wax and having the following physical characteristics: Penetration at 77 degrees F (D1321)-60 maximum. Viscosity at 210 degrees F in Saybolt Universal Seconds (SUS) (D88)-60 SUS (10.22 centistokes) minimum to 150 SUS (31.8 centistokes) maximum. Oil content (D721)-5 percent minimum.

Crystalline-Fully Refined Wax. A light-colored paraffin wax having the following characteristics: Viscosity at 210 degrees F (D88)-59.9 SUS (10.18 centistokes) maximum. Oil content (D721)-0.5 percent maximum. Other + 20 color, Saybolt minimum.

Crystalline-Other Wax. A paraffin wax having the following characteristics: Viscosity at 210 degrees F (D88)-59.9 SUS (10.18 centistokes) maximum. Oil content (D721)-0.51 percent minimum to 15 percent maximum.

Working Storage Capacity. The volume between the maximum safe fill capacity and the quantity below which pump suction is ineffective (bottoms).

Xylene. An aromatic hydrocarbon ($C_6H_4(CH_3)_2$) produced in petroleum refining (cracking) processes. One important use is as a solvent in the manufacture of paints. Along with toluene, it is a key ingredient in unleaded gasoline.

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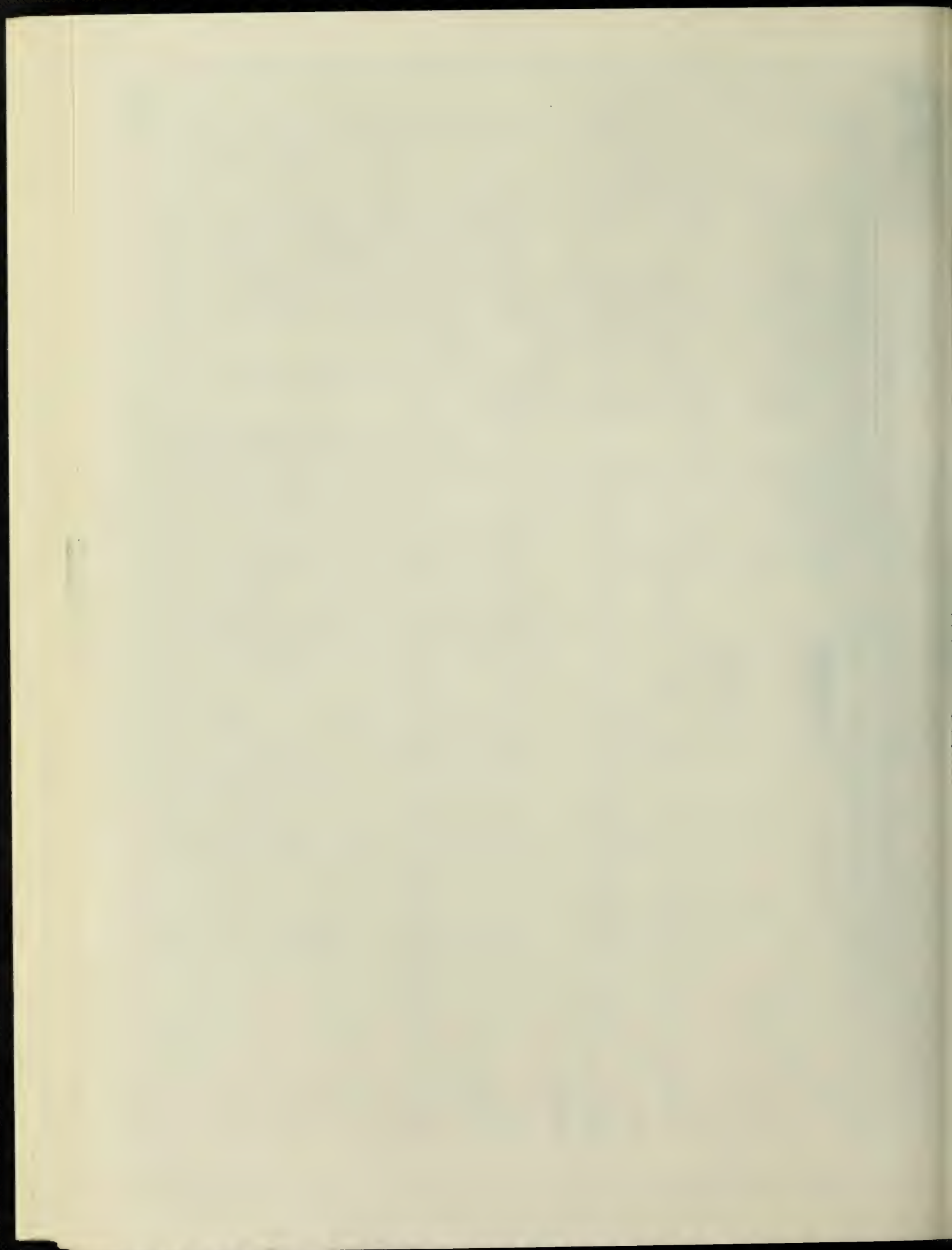
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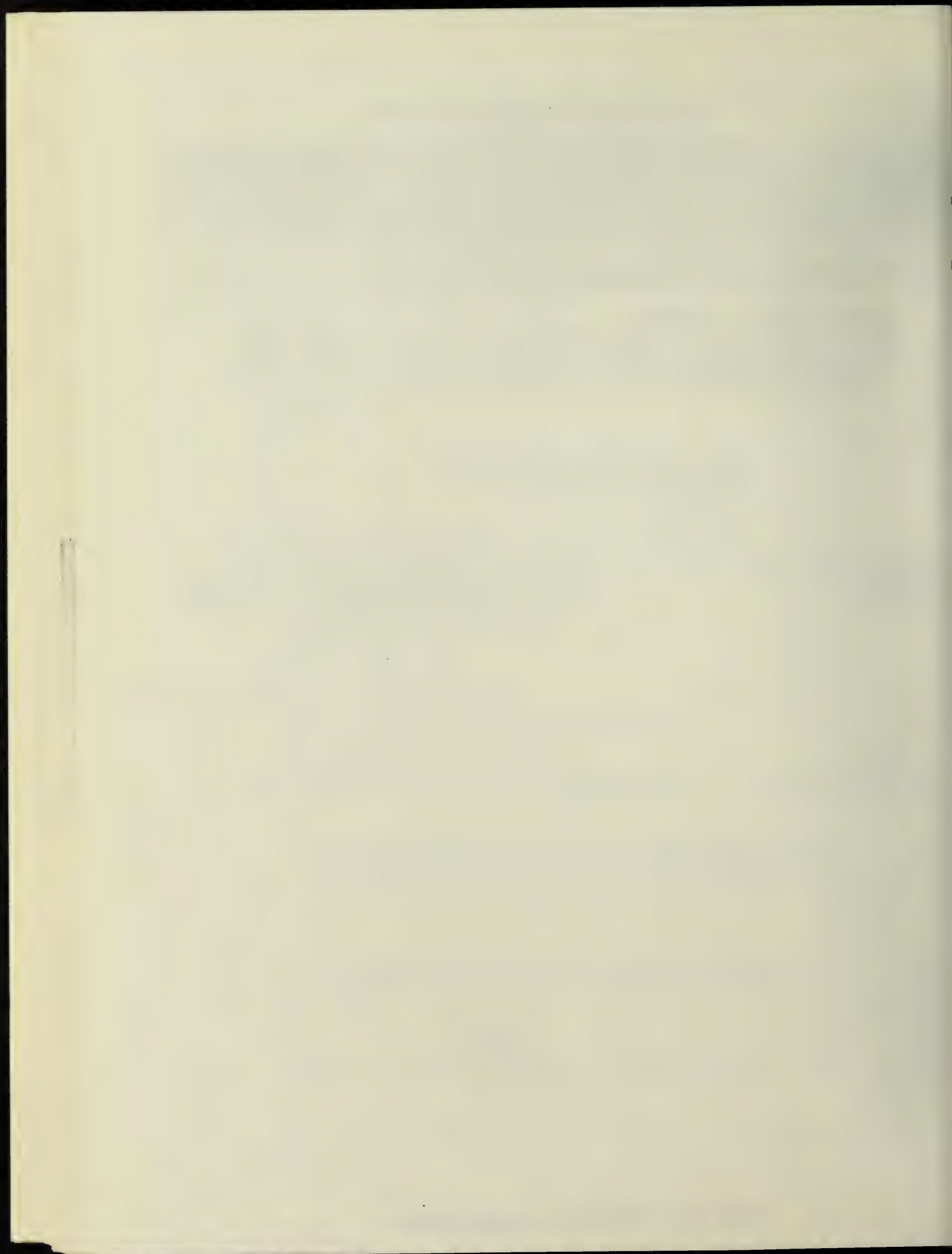
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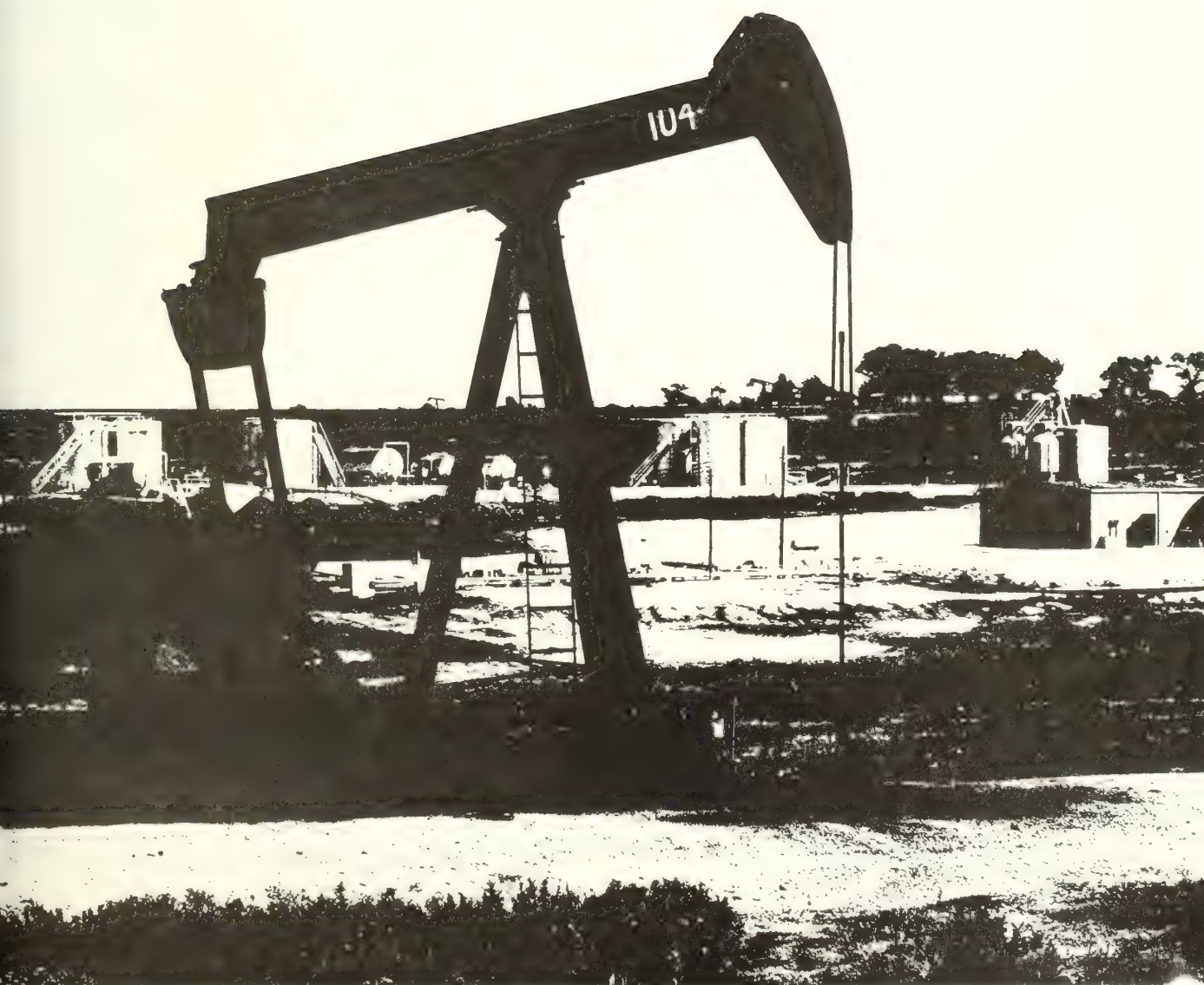
Articles

Feature articles on energy-related subjects are frequently included in this publication. The following articles have appeared in previous issues.

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Timeliness and Accuracy of Selected Monthly Petroleum Supply Data	April	1982
Focus on Motor Gasoline Statistics	April	1982
Focus on Crude Oil Production Data	April	1982
Motor Gasoline Outlook: Summer 1982	May	1982
Gasoline Use in the United States	May	1982
The Impact of Changing Vehicle Characteristics and Use on Motor Gasoline Demand.....	May	1982
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Distillate Fuel Oil Outlook: Winter 1982-1983	September	1982
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U.S. Crude Oil, Natural Gas, and Natural Gas Liquids Reserves, 1981 Annual Report ..	October	1982
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National Petroleum Council Revises Minimum Operating Inventory Estimates	December (1)	1983
U.S. Petroleum Developments: 1983	December (2)	1983
Overview of Petroleum Transportation	December (3)	1983
NAC Revises Petroleum Supply Reporting System	January	1984
Trends in Petroleum Product Consumption	January	1984
Petroleum Consumption in the Industrial Sector	January	1984
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Petroleum Focus





Petroleum Supply Summary

Average Volume for Period (Million Barrels per Day)	April			Cumulative January Through April		
	1986	1985	% Change	1986	1985	% Change
Products Supplied						
Motor Gasoline	7.2	6.9	3.9	6.8	6.6	2.6
Stillate Fuel Oil	2.9	2.8	3.1	3.2	3.1	.9
Residual Fuel Oil	1.2	1.1	6.7	1.4	1.3	5.0
Other Products	4.7	4.6	4.0	4.8	4.7	2.5
Total	16.0	15.3	4.3	16.0	15.7	2.2
Inputs to Refineries	12.4	11.8	4.9	12.1	11.5	4.9
Production						
Crude Oil, Natural Gas Liquids, and Other ¹	10.5	10.5	-.1	10.6	10.6	.4
Exports						
Crude Oil ²	3.7	3.3	13.4	3.2	2.6	22.1
Refined	.1	.1	-40.5	.1	.1	-58.1
Products	1.6	1.9	-12.7	1.7	1.8	-3.6
Total	5.4	5.3	3.1	5.0	4.6	9.9
Imports						
Crude Oil	.2	.2	-10.0	.2	.2	-5.1
Products	.5	.5	-5.6	.6	.6	3.3
Total	.7	.8	-7.0	.8	.8	1.2
Stock Withdrawal						
Crude Oil ²	.1	-.4	--	-.2	(s)	--
Products	.3	(s)	--	.5	.8	--
Stocks at End of Period (in Million Barrels)						
Crude Oil						
Refined	499	465	7.3	--	--	--
Other	338	342	-1.0	--	--	--
Total	837	807	3.8	--	--	--
Products						
Motor Gasoline ³	206	217	-4.9	--	--	--
Stillate Fuel Oil	96	97	-1.6	--	--	--
Residual Fuel Oil	35	47	-25.0	--	--	--
Other	296	307	-3.4	--	--	--
Total	633	667	-5.1	--	--	--
Total Crude Oil and Products	1,470	1,474	-3	--	--	--

Includes alcohol and other hydrocarbon liquids.

Excludes Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR).

Including blending components.

(s) = Less than 0.05 million barrels per day.

Notes: Percent changes are based on unrounded values. April 1986 data are estimates based on weekly data, except for exports, NGL production, other hydrocarbons, and alcohol which are March 1986 monthly values.

Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration, "Petroleum Supply Monthly," April 1986.



REFINERY CAPACITY TRENDS AND OUTLOOK

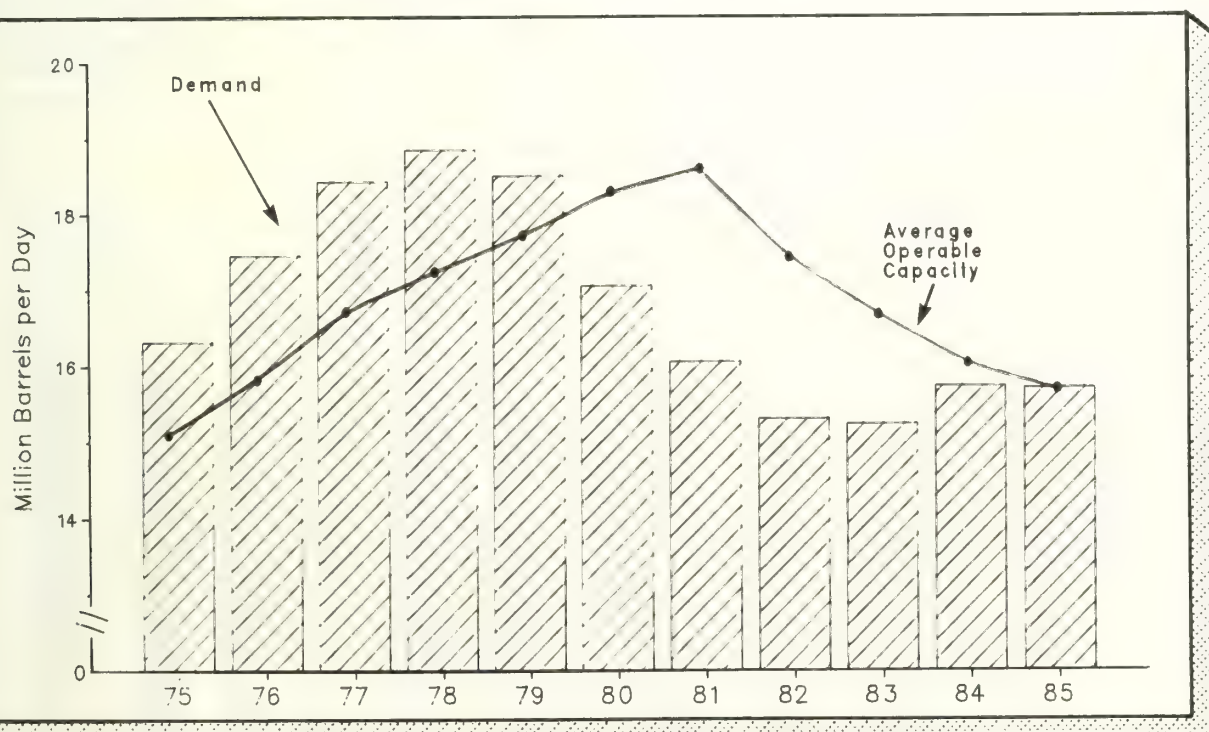
demand for petroleum products (measured as product supplied¹) and average operable crude oil distillation capacity of U.S. refineries converged at 17.7 million barrels per day during 1985 (Figure F1) as capacity continued to decline and demand remained virtually unchanged from 1984. The balance in 1985 was preceded by 5 years (1980 through 1984) in which average operable capacity exceeded demand. In contrast, from 1962 through 1979, demand was greater than average operable capacity. This article focuses on the relationships between demand and operable capacity.

used in the analysis are:
historical relationships between operable capacity and the sources of supply used to meet demand for petroleum products.

- o The likelihood of a continued decline in crude oil distillation capacity, and the potential effects of such a decline on refinery utilization rates.
- o The relationship of domestic demand and refinery configurations.

Note: The information in this article is based on data contained in the Energy Information Administration's *Petroleum Supply Annual 1985*, Volume 1, DOE/EIA-0340(85)/1, and predecessor reports. The results of this year's "Annual Refinery Report" are published in detail in the above mentioned publication, which is available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. For your convenience, ordering information may be found on the inside front cover and an order blank is included in the back of this publication.

Figure F1. U.S. Petroleum Demand¹ and Average Operable Crude Oil Distillation Capacity,² 1975-1985



Measured as "Product Supplied."

1975 - 1980, average of January 1 operable capacities for the current year and the following year; 1981 forward, average of reported monthly operable capacities.

Sources: 1975 through 1984, Energy Information Administration, *Annual Energy Review 1984*, DOE/EIA-0384(84), Tables 39 and 47; 1985, *Petroleum Supply Annual 1985*, DOE/EIA-0340(85)/1 and 2.

Demand and Distillation Capacity

U.S. demand for petroleum products during 1985 remained about the same as in 1984, averaging 15.7 million barrels per day. As operable crude oil distillation capacity¹ (operable capacity) continued to decline during 1985, average demand for the year came into balance with average capacity. By the end of 1985, operable capacity had declined to 15.5 million barrels per day, 0.2 million barrels per day below the average demand level for 1985.

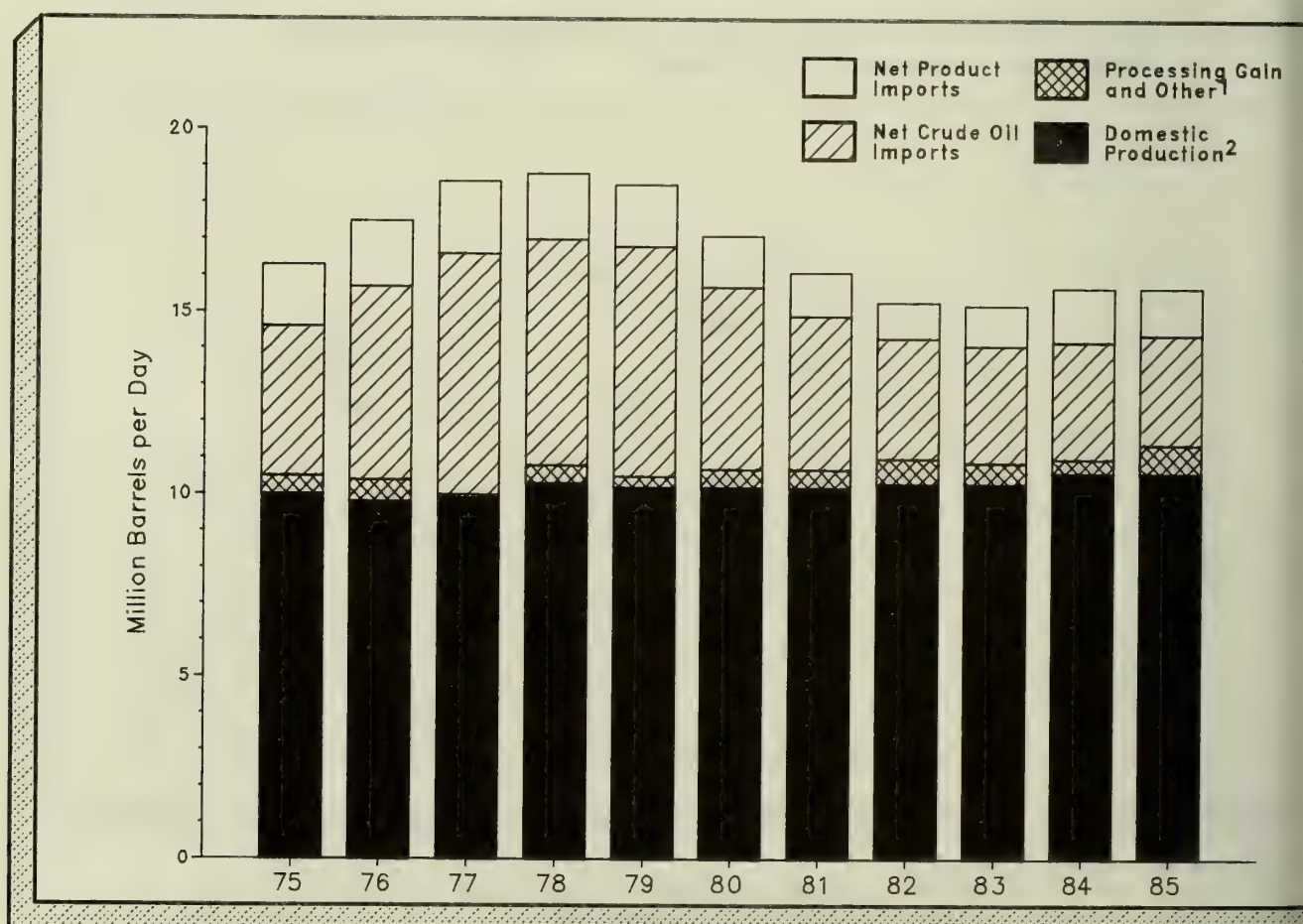
Most of the demand for petroleum products in the United States is satisfied by converting domestic crude oil into petroleum products at refineries. When the demand for petroleum products exceeds domestic production of crude oil and natural gas liquids, imports of crude oil or products are required to make up the difference. The United States has been a net importer of crude oil and

refined petroleum products to varying degrees since 1948 and a net importer of petroleum products since 1950. If demand continues to exceed operable capacity in upcoming years, as it did between 1962 and 1979, the United States will continue to be a net importer of refined petroleum products regardless of the level of domestic crude oil and natural gas liquids production.

Figure F2 indicates the historical source of petroleum supply used to meet demand from 1975 through 1985.

¹The initial processing unit that crude oil enters at a refinery is the crude oil distillation unit. This unit uses heat to distill (or fractionate) the hydrocarbons in crude oil into intermediate and finished petroleum products. Intermediate products are further processed by "downstream units" such as catalytic cracking and catalytic reforming units.

Figure F2. Petroleum Supply by Source, 1975-1985



¹Includes crude oil losses, unaccounted for crude oil, and stock withdrawals.

²Includes crude oil, natural gas plant production, other hydrocarbons, and alcohol.

Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual 1985*, DOE/EIA-0340(85)/1; Table S

ic production of crude oil and natural gas
s was relatively constant during this
l, ranging from a low of 9.8 million barrels
ay in 1976 to a high of 10.6 in 1984 and
U.S. dependence on imports varied as
s of crude oil and/or petroleum products
used or decreased to accommodate changes in
l. Between 1977 and 1979, both demand and
ports reached their highest levels in U.S.
y. Net petroleum imports averaged more than
cent of petroleum products supplied to meet
in the late 1970's, compared with approx-
y 30 percent in 1984 and 27 percent in 1985.

EIA has projected in its Annual Energy
k, 1985 that domestic production of crude
d natural gas liquids will be declining in
uture.² The drastic reduction in the price
de oil experienced recently causes the rate
xtent of the projected decline in domestic
ction to be extremely uncertain.
rically, as the price of crude oil declines,
d for petroleum products increases. EIA has
cted an increase in demand of approximately
00 barrels per day by 1990 (base case).
er with the projected decline in domestic
oil production, this will result in an
ase in U.S. import dependency. Provided that
oil accounts for most of the increase in
s projected by the EIA, and operable
ity remains at or near current levels, there
e an increase in refinery utilization rates.

Distillation Capacity and Utilization Rates

were 216 refineries in operation on
y 1, 1986, compared with 223 refineries on

January 1, 1985 (Table F1). According to
responses to the Form EIA-820, "Annual Refinery
Report", U.S. crude oil distillation capacity as
of January 1, 1986 was 15.5 million barrels per
calendar day, compared with 15.7 million barrels
per calendar day a year earlier. This represented
a net decrease of approximately 200,000 barrels
per calendar day. During 1985, 17 refineries were
shut down, 2 new refineries started operations and
8 refineries were reactivated (see box, p. xvi),
resulting in a net loss of 68,000 barrels per
calendar day of crude oil distillation capacity.
In addition, a loss of 132,000 barrels per
calendar day of crude oil distillation capacity
during this period resulted from partial shutdowns
and downgrading within refineries. During the
same period, gross inputs to crude oil
distillation units remained approximately 12.2
million barrels per day. Consequently, as gross
inputs remained unchanged and operable capacity
fell, the refinery utilization rate increased to
an average of 77.6 percent, compared to 76.2
percent in 1984.

The decline in operable capacity started in 1981,
lagging 2 years behind the decline in gross inputs
that started in 1979. The result of this lag was
a steady decline in the utilization rate from 87.4
percent in 1978 to 68.6 percent in 1981. Starting
in 1982, operable capacity declined more rapidly
than gross inputs, and the utilization rate began
to increase. As gross inputs increased in 1984
for the first time since 1978, and operable

² Energy Information Administration, Annual
Energy Outlook, 1985, DOE/EIA-0383(85),
(Washington, DC, February 1986), p. 54.

F1. Number of Operable Refineries by Size from January 1980 to January 1986

Distillation Capacity (in thousands of barrels per calendar day)	Year						
	1986	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980
Less than 10,001	49	56	63	67	82	91	102
10,001 - 30,000	46	43	55	59	80	93	83
30,001 - 50,000	34	38	41	40	44	42	39
50,001 - 100,000	40	39	41	44	43	44	44
100,001 - 175,000	25	25	26	26	30	27	25
175,001 and over	22	22	21	22	22	27	26
Total	216	223	247	258	301	324	319

Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-820, "Annual Refinery Report".

Refinery Closings, Additions and Reactivations, 1985

As reported in the 1984 Petroleum Supply Annual, there were 223 operable refineries in the United States on January 1, 1985. Since that time, 17 refineries have been shut down and 10 new or reactivated refineries have started up. The resultant changes in refinery capacity are listed below and reflect refinery operations through December 31, 1985.

Refiner	Location	Crude Oil Distillation Capacity (barrels per calendar day)	Downstream Capacity (barrels per stream day)	Operating History
Refinery Closings Since January 1, 1985				Years in Operation
Allied Materials Corp.	Stroud, Oklahoma	7,600	2,500	37+
American Refining Group Inc.	Indianola, Pennsylvania	180	0	3
Ashland Oil Inc.	Freedom, Pennsylvania	6,800	3,600	37+
B-T Energy Corp	Louisville, Kentucky	3,000	0	3
Coastal Petroleum Refiners Inc.	Bakersfield, California	10,000	0	6
Conoco Inc.	Alvin/Texas City, Texas	33,274	0	22
Danison Gas Processing Corp	White Deer, Texas	0	1,000	12
Flint Chemical Co.	San Antonio, Texas	1,500	0	23
Gary Refining Corp.	Fruita, Colorado	15,200	27,100	19
Golden Eagle Refinery Co. Inc.	Carson, California	16,170	0	37+
International Processors	St. Rose, Louisiana	28,356	14,000	6
Kenoco Refining Inc.	Wolf Point, Montana	4,700	0	8
Morrison Petroleum Co.	Woods Cross, Utah	6,000	0	11
Texaco Refining & Marketing Inc.	Amarillo, Texas	20,000	24,400	37+
Texaco Refining & Marketing Inc.	Lawrenceville, Illinois	79,000	134,000	37+
Tropicana Energy Co.	Fort Worth, Texas	4,650	0	19
Vicksburg Refining, Inc.	Vicksburg, Mississippi	6,000	0	7
Total		242,430	206,600	
New and Reactivated Refineries Since January 1, 1985				Status
Arco Alaska Inc.	Anchorage, Alaska	12,000	0	N
Barrett Refinery Corp.	Thomas, Oklahoma	9,300	0	R
Hill Petroleum Co.	Krotz Springs, Louisiana	55,300	77,000	R
Leal Petroleum Corp.	Nixon, Texas	16,397	0	R
Primary Oil & Energy Corp.	Chester, Virginia	1,900	0	N
Sabre Refining Inc.	Bakersfield, California	10,000	0	R
Seminole Refinery Corp.	St. Marks, Florida	17,000	11,390	R
Silver Eagle Oil Co.	La Barge, Wyoming	2,500	1,300	R
South Hampton Refining Co.	Silsbee, Texas	20,250	5,700	R
Trifinery	Corpus Christi, Texas	30,000	25,000	R
Total		174,647	120,390	
N = New.				
R = Reactivated.				
Source: Energy Information Administration.				

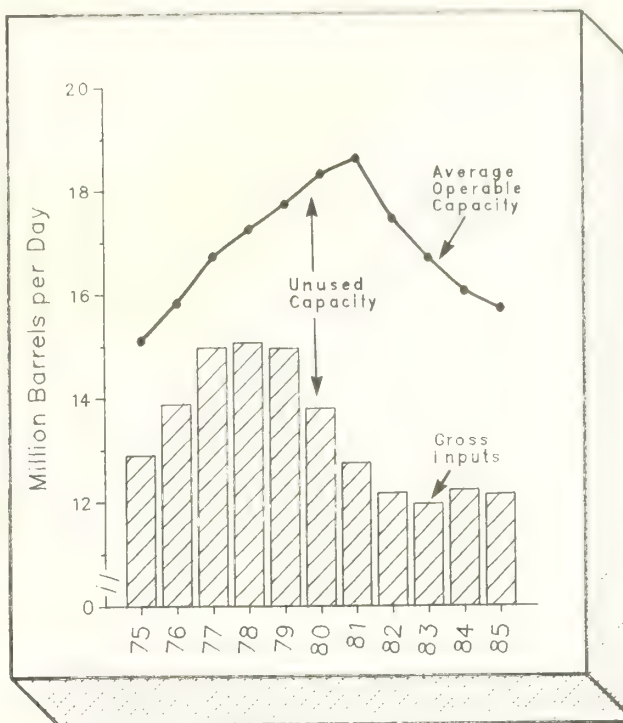
ty continued to decline, the utilization increased to 76.2 percent. The 1985 increase in utilization rate to 77.6 percent was due to the continued decline in operable capacity. Despite the increase, the 1985 rate still indicates an unused capacity of approximately 22 percent. This compares with an unused capacity range of 6 to 16 percent experienced through the 1970's when average utilization rates ranged between 84 and 90 percent (Figure F3).

According to the Energy Information Administration's Annual Energy Outlook 1985, demand for petroleum products is expected to increase, and domestic production of crude oil and natural gas liquids is projected to decrease. An increase in inputs of imported crude oil or an increase in product imports will be required to meet the projected increase in demand. Most refineries are designed for greatest efficiency and profitability when operating at utilization rates between 85 and 90 percent. Refinery utilization rates can be increased either by increasing operable capacity or by increasing gross inputs. U.S. refiners can therefore be expected to either shut down excess capacity or increase gross inputs through imports of crude oil in order to reach this utilization range.

Whether more U.S. refineries will be totally or partially shut down will be influenced by a number of complex factors besides utilization rates. Some of these factors are: the relative prices of imported crude oil and products; future margins on heavy (low API gravity) crude oil and light (high API gravity) crude oil; increased market availability of products refined by refineries that traditionally are exporters of crude oil; the extent of the surplus of unused operable capacity worldwide;³ Environmental Protection Agency regulations limiting the amount of lead in motor gasoline to 0.1 grams per gallon by January 1, 1986; and the complexity, size, age, and location of existing U.S. refineries.

refinery characteristics such as complexity, size, and location have been primary considerations in refinery shutdowns since 1981. These shutdowns were in response to narrowing margins (the difference between wholesale product prices and refiners' crude oil acquisition costs), increasing demand, and change in government

Figure F3. Gross Inputs and Average Operable Capacity,¹ 1975-1985



¹1975 - 1980, average of January 1 operable capacities for the current year and the following year; 1981 forward, average of reported monthly operable capacities.

Sources: For 1975 through 1984, Energy Information Administration, *Annual Energy Review 1984*, DOE/EIA-0384(84), Table 47. For 1985, *Petroleum Supply Annual 1985*, DOE/EIA-0340(85)/2.

regulations (e.g. environmental regulations restricting the use of lead to raise gasoline octane levels). The elimination of the Crude Oil Entitlements Program and decontrol of crude oil prices in 1981 forced many small refiners to shut down, as they were no longer assured supplies and no longer subsidized in the acquisition of crude oil.

In view of projections for increasing product demand through 1990, the decrease in operable capacity as of January 1, 1986 indicates that the U.S. refining industry has reentered an operating

³F. Fesharaki, D.T. Isaak, and T. R. Wilson, *The Changing Structure of the World Refining Industry: Implications for U.S. Energy Security*, PE 70040-1, Report prepared for U.S. Department of Energy, Office of Oil and Gas Analysis (Washington, DC, February 1985), p. 2.

phase where, without new construction, demand exceeds operable capacity. Demand also exceeded operable capacity from 1962 through 1979, when operable capacity was growing. Given the current low utilization rates (see box, p. xix), it is unlikely the industry will follow this track by increasing operable capacity. However, industry may strive for higher utilization rates by maintaining current operable capacity levels and increasing gross inputs (using more imported crude oil) in order to meet the projected increase in demand.

Product Demand and Refinery Configuration

In 1983 the United States accounted for approximately 26 percent of the world demand for petroleum products.⁴ Approximately 43 percent of U.S. petroleum demand was for gasoline. (Gasoline held the same share of U.S. demand in 1985.) In comparison, gasoline accounted for approximately 20 percent of the total demand for petroleum products in Western Europe in 1983.

The gasoline yield produced in a crude oil distillation unit is generally between 5 and 20 percent, depending on the quality of the crude oil processed. A refiner's ability to achieve a desired product yield is determined largely by refinery configuration. The wide margin between gasoline's share of U.S. product demand and the production yield of gasoline from crude oil distillation units has been met historically by further processing of intermediate products in "downstream units."

Most downstream units are designed to increase the production of high octane gasoline blendstock and/or enhance the quality of products produced at refineries. For example, downstream units use chemical and/or heat processes to combine light hydrocarbon products, such as liquefied petroleum gases, into gasoline range products; they break down heavy hydrocarbon products such as distillates and residual fuel oil into gasoline range products; or they remove contaminants such as sulfur and metals that are damaging to the environment or to the production processes and the downstream units themselves.

The leading downstream processing technologies at the beginning of 1980 were vacuum distillation and catalytic cracking, accounting for 28 and 25 percent of total downstream capacity, respectively.

This refinery configuration was designed to focus on additional production of gasoline and heavy fuel oils.

From January 1, 1980 to January 1, 1986, downstream capacity increased by 5.0 million barrels per stream day. This increase in stream capacity was in response to increasing consumer requirements for unleaded gasoline and a drastic reduction in the demand for heavy fuel oil, increased emphasis on diesel fuel production, and the expectation that these market trends will accelerate in the future. These changes involved upgrading through retrofitting, extensions, modernizations, and occurred at the same time that crude oil distillation capacity decreased by 1.0 million barrels per calendar day.

By the beginning of 1986, major downstream processing had been redirected to catalytic hydrotreating (31 percent of total downstream charge, or capacity), followed by vacuum distillation (with a 25 percent share) (Table F2). This provides refiners greater flexibility in converting heavier sour crude oils and residual fuel oil feeds into gasoline and distillate fuel oil.

A continued phaseout of leaded gasoline will increase the average octane requirement of blended gasoline streams. To produce higher octane gasoline blendstock, refiners can upgrade downstream units such as catalytic reforming under more severe operating conditions (increased temperature, pressure, and/or longer time processing). Increasing "processing severity" produces higher octane blendstocks, but at higher volumes. To maintain or increase the volume of higher octane gasoline in this situation, refiners are required to increase crude oil input to distillation units to produce the feed required for processing in catalytic reforming. This option is consistent with projections by refiners on the Form EIA-820 that crude oil input will increase by approximately 0.8 million barrels per calendar day during 1986. This, in turn,

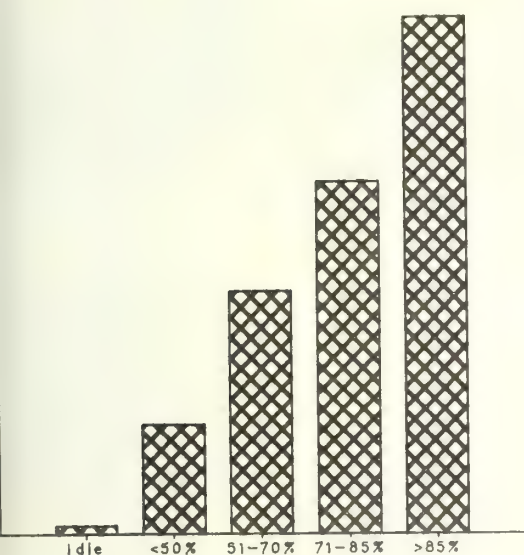
⁴ Energy Information Administration, *International Energy Annual*, DOE/EIA-0219(83), (Washington, DC, October 1983), pp. 36-37.

⁵ J. H. Gary and G. E. Handwerk, *Petroleum Refining, Technology and Economics*, Marcel Dekker, Inc., (New York; 1984) p. 19.

Refinery Utilization Rates, 1985

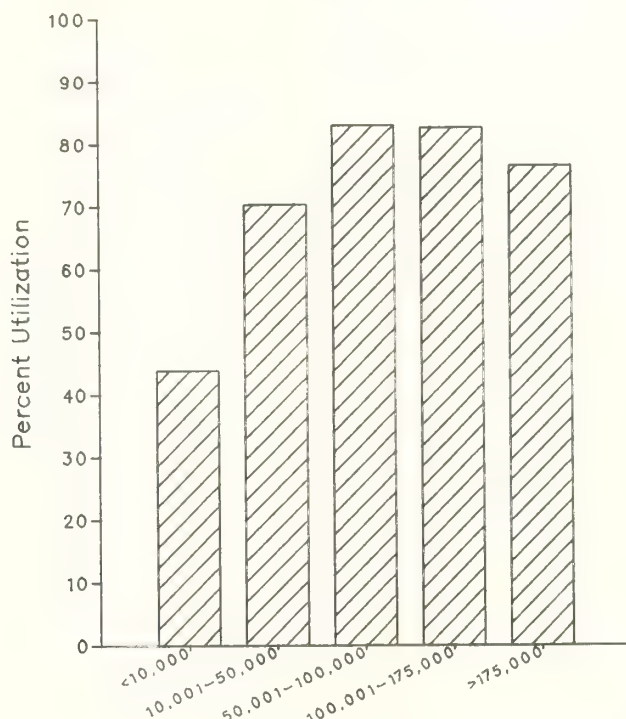
Approximately 6.7 million barrels per calendar day of total operable capacity (15.7 million barrels per calendar day) operated at utilization rates higher than 85 percent in 1985. Utilization was highest (83.0 percent) for refineries with operable capacity of 50,001 to 100,000 barrels per calendar day and lowest (0.1 percent) for refineries with less than 10,000 barrels per calendar day of operable capacity. Every utilization was highest in PAD District 2, as nearly half of the region's 3.4 million barrels per calendar day of operable capacity operated at utilization rates exceeding 85 percent.

Total U.S. Operable Capacity
by Rate of Utilization



Percent Utilization

Utilization by Size of Refinery



Refinery Size
(Barrels per Calendar Day Operable Capacity)

Utilization By PAD District, 1985 (Million Barrels per Calendar Day)

	Average Capacity	Percent Utilization					Average Percent Utilization
		Idle	<50%	51-70%	71-85%	>85%	
1	1.6	(s)	0.3	(s)	0.5	0.7	75.4%
2	3.4	(s)	0.1	0.4	1.2	1.6	81.5%
3	7.2	0.1	0.2	2.0	2.4	2.6	77.2%
4	0.6	(s)	0.1	0.1	0	0.3	77.6%
5	3.0	(s)	0.6	0.5	0.5	1.4	75.6%
U.S.	15.7	0.1	1.4	3.1	4.5	6.7	77.6%

Totals may not add due to independent rounding.

(s) = Less than 50,000 barrels per day.

Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table F2. Changes in Operable Capacity of Petroleum Refineries, 1980-1986
(Thousand Barrels per Stream Day, except where noted)

As of January 1 of Year	Crude Oil	Downstream Charge Capacity						
	Distillation (Thousand Barrels per Calendar Day)	Total	Vacuum Distilla- tion	Thermal Opera- tions	Catalytic Cracking (Fresh & Recycle)	Catalytic Reforming	Catalytic Hydro- cracking	Catalytic Hydro- treat
1980	17,988	23,149	6,381	1,564	5,754	3,970	864	4,6
1981	18,621	28,250	7,033	1,587	6,136	4,098	909	8,4
1982	17,890	28,412	7,197	1,782	6,036	3,966	892	8,5
1983	16,859	27,940	7,180	1,715	5,890	3,918	883	8,3
1984	16,137	28,687	7,165	1,852	5,802	3,907	952	9,0
1985	15,659	28,294	6,998	1,858	5,738	3,750	1,053	8,8
1986	15,459	28,109	6,892	1,880	5,677	3,744	1,125	8,7

Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-820, "Annual Refinery Report."

increase utilization rates, but refiners must also consider the marketability of the remaining products produced from increased crude oil inputs.

Conclusion

In recent years, domestic refiners have adapted to many changes including declines in product demand, shifts in product mix, changes in crude oil quality, and changes in government regulations. These adaptations have contributed to the current balance between domestic refining capacity and demand. Uncertainty concerning crude oil prices,

growing competition from foreign refining centers, projected declines in domestic product demand, projected increases in demand, and additional shifts in product mix will continue to challenge the U.S. refining industry.

In response to these challenges, operable capacity levels are likely to remain relatively stable over the next 5 years. Meanwhile, the U.S. refining industry is expected to increase utilization rates over the same period, particularly if dependence on crude oil imports approaches high levels reached in the late 1970's.

Summary Statistics

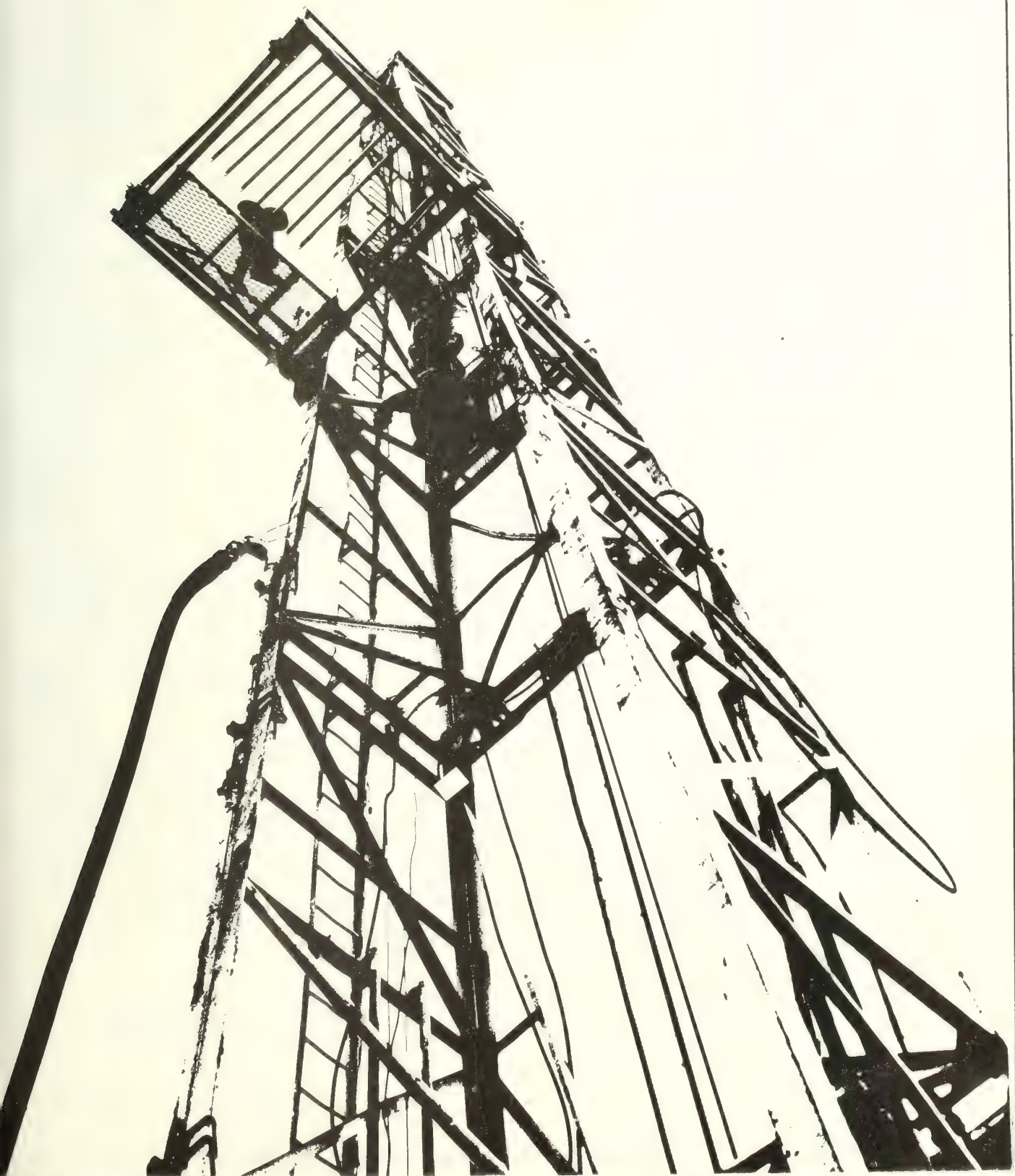


Table S1. Crude Oil¹ and Petroleum Products Overview

		Field Production			Stock Withdrawal ²			Ending Stocks ³
		Total Domestic ⁴	Crude Oil	Natural Gas Plant Liquids	Crude Oil ⁵	Petroleum Products	Petroleum Products Supplied	Crude Oil ⁵ and Petroleum Products
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973	Average	10,975	9,208	1,738	11	-146	17,308	1,008
1974	Average	10,498	8,774	1,688	-62	-117	16,653	⁸ 1,074
1975	Average	10,045	8,375	1,633	⁸ -17	⁸ -145	16,322	1,133
1976	Average	9,774	8,132	1,603	-39	96	17,461	1,112
1977	Average	9,913	8,245	1,618	-170	-378	18,431	1,312
1978	Average	10,328	8,707	1,567	-78	172	18,847	1,278
1979	Average	10,179	8,552	1,584	-148	-25	18,513	1,341
1980	Average	10,214	8,597	1,573	-98	-42	17,056	⁸ 1,392
1981	Average	10,230	8,572	1,609	⁸ -290	⁸ 130	16,058	1,484
1982	Average	10,252	8,649	1,550	-136	283	15,296	⁸ 1,430
1983	Average	10,299	8,688	1,559	⁸ -214	⁸ 234	15,231	1,454
1984	January	10,477	8,868	1,572	-328	1,115	16,801	1,429
	February	10,565	8,874	1,635	197	-1,374	15,437	1,463
	March	10,319	8,672	1,599	-25	641	16,050	1,444
	April	10,531	8,862	1,619	-476	-106	15,568	1,462
	May	10,623	8,955	1,614	-677	-434	15,620	1,496
	June	10,507	8,852	1,613	-104	-109	15,709	1,503
	July	10,587	8,885	1,634	-169	-169	15,498	1,513
	August	10,478	8,809	1,637	250	252	16,116	1,498
	September	10,692	8,993	1,660	260	-769	15,247	1,513
	October	10,608	8,906	1,649	-759	-246	15,616	1,544
	November	10,689	8,979	1,678	-236	-177	15,627	1,556
	December	10,578	8,897	1,649	-290	293	15,375	1,556
	Average	10,554	8,879	1,630	-199	-81	15,726	--
1985	January	10,612	8,929	1,642	18	1,443	16,142	1,510
	February	10,598	8,928	1,629	281	1,232	15,975	1,467
	March	10,588	8,927	1,615	-165	426	15,321	1,459
	April	10,481	8,842	1,600	-534	46	15,345	1,474
	May	10,619	8,969	1,607	-696	-386	15,460	1,508
	June	10,622	8,965	1,614	296	-378	15,551	1,510
	July	10,537	8,904	1,591	300	-449	15,517	1,515
	August	10,597	8,895	1,612	170	542	16,039	1,493
	September	10,520	8,874	1,584	-33	-211	15,115	1,500
	October	10,610	8,943	1,605	71	170	15,923	1,492
	November	10,694	8,932	1,681	-246	-750	15,411	1,522
	December	10,683	8,930	1,680	-31	219	16,541	1,516
	Average	10,597	8,920	1,622	-49	155	15,697	--
1986	January	10,716	8,942	1,721	-461	-228	15,923	1,538
	February	10,686	8,940	1,710	-35	847	16,056	1,515
	March*	10,596	8,939	1,617	^R -338	^R 1,178	^R 16,188	^R 1,489
	April**	NA	8,815	NA	33	270	16,003	1,470
	Average	NA	8,909	NA	-206	511	16,042	--

¹ Includes lease condensate.

² A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

³ Stocks are totals as of end of period.

⁴ Includes crude oil, natural gas plant liquids, other hydrocarbons, and alcohol.

⁵ Includes stocks located in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

⁶ Includes crude oil for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

⁷ Net Imports equal Imports minus Exports.

⁸ In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. See Explanatory Note 10.

Footnotes continued on following page.

Table S1. Crude Oil¹ and Petroleum Products Overview (continued)

		Imports			Exports		
		Total	Crude Oil ⁶	Petroleum Products	Total	Crude Oil	Petroleum Products
		Thousand Barrels per Day					
973	Average	6,256	3,244	3,012	231	2	229
974	Average	6,112	3,477	2,635	221	3	218
975	Average	6,056	4,105	1,951	209	6	204
976	Average	7,313	5,287	2,026	223	8	215
977	Average	8,807	6,615	2,193	243	50	193
978	Average	8,363	6,356	2,008	362	158	204
979	Average	8,456	6,519	1,937	472	235	237
980	Average	6,909	5,263	1,646	544	287	258
981	Average	5,996	4,396	1,599	595	228	367
982	Average	5,113	3,488	1,625	815	236	579
983	Average	5,051	3,329	1,722	739	164	575
984	January	5,430	3,055	2,375	575	153	422
	February	5,693	2,950	2,743	582	185	397
	March	5,301	3,470	1,832	840	236	605
	April	5,372	3,417	1,955	655	172	483
	May	5,979	3,942	2,036	766	219	548
	June	5,482	3,546	1,936	864	222	642
	July	5,407	3,646	1,761	536	108	429
	August	5,044	3,248	1,796	732	190	542
	September	5,252	3,342	1,909	664	162	502
	October	5,779	3,751	2,028	599	141	458
	November	5,587	3,583	2,004	854	202	652
	December	4,933	3,136	1,796	986	185	801
	Average	5,437	3,426	2,011	722	181	541
985	January	4,376	2,700	1,676	792	144	647
	February	3,921	2,126	1,795	857	221	636
	March	4,689	2,808	1,881	694	189	505
	April	5,252	3,401	1,851	764	236	528
	May	5,718	3,724	1,994	705	250	455
	June	4,877	3,175	1,702	692	226	467
	July	4,921	3,189	1,732	675	154	521
	August	4,682	3,110	1,572	749	241	508
	September	4,977	3,213	1,764	806	188	618
	October	5,153	3,325	1,828	690	123	567
	November	6,216	4,105	2,111	1,036	286	750
	December	5,689	3,640	2,049	925	197	728
	Average	5,045	3,216	1,830	781	204	577
986	January	5,386	3,329	2,057	853	159	694
	February	4,622	3,005	1,617	866	162	704
	March*	R 4,638	R 3,000	R 1,637	710	212	498
	April**	5,414	3,798	1,616	NA	NA	NA
	Average	5,021	3,286	1,736	NA	NA	NA

Footnotes continued.

* See Explanatory Note 9.1.

** Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

R = Revised data. NA = Not available.

Notes: Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See the last page of this section.

Figure S1. Petroleum Overview

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

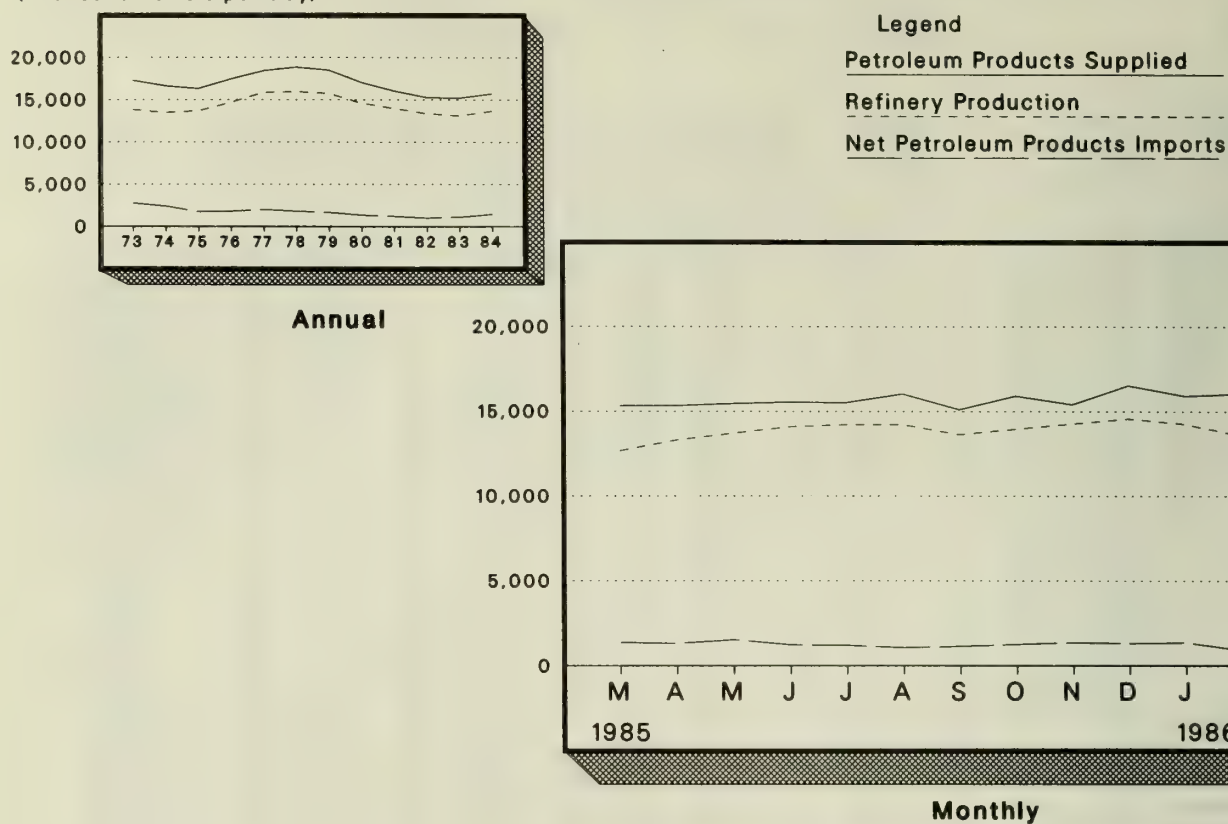
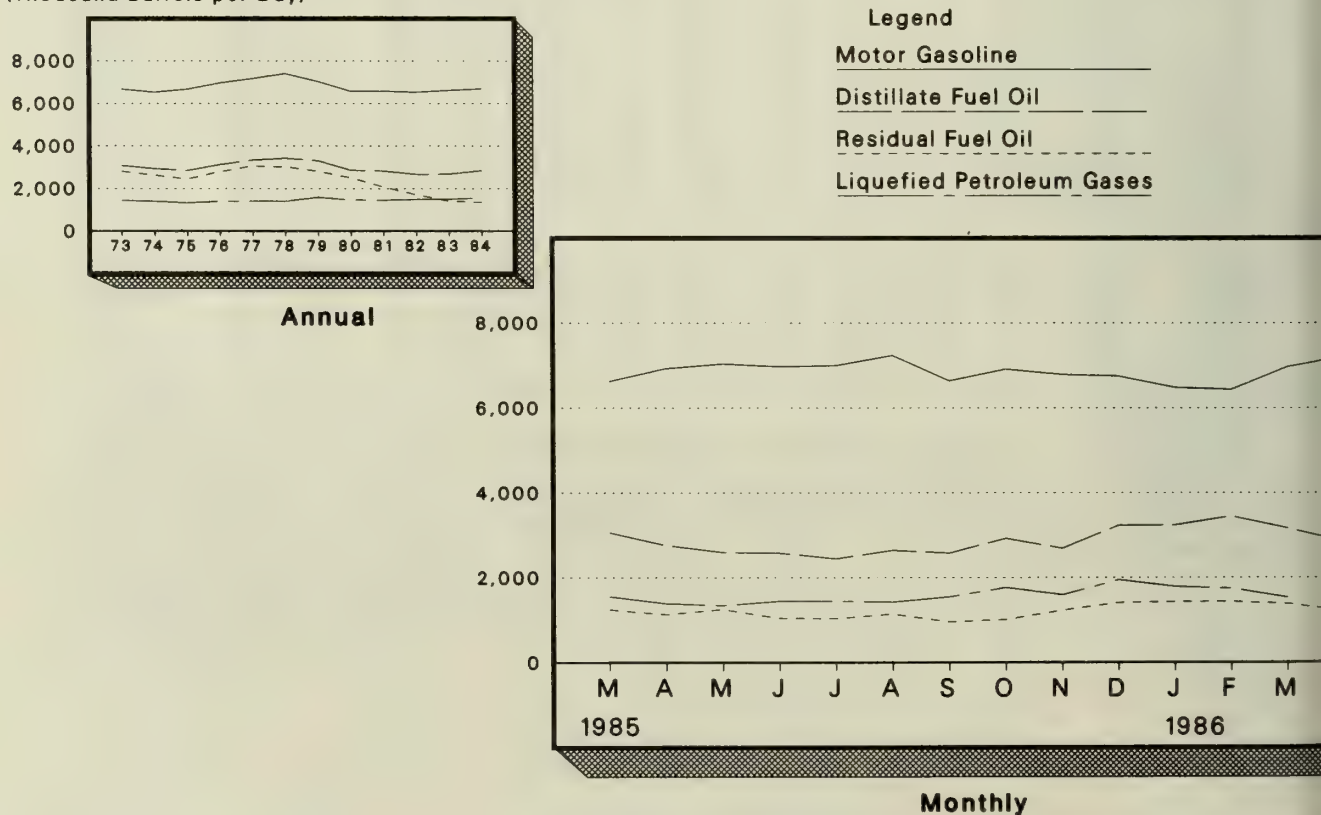


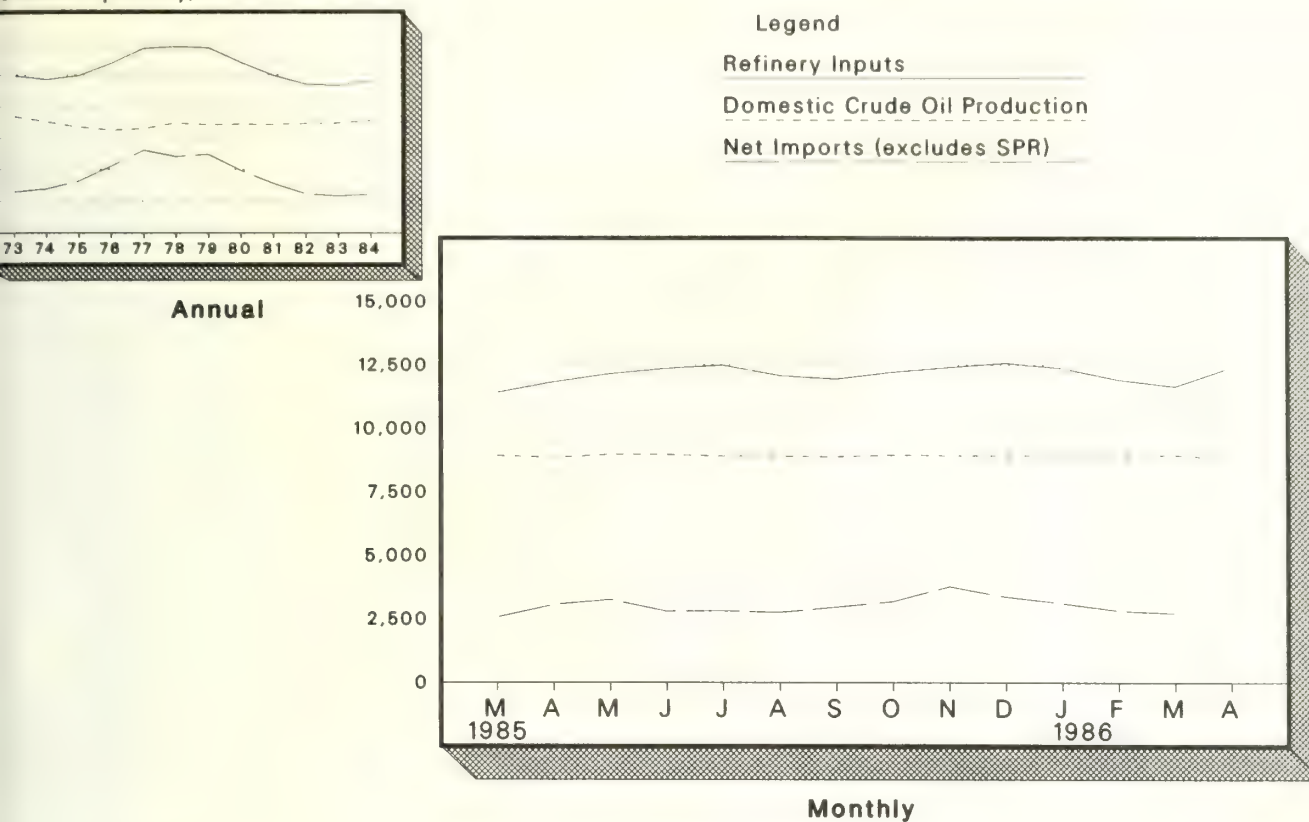
Figure S2. Petroleum Products Supplied

(Thousand Barrels per Day)



S3. Crude Oil Supply and Disposition

(in Billions of Barrels per Day)



S4. Crude Oil Ending Stocks

(in Billions of Barrels)

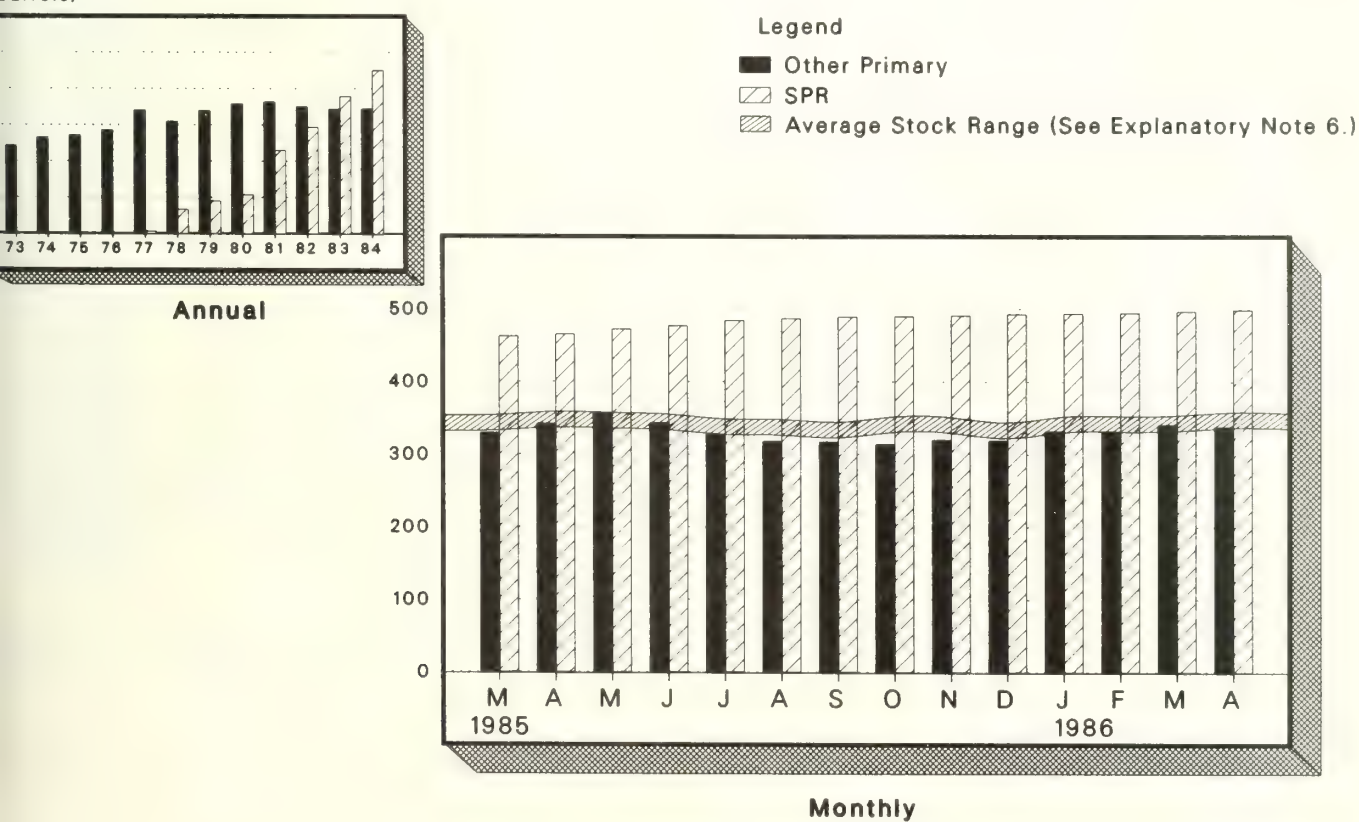


Table S2. Crude Oil¹ Supply and Disposition

		Supply							Un- used for other purposes
		Field Production		Imports			Stock Withdrawal ³		
		Total Domestic	Alaskan	Total	SPR ⁴	Other	SPR ⁴	Other	
1973	Average	9,208	198	3,244	--	3,244	--	11	
1974	Average	8,774	193	3,477	--	3,477	--	-62	
1975	Average	8,375	191	4,105	--	4,105	--	-17	
1976	Average	8,132	173	5,287	--	5,287	--	-39	
1977	Average	8,245	464	6,615	21	6,594	-20	-150	
1978	Average	8,707	1,229	6,356	162	6,195	-163	84	
1979	Average	8,552	1,401	6,519	67	6,452	-67	-81	
1980	Average	8,597	1,617	5,263	44	5,219	-45	-52	
1981	Average	8,572	1,609	4,396	256	4,141	-336	⁶ 46	
1982	Average	8,649	1,696	3,488	165	3,323	-174	38	
1983	Average	8,688	1,714	3,329	234	3,096	-234	⁶ 20	
1984	January	8,868	1,752	3,055	200	2,855	-173	-155	
	February	8,874	1,749	2,950	85	2,866	-96	293	
	March	8,672	1,570	3,470	148	3,322	-147	122	
	April	8,862	1,770	3,417	170	3,248	-170	-307	
	May	8,955	1,764	3,942	246	3,696	-245	-432	
	June	8,852	1,659	3,546	309	3,237	-309	205	
	July	8,885	1,695	3,646	329	3,317	-328	159	
	August	8,809	1,722	3,248	180	3,068	-179	429	
	September	8,993	1,761	3,342	53	3,289	-53	314	
	October	8,906	1,732	3,751	187	3,565	-186	-573	
	November	8,979	1,781	3,583	219	3,364	-207	-29	
	December	8,897	1,720	3,136	229	2,907	-241	-50	
	Average	8,879	1,722	3,426	197	3,229	-195	-4	
1985	January	8,929	1,788	2,700	223	2,478	-223	241	
	February	8,928	1,787	2,126	98	2,028	-97	378	
	March	8,927	1,786	2,808	48	2,760	-48	-117	
	April	8,842	1,699	3,401	108	3,293	-111	-423	
	May	8,969	1,827	3,724	222	3,501	-225	-471	
	June	8,965	1,828	3,175	155	3,020	-155	451	
	July	8,904	1,802	3,189	226	2,963	-225	525	
	August	8,895	1,801	3,110	116	2,995	-116	286	
	September	8,874	1,801	3,213	71	3,142	-71	38	
	October	8,943	1,822	3,325	20	3,305	-20	91	
	November	8,932	1,821	4,105	53	4,053	-53	-193	
	December	8,930	1,821	3,640	74	3,565	-60	28	
	Average	8,920	1,799	3,216	118	3,098	-117	68	
1986	January	8,942	1,822	3,329	51	3,277	-35	-426	
	February	8,940	1,823	3,005	24	2,981	-35	⁽⁵⁾	
	March*	8,939	1,824	^R 3,000	^R 59	^R 2,941	^R -49	^R -289	
	April**	8,815	1,862	3,798	64	3,734	-64	97	
	Average	8,909	1,833	3,286	50	3,235	-46	-160	

¹ Includes lease condensate.² Stocks are totals as of end of period.³ A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.⁴ Strategic Petroleum Reserve.⁵ Beginning in January 1983, crude oil used directly as fuel is shown as product supplied.⁶ Stocks of Alaskan crude oil in transit were included beginning in January 1981. Stock withdrawals are calculated using new basis stock levels. See Explanatory Notes 10 and 11.

Footnotes continued on following page.

52. Crude Oil¹ Supply and Disposition (continued)

	Supply	Disposition				Ending Stocks ²		
	Crude Used Directly ⁵	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ⁵	Total Crude Oil	SPR ⁴	Other Primary
	Thousand Barrels per Day					Million Barrels		
verage	-19	13	12,431	2	--	242	--	242
verage	-15	13	12,133	3	--	265	--	265
verage	-17	13	12,442	6	--	271	--	271
verage	-18	15	13,416	8	--	285	--	285
verage	-14	16	14,602	50	--	348	7	340
verage	-14	16	14,739	158	--	376	67	309
verage	-13	16	14,648	235	--	430	91	339
verage	-13	15	13,481	287	--	⁶ 466	108	⁶ 358
verage	-58	5	12,470	228	--	594	230	363
verage	-59	3	11,774	236	--	⁶ 644	294	350
verage	--	2	11,685	164	66	723	379	344
January	--	1	11,587	153	64	733	384	349
February	--	1	12,157	185	65	727	387	340
March	--	2	11,926	236	62	728	392	336
April	--	1	11,891	172	64	742	397	346
May	--	2	12,247	219	62	763	404	359
June	--	2	12,255	222	61	767	414	353
July	--	2	12,028	108	60	772	424	348
August	--	1	12,346	190	63	764	429	335
September	--	3	12,271	162	66	756	431	325
October	--	1	11,978	141	69	780	437	343
November	--	(s)	12,108	202	62	787	443	344
December	--	(s)	11,755	185	64	796	451	345
verage	--	2	12,044	181	64	--	--	--
January	--	1	11,456	144	69	793	457	336
February	--	1	11,393	221	66	786	460	325
March	--	1	11,404	189	69	791	462	329
April	--	(s)	11,817	236	67	807	465	342
May	--	1	12,141	250	62	828	472	356
June	--	1	12,355	226	56	819	477	343
July	--	1	12,477	154	55	810	484	327
August	--	(s)	12,073	241	55	805	487	318
September	--	(s)	11,937	188	55	806	489	317
October	--	(s)	12,209	123	55	804	490	314
November	--	1	12,411	286	59	811	491	320
December	--	1	12,575	197	63	812	493	319
verage	--	1	12,025	204	61	--	--	--
January	--	3	12,375	159	62	826	494	332
February	--	(s)	11,921	162	68	827	495	332
March*	--	1	^R 11,648	212	56	^R 838	497	341
April**	--	NA	12,400	NA	NA	837	499	338
verage	--	NA	12,087	NA	NA	--	--	--

Notes continued.

¹ Explanatory Note 9.2.

² (s) denote estimates based upon preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

³ Revised data. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. NA = Not available.

⁴ Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

⁵ Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

⁶ See the last page of this section.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports

		Imports from OPEC Sources ¹									
		Algeria	Libya	Saudi Arabia	United Arab Emirates	Indonesia	Iran	Nigeria	Venezuela	Other OPEC ²	Total Arab OPEC ³
		Thousand Barrels per Day									
1973	Average	136	164	486	71	213	223	459	1,135	106	2,993
1974	Average	190	4	461	74	300	469	713	979	88	3,280
1975	Average	282	232	715	117	390	280	762	702	122	3,601
1976	Average	432	453	1,230	254	539	298	1,025	700	134	5,066
1977	Average	559	723	1,380	335	541	535	1,143	690	287	6,193
1978	Average	649	654	1,144	385	573	555	919	645	226	5,751
1979	Average	636	658	1,356	281	420	304	1,080	690	212	5,637
1980	Average	488	554	1,261	172	348	9	857	481	130	4,300
1981	Average	311	319	1,129	81	366	0	620	406	90	3,323
1982	Average	170	26	552	92	248	35	514	412	97	2,146
1983	Average	240	0	337	30	338	48	302	422	144	1,862
1984	January	242	0	477	114	289	0	243	549	51	1,965
	February	369	7	324	33	267	0	244	478	174	1,896
	March	285	0	310	112	283	67	269	358	127	1,811
	April	280	0	320	95	226	0	288	593	158	1,962
	May	471	0	329	240	479	0	289	627	242	2,677
	June	302	0	411	46	415	0	243	640	171	2,227
	July	332	0	429	112	384	0	204	539	242	2,241
	August	404	0	438	82	281	0	114	475	216	2,009
	September	359	0	159	113	333	17	160	715	147	2,002
	October	333	0	287	114	421	0	208	585	115	2,062
	November	298	0	183	124	424	24	163	564	173	1,954
	December	204	0	224	211	314	12	166	459	174	1,765
	Average	323	1	325	117	343	10	216	548	166	2,049
1985	January	95	0	106	60	274	0	262	481	89	1,367
	February	174	0	108	0	232	0	131	524	64	1,233
	March	252	0	85	52	283	0	180	575	84	1,512
	April	286	8	186	70	313	0	280	669	86	1,899
	May	281	0	49	128	211	0	381	549	354	1,953
	June	178	5	26	81	439	0	357	444	152	1,682
	July	136	10	44	13	389	42	376	559	248	1,817
	August	135	0	46	17	377	85	194	563	290	1,707
	September	147	0	27	57	206	43	263	820	243	1,805
	October	177	20	251	17	278	41	282	712	196	1,973
	November	185	11	430	34	356	114	308	783	300	2,522
	December	232	0	642	15	305	0	421	625	149	2,389
	Average	190	4	167	45	306	27	287	608	189	1,825
1986	January	183	0	664	11	285	0	241	629	216	2,229
	February	161	0	600	0	277	(s)	199	464	64	1,766
	March	260	0	482	0	163	0	328	762	117	2,112
	Average	203	0	582	4	241	(s)	258	623	135	2,045

¹ Excludes petroleum imported into the United States indirectly from OPEC countries, primarily from Caribbean and West European areas, as petroleum products which were refined from crude oil produced in OPEC countries.

² Includes Ecuador, Gabon, Iraq, Kuwait, and Qatar.

³ Includes Algeria, Libya, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Iraq, Kuwait, and Qatar.

Footnotes continued on following page.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports (continued)

		Imports from Non-OPEC Sources ⁴										Total Imports
		Bahamas	Canada	Mexico	Netherlands Antilles	Trinidad and Tobago	United Kingdom	Puerto Rico	Virgin Islands	Other Non-OPEC	Total Non-OPEC	
73	Average	174	1,325	16	585	255	15	99	329	465	3,263	6,256
74	Average	164	1,070	8	511	251	8	90	391	340	2,832	6,112
75	Average	152	846	71	332	242	14	90	406	300	2,454	6,056
76	Average	118	599	87	275	274	31	88	422	353	2,247	7,313
77	Average	171	517	179	211	289	126	105	466	550	2,614	8,807
78	Average	160	467	318	229	253	180	94	429	484	2,613	8,363
79	Average	147	538	439	231	190	202	92	431	548	2,819	8,456
80	Average	78	455	533	225	176	176	88	388	491	2,609	6,909
81	Average	74	447	522	197	133	375	62	327	534	2,672	5,996
82	Average	65	482	685	175	112	456	50	316	627	2,968	5,113
83	Average	125	547	826	189	96	382	40	282	701	3,189	5,051
84	January	159	635	710	279	54	382	53	390	804	3,465	5,430
	February	156	620	748	289	77	344	58	418	1,087	3,797	5,693
	March	90	694	716	169	93	434	34	248	1,013	3,490	5,301
	April	95	705	869	207	91	282	37	257	869	3,410	5,372
	May	31	722	676	192	57	429	38	336	819	3,302	5,979
	June	52	506	754	234	104	345	53	268	939	3,255	5,482
	July	14	577	740	99	120	362	27	292	934	3,166	5,407
	August	57	547	640	206	98	388	34	236	829	3,035	5,044
	September	98	550	780	133	103	490	38	250	808	3,249	5,252
	October	151	682	827	112	122	486	37	321	979	3,717	5,779
	November	88	640	841	181	115	544	44	283	897	3,633	5,587
	December	75	675	686	161	98	337	46	235	855	3,168	4,933
	Average	88	630	748	188	94	402	42	294	902	3,388	5,437
85	January	90	610	765	125	113	345	32	235	695	3,009	4,376
	February	37	730	649	39	119	150	50	213	702	2,688	3,921
	March	32	900	921	52	137	141	29	235	730	3,177	4,689
	April	0	880	950	18	107	214	42	205	937	3,353	5,252
	May	66	796	959	22	126	419	37	252	1,088	3,765	5,718
	June	21	716	712	30	92	481	23	271	848	3,195	4,877
	July	36	610	813	26	133	323	14	236	912	3,104	4,921
	August	19	679	859	18	121	336	28	241	673	2,975	4,682
	September	30	807	852	29	134	311	26	173	811	3,173	4,977
	October	14	836	744	5	92	372	21	260	834	3,180	5,153
	November	11	757	899	30	100	387	26	325	1,159	3,695	6,216
	December	45	893	644	29	96	273	12	314	994	3,300	5,689
	Average	34	768	815	35	114	314	28	247	866	3,221	5,045
86	January	66	826	680	58	108	348	21	326	724	3,157	5,386
	February	15	688	571	11	85	218	20	309	939	2,855	4,622
	March	13	741	616	27	79	178	25	186	661	2,526	4,638
	Average	32	754	624	33	91	249	22	273	769	2,846	4,890

Footnotes continued.

⁴ Includes petroleum imported into the United States indirectly from OPEC countries, primarily from Caribbean and West European areas, as petroleum products which were refined from crude oil produced in OPEC countries.

) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Notes: Beginning in October 1977, Strategic Petroleum Reserve imports are included.

Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See the last page of this section.

Figure S5. Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

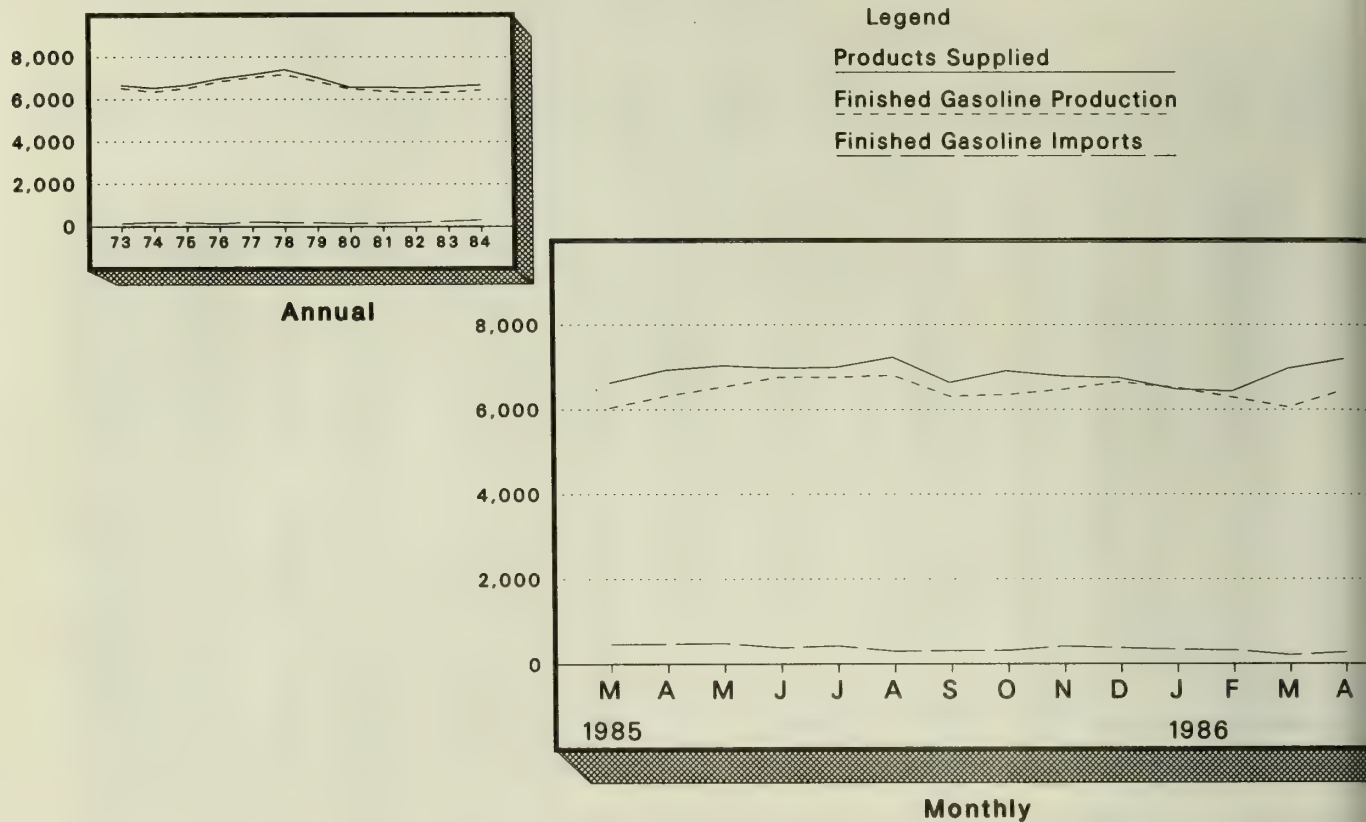
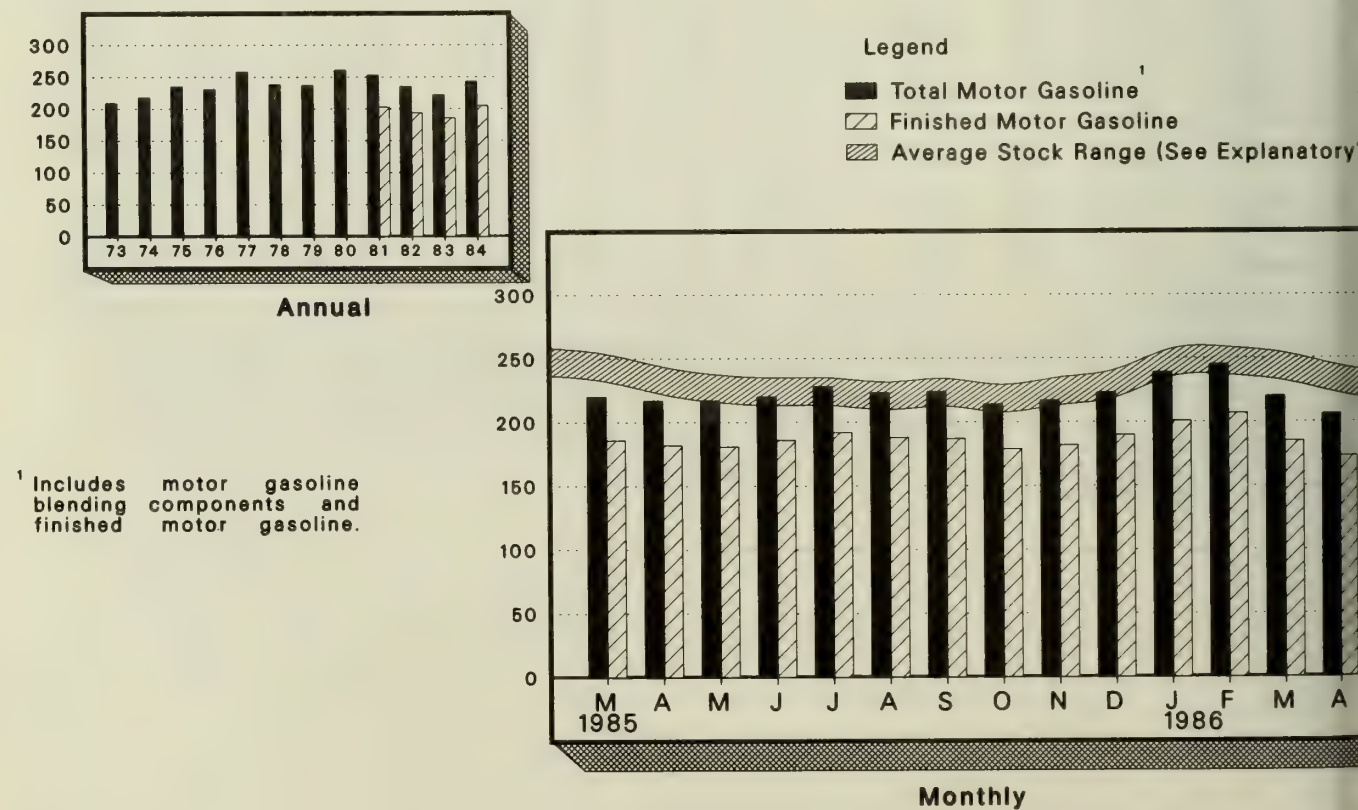


Figure S6. Motor Gasoline Ending Stocks

(Million Barrels)



¹ Includes motor gasoline blending components and finished motor gasoline.

4. Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition

	Supply			Disposition				Ending Stocks ¹	
	Total Production	Imports ²	Stock With-drawal ^{2 3}	Exports	Products Supplied			Total Motor Gasoline ⁵	Finished Motor Gasoline
					Total	Unleaded ⁴	Unleaded		
Thousand Barrels per Day							Percent of Total	Million Barrels	
verage	6,535	134	9	4	6,674	--	--	209	--
verage	6,360	204	-24	2	6,537	--	--	⁶ 218	--
verage	6,520	184	⁶ -28	2	6,675	--	--	235	--
verage	6,841	131	10	3	6,978	--	--	231	--
verage	7,033	217	-72	2	7,177	1,976	27.5	258	--
verage	7,169	190	54	1	7,412	2,521	34.0	238	--
verage	6,852	181	2	(s)	7,034	2,798	39.8	237	--
verage	6,506	140	-66	1	6,579	3,067	46.6	⁶ 261	--
verage ⁷	6,405	157	⁶ 28	2	6,588	3,264	49.5	253	--
verage	6,338	197	25	20	6,539	3,409	52.1	⁶ 235	--
verage	6,340	247	⁶ 45	10	6,622	3,647	55.1	222	186
ary	6,036	231	-1	1	6,265	3,605	57.5	226	186
uary	6,317	299	-383	2	6,231	3,585	57.5	237	197
h	6,359	355	-176	9	6,528	3,750	57.4	243	202
	6,525	319	-167	(s)	6,676	3,857	57.8	248	207
	6,650	346	-105	(s)	6,890	4,004	58.1	253	210
	6,619	296	209	17	7,107	4,214	59.3	246	204
	6,450	247	142	9	6,830	4,057	59.4	238	200
st	6,405	242	447	1	7,093	4,283	60.4	224	186
ember	6,516	349	-275	2	6,588	3,973	60.3	234	194
ber	6,388	308	34	1	6,729	4,093	60.8	232	193
ember	6,709	286	-183	11	6,800	4,245	62.4	240	199
ember	6,478	308	-215	16	6,555	4,168	63.6	243	205
verage	6,453	299	-54	6	6,693	3,987	59.6	--	--
ary	5,889	204	245	2	6,336	4,026	63.5	234	198
uary	5,900	347	277	2	6,521	4,048	62.1	227	190
h	6,041	473	118	3	6,629	4,189	63.2	220	186
	6,322	475	145	11	6,931	4,377	63.1	217	182
	6,533	487	25	8	7,036	4,422	62.8	217	181
	6,766	384	-168	7	6,975	4,456	63.9	220	186
	6,763	426	-174	18	6,997	4,536	64.8	228	192
st	6,810	302	129	4	7,236	4,753	65.7	223	188
ember	6,315	313	16	6	6,639	4,374	65.9	224	187
ber	6,350	323	261	19	6,914	4,488	64.9	214	179
ember	6,476	418	-88	17	6,790	4,490	66.1	217	182
ember	6,649	379	-259	18	6,752	4,548	67.4	223	190
verage	6,404	378	43	10	6,815	4,395	64.5	--	--
ary	6,522	341	-376	0	6,487	4,404	67.9	239	201
uary	6,297	325	-185	0	6,438	4,341	67.4	245	207
h*	^R 6,060	^R 211	^R 699	0	^R 6,970	4,706	67.5	^R 220	^R 185
**	6,464	275	462	NA	7,201	NA	NA	206	173
verage	6,336	287	156	NA	6,779	NA	NA	--	--

are totals as of end of period.

ing in 1981, excludes blending components.

ative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

es gasohol.

es motor gasoline blending components.

uary 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock

awal calculations. See Explanatory Note 10.

ing in January 1981, survey forms were modified. See Explanatory Note 12.

ised data. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. NA = Not available.

Explanatory Note 9.3.

s denote estimates based upon preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

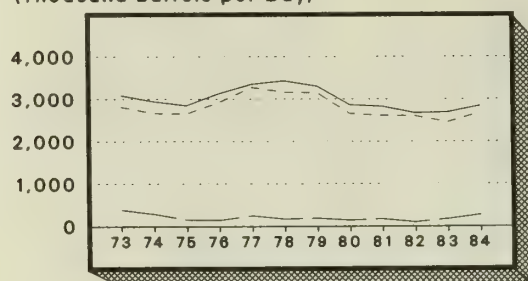
Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

See the last page of this section.

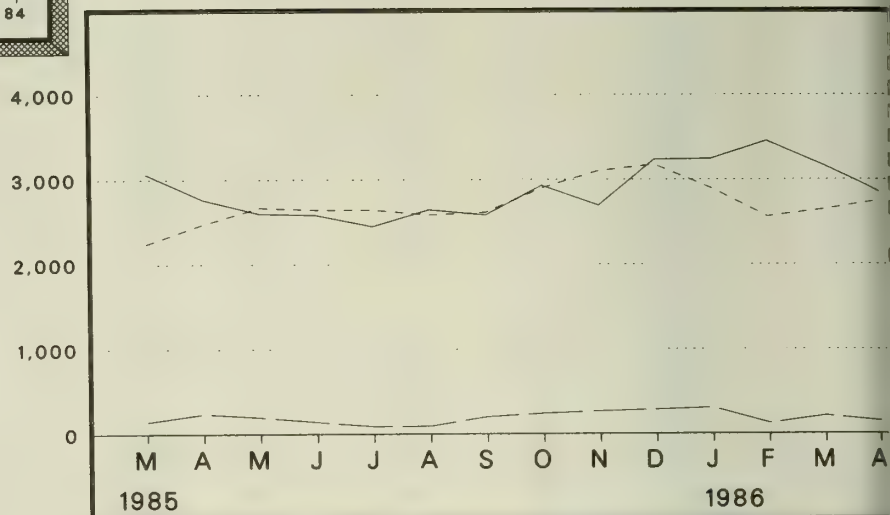
Figure S7. Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

(Thousand Barrels per Day)



Annual

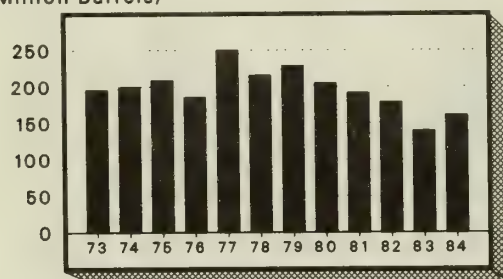
Legend
 Products Supplied
 Total Production
 Imports



Monthly

Figure S8. Distillate Fuel Oil Ending Stocks

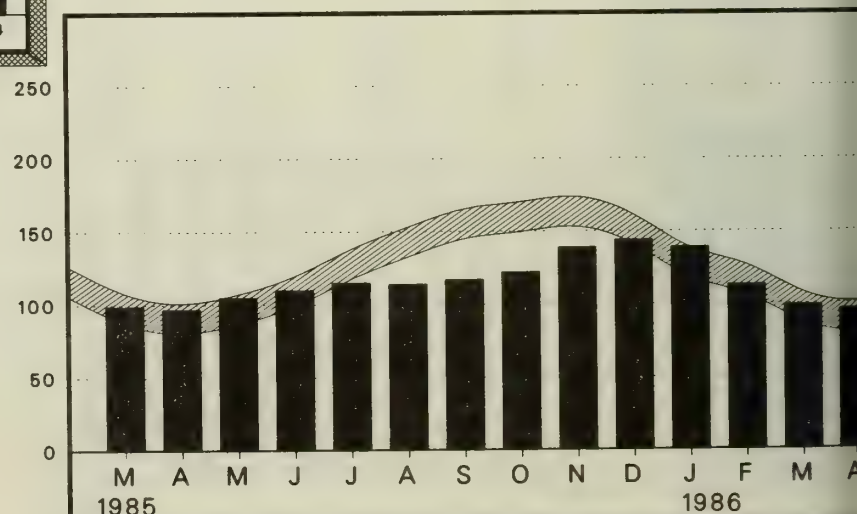
(Million Barrels)



Annual

Legend

▨ Average Stock Range (See Explanator)



Monthly

Table S5. Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

	Supply				Disposition		Ending Stocks ¹
	Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal ²	Crude Used Directly ³	Exports	Products Supplied ³	
	Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
73 Average	2,822	392	-115	2	9	3,092	196
74 Average	2,669	289	-9	2	2	2,948	⁴ 200
75 Average	2,654	155	⁴ 40	2	1	2,851	209
76 Average	2,924	146	62	1	1	3,133	186
77 Average	3,278	250	-176	1	1	3,352	250
78 Average	3,167	173	93	1	3	3,432	216
79 Average	3,153	193	-34	1	3	3,311	229
80 Average	2,662	142	64	1	3	2,866	⁴ 205
81 Average ⁵	2,613	173	⁴ 38	10	5	2,829	192
82 Average	2,606	93	35	10	74	2,671	⁴ 179
83 Average	2,456	174	⁴ 124	--	64	2,690	140
84 January	2,591	299	676	--	40	3,525	119
February	2,867	454	-446	--	41	2,834	132
March	2,479	115	731	--	66	3,259	110
April	2,342	220	396	--	32	2,926	98
May	2,624	253	-15	--	48	2,814	98
June	2,880	256	-490	--	53	2,593	113
July	2,719	199	-373	--	40	2,504	124
August	2,661	259	-287	--	74	2,559	133
September	2,707	291	-321	--	22	2,654	143
October	2,691	421	-300	--	47	2,765	152
November	2,826	316	-291	--	24	2,827	161
December	2,798	190	-3	--	120	2,865	161
Average	2,681	272	-57	--	51	2,845	--
85 January	2,608	271	624	--	41	3,462	142
February	2,491	148	724	--	64	3,299	122
March	2,244	153	715	--	44	3,069	99
April	2,474	244	75	--	27	2,767	97
May	2,670	203	-243	--	31	2,600	105
June	2,645	147	-177	--	30	2,584	110
July	2,644	95	-177	--	112	2,450	115
August	2,587	101	58	--	100	2,646	114
September	2,614	208	-115	--	121	2,586	117
October	2,902	247	-149	--	67	2,932	122
November	3,101	272	-585	--	92	2,696	139
December	3,176	291	-150	--	81	3,236	144
Average	2,681	199	47	--	67	2,859	--
86 January	2,899	312	157	--	126	3,243	139
February	2,563	129	938	--	176	3,455	113
March*	^R 2,647	^R 217	^R 436	--	131	^R 3,168	^R 99
April**	2,752	154	95	--	NA	2,853	96
Average	2,719	205	396	--	NA	3,176	--

Stocks are totals as of end of period.

A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

Beginning in January 1983, product supplied for distillate fuel oil does not include crude oil used directly.

See Explanatory Note 4.

In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. See Explanatory Note 10.

Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified. See Explanatory Note 12.

= Revised data. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. NA = Not available.

See Explanatory Note 9.4.

Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

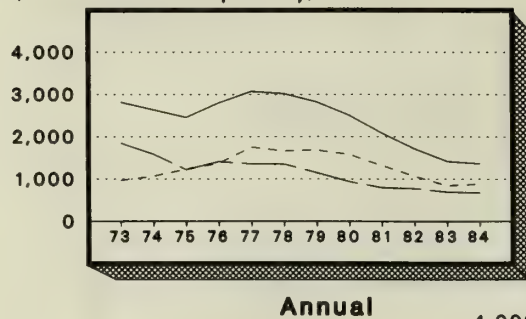
Notes: Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See the last page of this section.

Figure S9. Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

(Thousand Barrels per Day)



Legend
Products Supplied
Total Production
Imports

4,000

3,000

2,000

1,000

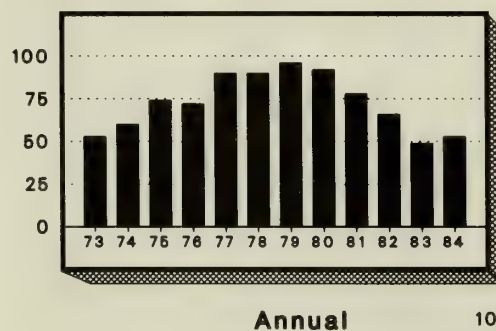
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M A M J J A S O N D J F M A
1985 1986

Monthly

Figure S10. Residual Fuel Oil Ending Stocks

(Million Barrels)



Legend

▨ Average Stock Range (See Explanato

100

75

50

25

0

M A M J J A S O N D J F M A
1985 1986

Monthly

Table S6. Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

	Supply				Disposition		Ending Stocks ¹
	Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal ²	Crude Used Directly ³	Exports	Products Supplied ³	
	Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
3 Average	971	1,853	5	17	23	2,822	53
4 Average	1,070	1,587	-17	13	14	2,639	⁴ 60
5 Average	1,235	1,223	⁴ 2	15	15	2,462	74
6 Average	1,377	1,413	5	17	12	2,801	72
7 Average	1,754	1,359	-48	13	6	3,071	90
8 Average	1,667	1,355	-1	13	13	3,023	90
9 Average	1,687	1,151	-15	12	9	2,826	96
0 Average	1,580	939	10	12	33	2,508	⁴ 92
1 Average ⁵	1,321	800	⁴ 37	48	118	2,088	78
2 Average	1,070	776	32	48	209	1,716	⁴ 66
3 Average	852	699	⁴ 55	--	185	1,421	49
4 January	961	1,059	110	--	151	1,979	45
February	1,003	1,151	-416	--	87	1,651	57
March	889	636	298	--	204	1,619	48
April	847	651	15	--	130	1,384	47
May	840	565	32	--	200	1,237	46
June	849	685	-15	--	176	1,344	47
July	770	597	-76	--	99	1,192	49
August	800	572	149	--	260	1,261	45
September	850	606	-74	--	214	1,168	47
October	907	461	-127	--	174	1,066	51
November	928	585	125	--	286	1,352	47
December	1,053	627	-193	--	299	1,189	53
Average	891	681	-12	--	190	1,369	--
5 January	991	594	208	--	312	1,481	47
February	1,031	614	-7	--	295	1,343	47
March	954	496	22	--	216	1,256	46
April	888	422	-11	--	167	1,133	47
May	780	505	156	--	185	1,255	42
June	686	426	53	--	118	1,047	40
July	714	431	-20	--	83	1,042	41
August	741	386	125	--	106	1,146	37
September	804	537	-193	--	188	961	43
October	912	509	-221	--	184	1,017	50
November	922	623	-33	--	275	1,237	51
December	1,055	613	-2	--	250	1,416	51
Average	873	512	7	--	197	1,194	--
6 January	933	629	83	--	211	1,435	48
February	856	577	193	--	183	1,443	43
March*	^R 810	^R 571	^R 125	--	113	^R 1,393	^R 39
April**	909	409	91	--	NA	1,209	35
Average	877	547	121	--	NA	1,369	--

Stocks are totals as of end of period.

A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

Beginning in January 1983, product supplied for residual fuel oil does not include crude oil used directly.

See Explanatory Note 4.

In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. See Explanatory Note 10.

Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified. See Explanatory Note 12.

= Revised data. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. NA = Not available.

See Explanatory Note 9.4.

Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

Notes: Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See the last page of this section.

Figure S11. Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

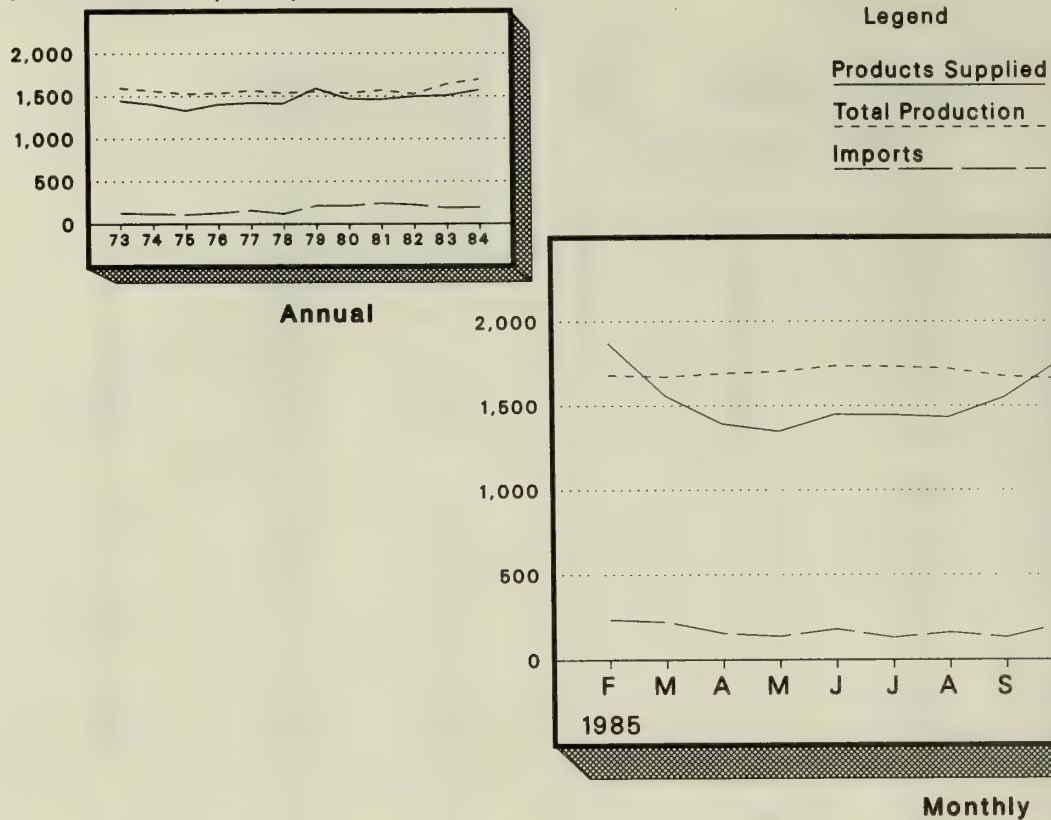


Figure S12. Liquefied Petroleum Gases Ending Stocks

(Million Barrels)

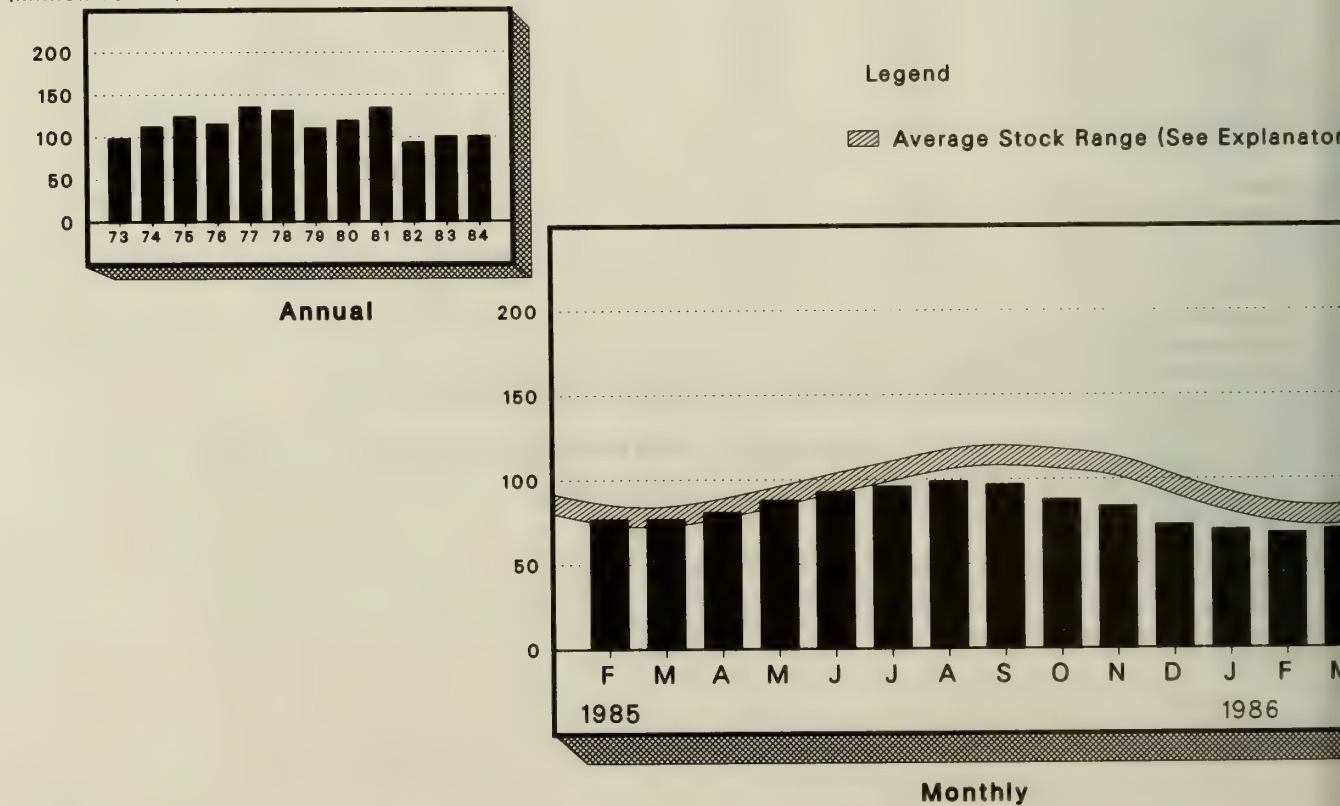


Table S7. Liquefied Petroleum Gases¹ Supply and Disposition

	Supply			Disposition			Ending Stocks ²
	Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal ³	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
	Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
Average	1,600	132	-35	220	27	1,449	99
Average	1,565	123	-38	220	25	1,406	⁴ 113
Average	1,527	112	⁴ -35	246	26	1,333	125
Average	1,535	130	24	260	25	1,404	116
Average	1,566	161	-55	233	18	1,422	136
Average	1,537	123	12	239	20	1,413	132
Average	1,556	217	70	236	15	1,592	111
Average	1,535	216	-27	233	21	1,469	⁴ 120
Average	1,571	244	⁴ -18	289	42	1,466	135
Average	1,528	226	111	300	65	1,499	⁴ 94
Average	1,642	190	4	253	73	1,509	⁴ 101
January	1,615	269	⁴ 494	340	23	2,015	93
February	1,696	237	122	324	41	1,690	89
March	1,696	241	12	288	68	1,593	89
April	1,716	155	-139	253	54	1,426	93
May	1,714	211	-240	244	42	1,399	100
June	1,714	158	-201	237	53	1,380	106
July	1,725	132	-139	232	43	1,444	111
August	1,711	154	-100	241	34	1,490	114
September	1,693	128	-50	283	26	1,462	115
October	1,684	207	138	322	56	1,650	111
November	1,716	212	89	376	52	1,588	108
December	1,679	237	239	349	82	1,724	101
Average	1,697	195	19	291	48	1,572	--
January	1,658	255	466	309	70	2,001	86
February	1,682	237	338	313	72	1,872	77
March	1,672	223	-13	270	52	1,560	77
April	1,691	156	-115	260	78	1,394	81
May	1,703	138	-217	235	40	1,349	88
June	1,736	181	-173	244	51	1,449	93
July	1,733	131	-107	243	68	1,447	96
August	1,721	161	-103	267	80	1,432	99
September	1,675	132	84	311	29	1,551	97
October	1,661	209	270	322	47	1,770	88
November	1,727	188	135	360	88	1,600	84
December	1,783	239	374	367	75	1,953	73
Average	1,704	187	77	292	62	1,614	--
January	1,874	277	75	382	47	1,797	70
February	1,850	208	98	330	75	1,752	68
March*	1,726	199	-90	252	47	1,536	70
Average	1,816	229	25	321	56	1,693	--

Includes ethane, propane, normal butane, and isobutane. Beginning in January 1984, unfractionated stream is reported by individual product.

Stocks are totals as of end of period.

A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

In January 1975, 1981, 1983, and 1984, a new stock basis was established affecting stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. See Explanatory Note 10.

See Explanatory Note 9.5.

Notes: Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See the last page of this section.

Table S8. Other Petroleum Products¹ Supply and Disposition

		Supply			Disposition			Ending Stocks ²
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal ³	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973	Average	3,693	502	-9	750	166	3,270	208
1974	Average	3,558	432	-28	665	174	3,123	⁴ 218
1975	Average	3,424	277	⁴ -2	537	160	3,002	219
1976	Average	3,643	206	-5	524	175	3,145	220
1977	Average	3,912	205	-27	514	165	3,410	230
1978	Average	4,046	166	14	492	167	3,568	225
1979	Average	4,153	195	-37	352	209	3,749	238
1980	Average	3,956	210	-23	311	198	3,634	⁴ 247
1981	Average	3,739	226	⁴ 46	723	199	3,088	282
1982	Average	3,453	334	80	787	211	2,869	⁴ 253
1983	Average	3,460	411	⁴ 6	712	242	2,923	⁴ 256
1984	January	3,376	517	⁴ -163	570	207	2,953	253
	February	3,595	602	-250	754	225	2,966	261
	March	3,512	485	-227	527	258	2,988	268
	April	3,584	610	-211	623	268	3,092	274
	May	3,683	662	-105	764	257	3,218	277
	June	3,869	541	391	1,232	343	3,223	265
	July	3,864	587	277	1,022	238	3,467	257
	August	3,848	569	41	637	172	3,650	256
	September	3,759	536	-50	699	238	3,308	257
	October	3,585	632	10	709	180	3,336	257
	November	3,532	606	81	945	279	2,997	254
	December	3,379	434	464	1,016	284	2,977	240
	Average	3,632	565	23	791	245	3,183	--
1985	January	3,258	352	-102	494	223	2,792	243
	February	3,385	449	-99	658	204	2,874	246
	March	3,436	536	-415	627	190	2,739	259
	April	3,570	553	-49	776	245	3,054	260
	May	3,677	661	-106	883	191	3,158	264
	June	3,927	564	87	878	261	3,439	261
	July	3,998	649	31	910	241	3,525	260
	August	4,078	622	335	1,292	218	3,523	250
	September	3,874	574	-1	846	274	3,323	250
	October	3,800	541	9	867	250	3,234	249
	November	3,815	610	-177	939	277	3,029	255
	December	3,663	527	253	1,020	305	3,121	247
	Average	3,708	554	-19	851	240	3,153	--
1986	January	3,805	498	-165	925	311	2,899	252
	February	3,759	377	-197	768	270	2,901	258
	March*	3,646	440	7	822	208	3,066	257
	Average	3,736	440	-116	841	263	2,957	--

¹ Includes pentanes plus, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, unfinished oils, gasoline blending components and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, and liquefied petroleum gases.

² Stocks are totals as of end of period.

³ A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

⁴ In January 1975, 1981, 1983, and 1984, a new stock basis was established affecting stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. See Explanatory Note 10.

* See Explanatory Note 9.6.

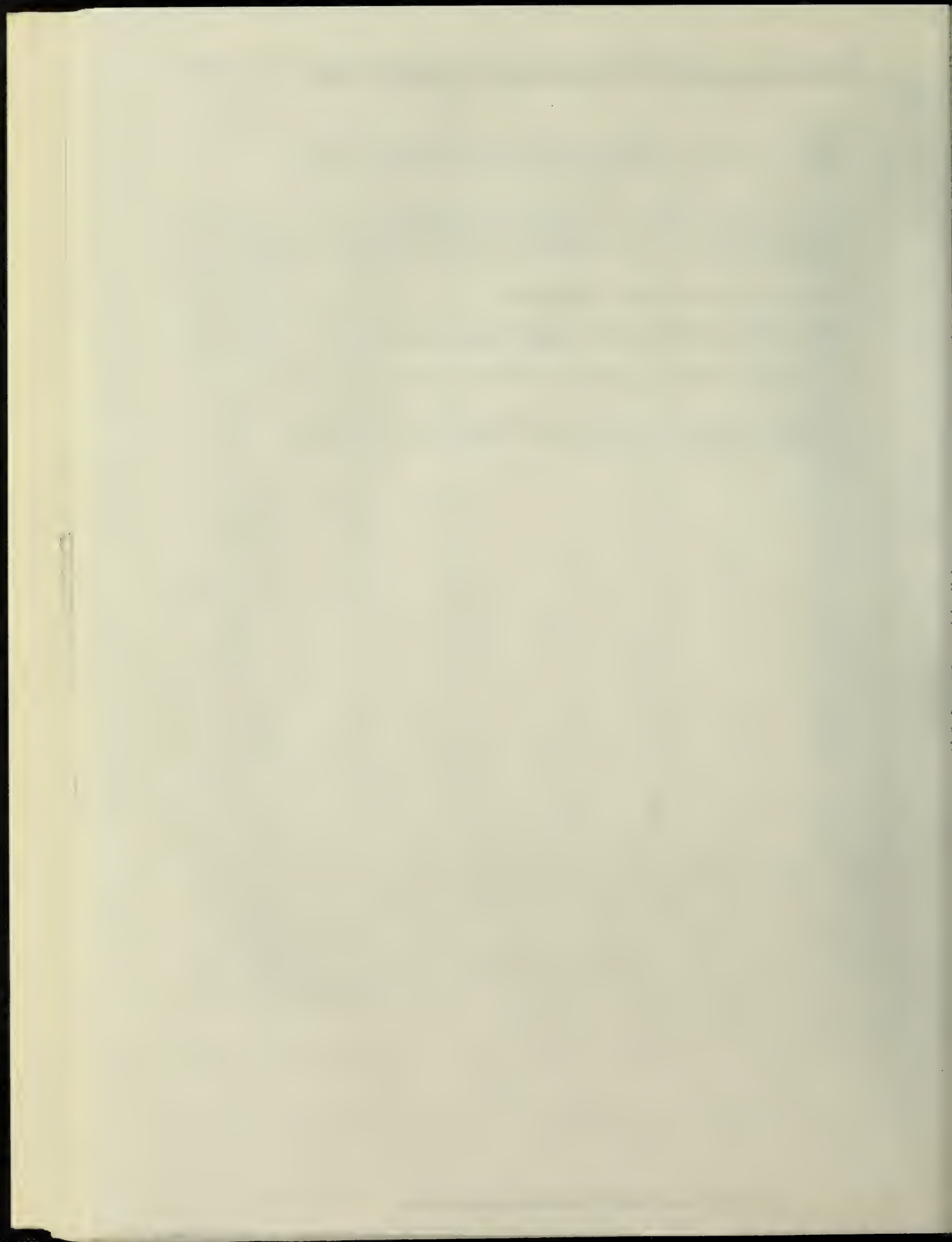
Notes: Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

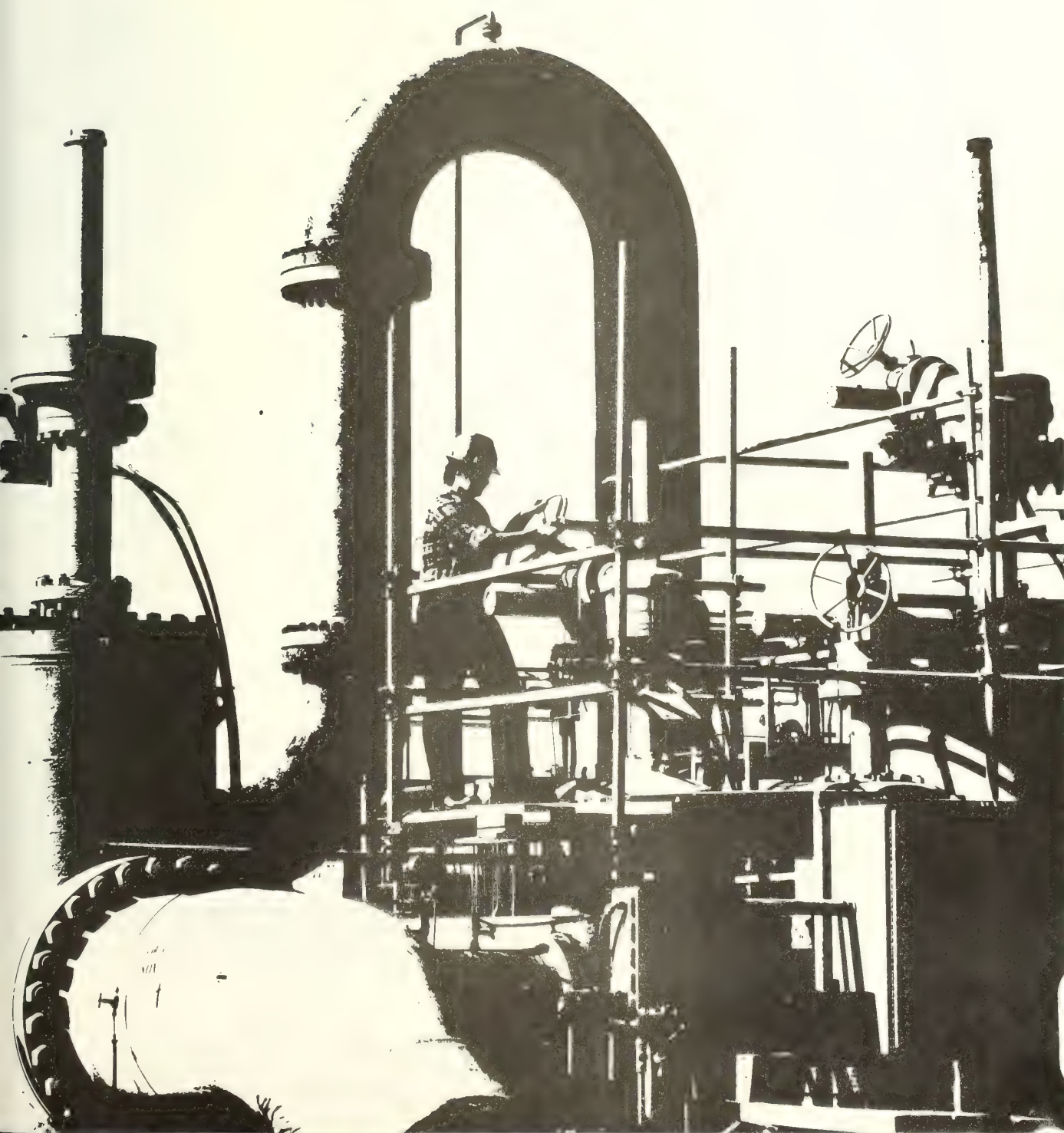
Source: See the last page of this section.

Sources of Summary Statistics

1. 1973 through 1976: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, *Mineral Industry Surveys, Petroleum Statement, Annual* and *PAD Districts Supply/Demand, Annual*.
2. 1977 through 1980: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Energy Data Reports, Petroleum Statement, Annual* and *PAD Districts Supply/Demand, Annual*, and unleaded gasoline data from *Monthly Petroleum Statistics Report*.
3. 1981 through 1984: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*.
4. January 1985 through March 1986: Detailed statistics in appropriate issues of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (See Explanatory Notes 9.1 through 9.6.)
5. April 1986 Estimates based on EIA weekly data (except domestic crude oil production). (See Explanatory Note 1.1.)
6. January 1985 through April 1986: Domestic crude oil production estimate based on historical statistics from State Conservation Agencies and the U.S. Geological Survey. (See Explanatory Note 3.)



Detail Statistics





S. Petroleum Balance, March 1986

	Current Month		Year-to-date	
	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day
(Including Lease Condensate)				
Production	E 56,556	1,824	E 164,073	1,823
48 States	E 220,542	7,114	E 640,550	7,117
U.S.	E 277,098	8,939	E 804,623	8,940
Imports				
Imports (Gross Excluding SPR)	91,177	2,941	276,235	3,069
Imports	1,835	59	4,097	46
Imports	6,577	212	16,018	178
Imports (Net Including SPR)	86,435	2,788	264,314	2,937
Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	-1,511	-49	-3,576	-40
Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	-8,966	-289	-22,165	-246
Net Supplied and Losses	-1,755	-57	-5,680	-63
Counted for 1	9,786	316	40,973	455
Other Sources	-2,446	-79	9,552	106
Input to Refineries	361,087	11,648	1,078,489	11,983
(1) + (7) + (12)				
Gas Plant Liquids (NGPL)				
Production	50,134	1,617	151,371	1,682
Imports 2	491	16	1,490	17
Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) 2	885	29	991	11
NGPL Supply	51,510	1,662	153,852	1,709
Refined Oils and Gasoline Blending Components, Total				
Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	4,571	147	2,005	22
Imports	8,097	261	23,081	256
Hydrocarbons and Alcohol New Supply (Field Production)	1,259	41	3,886	43
Crude Processing Gain 1	15,790	509	49,363	548
Oil Product Supplied	1,726	56	5,555	62
Other Liquids	31,443	1,014	83,890	932
(18) through (22)				
Production of Products 3	444,040	14,324	1,316,231	14,625
(3) + (17) + (23)				
Imports of Refined Products 3				
Imports (Gross)	42,064	1,357	134,979	1,500
Imports	15,336	495	56,417	627
Imports (Net)	26,728	862	78,562	873
New Supply of Products	470,768	15,186	1,394,792	15,498
(24) + (27)				
Products Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) 3	31,047	1,002	50,179	558
Petroleum Products Supplied for Domestic Use	501,815	16,188	1,444,971	16,055
(28) + (29)				
Finished Motor Gasoline	216,056	6,970	597,409	6,638
Distillate Fuel Oil	98,221	3,168	295,482	3,283
Residual Fuel Oil	43,169	1,393	128,059	1,423
Refined Petroleum Gases	47,604	1,536	152,349	1,693
Other Liquids	95,040	3,066	266,117	2,957
Oil	1,726	56	5,555	62
Product Supplied	501,815	16,188	1,444,971	16,055
(31) through (36)				
Stocks, All Oils				
Oil and Lease Condensate (Excluding SPR)	340,860	--	340,860	--
Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR)	496,892	--	496,892	--
Refined Oils	102,864	--	102,864	--
Blending Components 5	35,615	--	35,615	--
Residues Plus	7,198	--	7,198	--
Refined Products 3	505,587	--	505,587	--
Stocks	1,489,016	--	1,489,016	--

including item.

products in the pentanes plus category only.

products included see Explanatory Note 9.7.

pentanes plus, other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel

liquefied petroleum gases.

other hydrocarbons and alcohol.

ated.

may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes 1, 2 and 9.7.

Table 2. Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, March 1986
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ¹	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 277,098	0	93,012	-10,477	9,786	29	361,087	6,577	1,726	837,752
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	50,009	11,856	6,774	-1,913	0	0	13,896	1,576	51,254	77,623
Pentanes Plus	8,352	0	601	885	0	0	6,078	110	3,650	7,198
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	41,657	11,856	6,173	-2,798	0	0	7,818	1,466	47,604	70,425
Ethane	16,300	66	959	154	0	0	55	219	17,205	14,470
Propane	16,173	8,594	1,522	-2,027	0	0	195	829	23,238	36,142
Normal Butane	5,483	2,823	2,215	-669	0	0	4,145	308	5,399	12,880
Isobutane	3,701	373	1,477	-256	0	0	3,423	110	1,762	6,933
Other Liquids	1,259	0	8,097	4,571	0	0	19,392	0	-5,465	138,479
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	1,259	0	0	55	0	0	1,314	0	0	396
Unfinished Oils	0	0	7,175	1,283	0	0	9,498	0	-1,040	102,864
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	922	3,279	0	0	8,612	0	-4,411	34,950
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	-46	0	0	-32	0	-14	269
Finished Petroleum Products	125	398,309	35,890	33,845	0	0	0	13,870	454,300	435,162
Finished Motor Gasoline	1	187,874	6,527	21,654	0	0	0	0	216,056	184,964
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	1	60,800	850	8,528	0	0	0	0	70,179	70,973
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	127,074	5,677	13,126	0	0	0	0	145,877	113,991
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	690	0	192	0	0	0	0	882	2,194
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	5,342	149	469	0	0	0	27	5,933	5,795
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	34,697	754	-3,792	0	0	0	333	31,326	41,587
Kerosene	0	3,093	337	620	0	0	0	14	4,036	6,123
Distillate Fuel Oil	41	82,008	6,715	13,506	0	0	0	4,049	98,221	99,262
Residual Fuel Oil	0	25,095	17,707	3,861	0	0	0	3,494	43,169	38,831
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	2,783	1,154	-276	0	0	0	105	3,556	1,939
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	8,118	1,365	283	0	0	0	409	9,357	1,283
Special Naphthas	0	1,757	133	-7	0	0	0	14	1,869	3,743
Lubricants	0	4,191	335	681	0	0	0	650	4,557	11,959
Waxes	0	487	40	-42	0	0	0	78	407	616
Petroleum Coke	0	15,028	0	-1,368	0	0	0	4,654	9,006	7,282
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	8,254	483	-2,036	0	0	0	3	6,698	27,275
Still Gas	0	17,069	0	0	0	0	0	0	17,069	0
Miscellaneous Products	83	1,823	191	100	0	0	0	40	2,157	2,309
Total	328,491	410,165	143,774	26,026	9,786	29	394,375	22,023	501,815	1,489,016

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Commodity		Supply					Disposition				
		Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ¹	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)		E 804,623	0	280,332	-25,741	40,973	125	1,078,489	16,018	5,555	837,752
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs		150,912	37,320	22,326	3,275	0	0	45,629	5,284	162,920	77,623
Pentanes Plus		24,825	0	1,753	991	0	0	16,734	263	10,572	7,198
Liquefied Petroleum Gases		126,087	37,320	20,573	2,284	0	0	28,895	5,020	152,349	70,425
Ethane		49,062	482	3,162	-2,705	0	0	170	527	49,305	14,470
Propane		49,267	27,198	7,504	3,332	0	0	423	3,556	83,322	36,142
Normal Butane		16,966	8,807	5,948	1,277	0	0	17,499	675	14,824	12,880
Isobutane		10,792	833	3,959	380	0	0	10,803	263	4,898	6,933
Other Liquids		3,886	0	23,081	2,005	0	0	58,913	0	-29,941	138,479
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol		3,886	0	0	-12	0	0	3,874	0	0	396
Unfinished Oils		0	0	19,486	3,805	0	0	39,672	0	-16,381	102,864
Motor Gasoline Blending Components		0	0	3,595	-1,737	0	0	15,404	0	-13,546	34,950
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components		0	0	0	-51	0	0	-37	0	-14	269
Finished Petroleum Products		459	1,195,074	114,406	47,895	0	0	0	51,397	1,306,437	435,162
Finished Motor Gasoline		3	566,351	26,218	4,837	0	0	0	0	597,409	184,964
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline		3	178,023	5,031	10,406	0	0	0	0	193,463	70,973
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline		0	388,328	21,187	-5,569	0	0	0	0	403,946	113,991
Finished Aviation Gasoline		0	2,198	0	-92	0	0	0	0	2,106	2,194
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel		0	16,168	274	949	0	0	0	55	17,336	5,795
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel		0	103,046	2,384	-8,093	0	0	0	1,951	95,386	41,587
Kerosene		0	11,216	1,265	1,554	0	0	0	57	13,978	6,123
Distillate Fuel Oil		137	243,546	20,017	44,649	0	0	0	12,867	295,482	99,262
Residual Fuel Oil		0	78,002	53,373	11,840	0	0	0	15,156	128,059	38,831
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use		0	8,242	3,841	-264	0	0	0	269	11,550	1,939
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use		0	23,441	2,452	158	0	0	0	1,230	24,821	1,283
Special Naphthas		0	4,781	1,396	227	0	0	0	60	6,344	3,743
Lubricants		0	13,017	1,086	-302	0	0	0	1,804	11,997	11,959
Waxes		0	1,402	106	16	0	0	0	142	1,382	616
Petroleum Coke		0	44,037	0	-1,123	0	0	0	17,548	25,366	7,282
Asphalt and Road Oil		0	21,412	1,561	-6,068	0	0	0	11	16,894	27,275
Still Gas		0	52,123	0	0	0	0	0	0	52,123	0
Miscellaneous Products		319	6,092	433	-393	0	0	0	248	6,203	2,309
Total		959,880	1,232,394	440,145	27,434	40,973	125	1,183,031	72,698	1,444,971	1,489,016

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

(\$) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 4. Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, March 1986
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ¹	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied
Crude Oil (Including lease condensate)	E 8,939	0	3,000	-338	316	1	11,648	212	56
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,613	382	219	-62	0	0	448	51	1,653
Pentanes Plus	269	0	19	29	0	0	196	4	118
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,344	382	199	-90	0	0	252	47	1,536
Ethane	526	2	31	5	0	0	2	7	555
Propane	522	277	49	-65	0	0	6	27	750
Normal Butane	177	91	71	-22	0	0	134	10	174
Isobutane	119	12	48	-8	0	0	110	4	57
Other Liquids	41	0	261	147	0	0	626	0	-176
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	41	0	0	2	0	0	42	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	231	41	0	0	306	0	-34
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	30	106	0	0	278	0	-142
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	-1	0	0	-1	0	(s)
Finished Petroleum Products	4	12,849	1,158	1,092	0	0	0	447	14,655
Finished Motor Gasoline	(s)	6,060	211	699	0	0	0	0	6,970
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	(s)	1,961	27	275	0	0	0	0	2,264
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	4,099	183	423	0	0	0	0	4,706
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	22	0	6	0	0	0	0	28
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	172	5	15	0	0	0	1	191
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	1,119	24	-122	0	0	0	11	1,011
Kerosene	0	100	11	20	0	0	0	(s)	130
Distillate Fuel Oil	1	2,645	217	436	0	0	0	131	3,168
Residual Fuel Oil	0	810	571	125	0	0	0	113	1,393
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	90	37	-9	0	0	0	3	115
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	262	44	9	0	0	0	13	302
Special Naphthas	0	57	4	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	60
Lubricants	0	135	11	22	0	0	0	21	147
Waxes	0	16	1	-1	0	0	0	3	13
Petroleum Coke	0	485	0	-44	0	0	0	150	291
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	266	16	-66	0	0	0	(s)	216
Still Gas	0	551	0	0	0	0	0	0	551
Miscellaneous Products	3	59	6	3	0	0	0	1	70
Total	10,596	13,231	4,638	840	316	1	12,722	710	16,188

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

(Thousands Barrels per Day)									
Commodity	Supply				Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ¹	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 8,940	0	3,115	-286	455	1	11,983	178	62
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,677	415	248	36	0	0	507	59	1,810
Pentanes Plus	276	0	19	11	0	0	186	3	117
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,401	415	229	25	0	0	321	56	1,693
Ethane	545	5	35	-30	0	0	2	6	548
Propane	547	302	83	37	0	0	5	40	926
Normal Butane	189	98	66	14	0	0	194	7	165
Isobutane	120	9	44	4	0	0	120	3	54
Other Liquids	43	0	256	22	0	0	655	0	-333
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	43	0	0	(s)	0	0	43	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	217	42	0	0	441	0	-182
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	40	-19	0	0	171	0	-151
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	-1	0	0	(s)	0	(s)
Finished Petroleum Products	5	13,279	1,271	532	0	0	0	571	14,516
Finished Motor Gasoline	(s)	6,293	291	54	0	0	0	0	6,638
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	(s)	1,978	56	116	0	0	0	0	2,150
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	4,315	235	-62	0	0	0	0	4,488
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	24	0	-1	0	0	0	0	23
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	180	3	11	0	0	0	1	193
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	1,145	26	-90	0	0	0	22	1,060
Kerosene	0	125	14	17	0	0	0	1	155
Distillate Fuel Oil	2	2,706	222	496	0	0	0	143	3,283
Residual Fuel Oil	0	867	593	132	0	0	0	168	1,423
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed Use	0	92	43	-3	0	0	0	3	128
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed Use	0	260	27	2	0	0	0	14	276
Special Naphthas	0	53	16	3	0	0	0	1	70
Lubricants	0	145	12	-3	0	0	0	20	133
Waxes	0	16	1	(s)	0	0	0	2	15
Petroleum Coke	0	489	0	-12	0	0	0	195	282
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	238	17	-67	0	0	0	(s)	188
Still Gas	0	579	0	0	0	0	0	0	579
Miscellaneous Products	4	68	5	-4	0	0	0	3	69
Total	10,665	13,693	4,890	305	455	1	13,145	808	16,055

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 6. PAD District 1, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, March 1986
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PADD of Entry ¹	Stock With-drawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unac-counted For Crude Oil ²	Net Receipts ³	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 1,559	0	25,314	-889	2,931	4,935	2	33,848	0	0	14,689
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	914	1,238	848	530	0	3,394	0	137	74	6,714	3,054
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	788	1,238	445	520	0	3,394	0	101	74	6,211	2,985
Pentanes Plus	126	0	403	10	0	0	0	36	0	503	69
Other Liquids	42	0	2,696	-404	0	2,207	0	5,853	0	-1,312	16,221
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	42	0	0	-13	0	0	0	29	0	0	13
Unfinished Oils	0	0	2,062	-257	0	1,988	0	4,734	0	-941	11,577
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	634	-134	0	219	0	1,090	0	-371	4,631
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	0	40,492	30,334	11,803	0	69,932	0	0	842	151,719	136,578
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	18,774	5,395	7,877	0	38,379	0	0	0	70,425	59,936
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	0	4,943	653	2,466	0	9,762	0	0	0	17,824	20,131
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	13,831	4,742	5,411	0	28,617	0	0	0	52,601	39,805
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	-13	0	38	0	160	0	0	0	185	408
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	51	90	249	0	164	0	0	0	554	959
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	1,817	614	-2,078	0	10,407	0	0	0	10,760	10,712
Kerosene	0	333	337	395	0	302	0	0	13	1,354	2,599
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	10,111	6,106	2,038	0	18,328	0	0	23	36,560	35,860
Residual Fuel Oil	0	4,067	16,759	3,169	0	1,021	0	0	1	25,015	14,808
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed.	0	179	204	-47	0	8	0	0	56	288	216
Special Naphthas	0	25	14	-7	0	218	0	0	4	246	1,263
Lubricants	0	669	231	158	0	540	0	0	168	1,430	2,904
Waxes	0	106	13	-26	0	0	0	0	34	59	104
Petroleum Coke	0	1,266	0	58	0	0	0	0	514	810	766
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	1,117	430	-93	0	274	0	0	1	1,727	5,444
Still Gas	0	1,777	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,777	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	213	141	72	0	131	0	0	28	529	599
Total	2,515	41,730	59,193	11,040	2,931	80,468	2	39,838	916	157,121	170,542

¹ Beginning in January 1985, crude oil and unfinished oils are reported on this table by PAD District of entry. Previously they were reported by PAD District of processing.
² Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.
³ Beginning in January 1985, net receipts include crude oil movements by pipeline, tanker, and barge. Previously only tanker and barge movements of crude oil were included. See Explanatory Note 14.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.
 E = Estimated.
 Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 8. PAD District III, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, March 1986
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PADD of Entry ¹	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ²	Net Receipts ³	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 131,235	0	48,875	-9,573	751	-9,389	9	161,771	0	119	649,653
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	34,783	6,973	1,945	-1,433	0	-5,417	0	7,873	619	28,359	50,075
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	29,199	6,973	1,945	-2,370	0	-5,103	0	3,955	619	26,070	46,033
Pentanes Plus	5,584	0	0	937	0	-314	0	3,918	0	2,289	4,042
Other Liquids	928	0	5,064	5,099	0	-2,201	0	12,760	0	-3,870	62,922
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	928	0	0	54	0	0	0	982	0	0	222
Unfinished Oils	0	0	4,950	3,345	0	-2,082	0	7,246	0	-1,033	48,668
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	114	1,664	0	-119	0	4,496	0	-2,837	13,908
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	36	0	0	0	36	0	0	124
Finished Petroleum Products	102	182,289	3,099	9,441	0	-96,140	0	0	5,472	93,319	113,017
Finished Motor Gasoline	1	83,496	249	6,784	0	-55,202	0	0	0	35,328	42,569
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	1	26,654	0	1,334	0	-15,176	0	0	0	12,813	15,824
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	56,842	249	5,450	0	-40,026	0	0	0	22,515	26,745
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	354	0	157	0	-277	0	0	0	234	672
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	2,908	0	174	0	-756	0	0	26	2,300	1,904
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	18,242	0	-195	0	-14,216	0	0	240	3,591	13,511
Kerosene	0	1,777	0	398	0	-227	0	0	(s)	1,948	1,375
Distillate Fuel Oil	41	38,172	164	2,701	0	-22,939	0	0	1,895	16,244	23,382
Residual Fuel Oil	0	7,548	225	223	0	-773	0	0	774	6,449	9,999
Napththa and Other Oils for Petro. Feed.	0	8,866	2,264	135	0	2	0	0	381	10,886	2,409
Special Napththas	0	1,206	92	53	0	-326	0	0	4	1,021	1,574
Lubricants	0	2,449	1	378	0	-749	0	0	367	1,712	5,981
Waxes	0	253	22	-12	0	0	0	0	33	230	374
Petroleum Coke	0	6,180	0	-1,037	0	0	0	0	1,744	3,399	3,050
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	2,676	40	-299	0	-573	0	0	(s)	1,844	5,227
Still Gas	0	7,140	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,140	0
Miscellaneous Products	60	1,022	42	-19	0	-104	0	0	6	995	990
Total	167,046	189,262	58,983	3,534	751	-113,147	9	182,404	6,091	117,927	875,667

¹ Beginning in January 1985, crude oil and unfinished oils are reported on this table by PAD District of entry. Previously they were reported by PAD District of processing.

² Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

³ Beginning in January 1985, net receipts include crude oil movements by pipeline, tanker, and barge. Previously only tanker and barge movements of crude oil were included. See Explanatory Note 14.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Commodity	Supply				Disposition						
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PADD of Entry ¹	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ²	Net Receipts ³	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 19,043	0	1,101	-41	3,923	-12,344	0	11,674	0	8	13,356
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	2,967	201	516	8	0	-1,919	0	545	(S)	1,228	1,089
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	2,121	201	318	27	0	-1,686	0	399	(S)	582	922
Pentanes Plus	846	0	198	-19	0	-233	0	146	0	646	167
Other Liquids	0	0	0	-54	0	0	0	-61	0	7	4,517
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	0	-219	0	0	0	-266	0	47	2,225
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	165	0	0	0	205	0	-40	2,292
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	4	12,245	135	761	0	723	0	0	10	13,858	12,704
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	6,513	38	286	0	351	0	0	0	7,188	5,220
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	0	2,993	17	294	0	-12	0	0	0	3,292	2,640
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	3,520	21	-8	0	363	0	0	0	3,896	2,580
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	16	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	46	67
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	327	0	47	0	-99	0	0	0	275	341
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	823	0	-138	0	749	0	0	0	1,434	793
Kerosene	0	-8	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	-5	26
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	2,860	97	844	0	-278	0	0	(S)	3,523	2,447
Residual Fuel Oil	0	304	0	-2	0	0	0	0	(S)	302	408
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	-3	2
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	(S)	2	4
Lubricants	0	30	0	3	0	0	0	0	5	28	6
Waxes	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	(S)	11	5
Petroleum Coke	0	266	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	268	109
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	637	0	-317	0	0	0	0	1	319	3,267
Still Gas	0	421	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	421	0
Miscellaneous Products	4	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	(S)	49	9
Total	22,014	12,446	1,752	674	3,923	-13,540	0	12,158	11	15,101	31,666

1 Beginning in January 1985, crude oil and unfinished oils are reported on this table by PAD District of entry. Previously they were reported by PAD District of processing.

2 Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

3 Beginning in January 1985, net receipts include crude oil movements by pipeline, tanker, and barge. Previously only tanker and barge movements of crude oil were included. See Explanatory Note 14.

(S) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 10. PAD District V, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, March 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PADD of Entry ¹	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ²	Net Receipts ³	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 92,891	0	5,416	-1,131	4,154	-21,613	18	71,864	6,236	1,599	83,817
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,273	1,299	648	-389	0	0	0	971	149	1,711	1,906
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	817	1,299	648	-334	0	0	0	556	149	1,725	1,809
Pentanes Plus	456	0	0	-55	0	0	0	415	0	-14	97
Other Liquids	101	0	337	488	0	94	0	-112	0	1,132	32,404
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	101	0	0	1	0	0	0	102	0	0	1
Unfinished Oils	0	0	163	-600	0	94	0	-1,361	0	1,018	25,721
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	174	1,103	0	0	0	1,163	0	114	6,635
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	-16	0	0	0	-16	0	0	47
Finished Petroleum Products	0	75,229	1,891	3,296	0	3,035	0	0	7,454	75,997	55,559
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	31,079	726	2,168	0	1,760	0	0	0	35,733	19,880
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	0	9,960	171	1,488	0	761	0	0	0	12,380	8,085
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	21,119	555	680	0	999	0	0	0	23,353	11,795
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	78	0	51	0	20	0	0	0	149	465
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	1,596	0	-163	0	366	0	0	0	1,734	1,734
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	8,560	140	-336	0	290	0	0	0	8,562	6,369
Kerosene	0	182	0	13	0	0	0	0	92	195	229
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	11,963	209	1,973	0	599	0	0	(s)	12,624	10,282
Residual Fuel Oil	0	11,433	654	-261	0	0	0	0	2,120	9,107	10,305
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed	0	454	36	-5	0	0	0	0	42	443	230
Special Naphthas	0	123	12	-44	0	0	0	0	4	87	204
Lubricants	0	256	90	70	0	0	0	0	98	318	1,105
Waxes	0	73	4	-4	0	0	0	0	10	63	82
Petroleum Coke	0	3,942	0	-109	0	0	0	0	2,363	1,470	1,926
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	1,228	13	-107	0	0	0	0	(s)	1,134	2,407
Still Gas	0	4,114	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,114	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	148	7	50	0	0	0	0	4	201	341
Total	94,265	76,528	8,292	2,264	4,154	-18,484	18	72,723	13,839	80,439	173,686

¹ Beginning in January 1985, crude oil and unfinished oils are reported on this table by PAD District of entry. Previously they were reported by PAD District of processing.

² Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

³ Beginning in January 1985, net receipts include crude oil movements by pipeline, tanker, and barge. Previously only tanker and barge movements of crude oil were included. See Explanatory Note 14.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

(Thousands Barrels)		Production		PAD District and State	Production	
PAD District and State		Total	Daily Average		Total	Daily Average
PAD District I						
Florida	942	30	86	Texas (continued)		
New York	E 81	E 3	31	TRRC District 04	2,678	
Pennsylvania	E 409	E 13	119	TRRC District 05	973	
Virginia	E 3	E 0	103	TRRC District 06	3,699	
West Virginia	284	9	108	TRRC District 07B	3,205	
Adjustment 2	-122	-4	644	TRRC District 07C	3,362	
Total PAD District I	E 1,597	E 52	567	TRRC District 08	19,949	
			110	TRRC District 08A	17,588	
			56	TRRC District 09	3,407	
			125	TRRC District 10	1,733	
			3,879	East Texas		
			75,866	Total Texas	75,866	
			-1,990	Adjustment 2	-1,990	
			E 4,239	Total PAD District III	E 131,409	
PAD District II						
Illinois	2,465	80	E 80	Colorado	E 2,489	
Indiana	262	8	E 82	Montana	E 2,551	
Kansas	6,701	216	118	Utah	3,645	
Kentucky	636	21	E 342	Wyoming	E 10,596	
Michigan	E 2,561	E 83	-9	Adjustment 2	-269	
Missouri	17	1	E 613	Total PAD District IV	E 19,012	
Nebraska	605	20				
North Dakota	4,138	133		PAD District V		
Ohio	E 1,293	E 42		Alaska		
Oklahoma	13,949	450		South Alaska	1,502	
South Dakota	137	4	48	North Slope	56,471	
Tennessee	E 62	E 2	1,822	Adjustment for Alaska ²	-1,500	
Adjustment 2	-409	-13	1,822	Total Alaska	56,473	
Total PAD District II	E 32,417	E 1,046	1	Arizona	16	
				California		
PAD District III						
Alabama	1,917	62	E 199	Central Coastal	E 6,177	
Arkansas	E 1,485	E 48	E 758	East Central	E 23,485	
Louisiana	E 42,128	E 1,359	E 0	North	E 15	
Gulf Coast	E 2,629	E 85	E 204	South	E 6,330	
Rest of State	E 44,757	E 1,444	E 1,162	Total California	E 36,007	
Total Louisiana	2,614	84	10	Nevada	305	
Mississippi			-1	Adjustment for Arizona, California, and Nevada ²	-39	
New Mexico			E 2,992	Total PAD District V	E 92,762	
Northwestern	712	23	E 8,942	United States Total	E 277,197	
Southeastern	6,048	195				
Total New Mexico	6,760	218				
Texas	2,321	75				
TRRC District 01	3,305	107				
TRRC District 02	9,767	315				
TRRC District 03						

¹ Includes the following offshore production (thousand barrels): Alaska: State - 1,491; California: Federal - E2,487, State - E3,172; Louisiana: Federal - 29,077, State - E2,188; Texas: Federal - 1,731, State - 163; U.S. Total - E40,309

² These adjustments are used to reconcile the national and PADDD level sums of the State data with the independently estimated U.S. and Alaskan figures shown in the Summary Statistics portion of this issue and with the PADDD level figures published in a previous issue. Final data at the State, PAD District, and national levels will be published without adjustments in the "Petroleum Supply Annual."

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: State Conservation Agencies and the U.S. Mineral Management Service.

Table 12. Natural Gas Processing Plant Production of Petroleum Products by PAD District,¹ March 1986
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III				PAD District IV		United States		
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total		Dist. IV Rocky Mt.	PAD Dist. V West Coast
Natural Gas Liquids	289	625	914	4	1,555	335	8,178	10,072	20,520	3,159	7,516	565	3,023	34,783	2,967	1,273	50,009
Pentanes Plus	52	74	126	1	189	75	1,075	1,340	3,464	182	1,293	156	489	5,584	846	456	8,352
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	237	551	788	3	1,366	260	7,103	8,732	17,056	2,977	6,223	409	2,534	29,199	2,121	817	41,657
Ethane	70	176	246	0	619	1	3,116	3,736	7,090	1,084	2,768	55	889	11,886	361	71	16,300
Propane	108	251	359	2	442	152	2,692	3,288	6,387	1,306	2,092	183	1,020	10,988	1,114	424	16,173
Normal Butane	44	90	134	1	172	99	908	1,180	2,589	-451	753	119	432	3,442	493	234	5,483
Isobutane	15	34	49	0	133	8	387	528	990	1,038	610	52	193	2,883	153	88	3,701
Finished Petroleum Products	0	0	0	0	3	0	16	19	35	41	0	25	1	102	4	0	125
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	41	0	0	0	41	0	0	41
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Production	289	625	914	4	1,558	335	8,194	10,091	20,555	3,200	7,516	590	3,024	34,885	2,971	1,273	50,134

¹ Production represents quantity of natural gas processing plant output less input to fractionating facilities.
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II				PAD District III			PAD District IV		United States				
	East Coast #1	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.		New Mexico	Total		
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	30,667	3,181	33,848	1,872	52,763	9,094	18,201	81,930	14,009	85,676	57,035	3,828	1,223	161,771	11,674	71,864	361,087
Pentanes Plus	33	3	36	0	883	34	646	1,563	1,000	2,153	628	66	71	3,918	146	415	6,078
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	76	25	101	130	1,734	290	653	2,807	602	1,158	2,067	72	56	3,955	399	556	7,818
Ethane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	55	0	55	0	0	55
Propane	0	0	0	0	82	0	0	82	0	3	34	0	0	37	0	76	195
Normal Butane	48	25	73	47	920	209	293	1,469	250	658	1,076	27	17	2,028	326	249	4,145
Isobutane	28	0	28	83	732	81	360	1,256	352	497	902	45	39	1,835	73	231	3,423
Other Liquids																	
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	4	25	29	7	175	18	1	201	0	621	352	0	9	982	0	102	1,314
Unfinished Oil (net)	4,554	180	4,734	10	-730	10	-145	-855	356	1,893	5,223	-136	-90	7,246	-266	-1,361	9,498
Motor Gasoline Blending																	
Components (net)	1,068	22	1,090	-11	1,476	41	152	1,658	169	2,003	2,274	45	5	4,496	205	1,163	8,612
Aviation Gasoline Blending																	
Components (net)	0	0	0	0	-49	0	-3	-52	0	0	36	0	0	36	0	-16	-32
Total Input to Refineries	36,402	3,436	39,838	2,008	56,252	9,487	19,505	87,252	16,136	93,504	67,615	3,875	1,274	182,404	12,158	72,723	394,375
Crude Oil Distillation																	
Gross Input (daily average)	1,003	96	1,099	60	1,703	293	590	2,647	455	2,813	1,849	125	39	5,281	379	2,347	11,753
Operable Capacity (daily average)	1,355	108	1,462	66	2,217	317	728	3,329	559	3,582	2,610	252	76	7,079	532	3,079	15,481
Operating Ratio (percent) ¹	74.0	88.8	75.1	91.5	76.8	92.5	81.0	79.5	81.4	78.5	70.8	49.4	52.1	74.6	71.3	76.2	75.9
Crude Oil Qualities																	
Sulfur Content, Weighted Average (percent)	.86	.54	.83	.63	.84	1.87	.45	.86	.55	.84	1.05	1.36	.56	.90	.76	1.04	.91
API Gravity, Weighted Average	31.48	39.76	32.26	37.28	36.23	30.59	37.90	36.00	38.46	35.76	32.17	32.74	40.40	34.68	36.31	24.81	32.83
Operable Capacity (daily average)																	
Operating	1,355	108	1,462	66	2,217	317	728	3,329	559	3,582	2,610	252	76	7,079	532	3,079	15,481
Idle	1,209	108	1,316	66	2,074	309	679	3,128	533	3,326	2,483	252	76	6,670	516	2,873	14,503
	146	(s)	146	0	144	8	49	201	26	256	127	(s)	0	410	16	205	978
Alaskan Crude Oil Receipts	3,310	0	3,310	0	619	0	0	619	0	6,107	4,249	0	0	10,356	0	31,034	45,319

¹ Represents gross input divided by operable capacity.

(s) Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 14. Refinery Production of Petroleum Products by PAD District, March 1986
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II				PAD District III				PAD District IV		United States			
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okl., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico		Total	Rocky Mt.	Dist. V West Coast
Liquefied Refinery Gases	1,204	34	1,238	37	1,639	240	229	2,145	248	3,017	3,582	80	46	6,973	201	1,299	11,856
Ethane	0	0	0	0	0	-2	0	-2	-115	183	-2	0	0	0	66	0	66
Propane	1,006	34	1,040	37	1,564	241	345	2,187	393	2,099	1,762	65	22	4,341	150	876	8,594
Normal Butane	198	0	198	0	61	12	-116	-43	-161	530	1,814	15	24	2,222	52	394	2,823
Isobutane	0	0	0	0	14	-11	0	3	131	205	8	0	0	344	-1	27	373
Finished Motor Gasoline	17,514	1,260	18,774	1,090	31,339	5,090	10,493	48,012	8,549	41,934	31,228	1,085	700	83,496	6,513	31,079	187,874
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	4,514	429	4,943	355	8,923	1,787	5,185	16,250	3,236	13,942	8,697	437	342	26,654	2,993	9,960	60,800
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	13,000	831	13,831	735	22,416	3,303	5,308	31,762	5,313	27,992	22,531	648	358	56,842	3,520	21,119	127,074
Finished Aviation Gasoline	-13	0	-13	0	68	13	174	255	99	139	116	0	0	354	16	78	690
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	51	0	51	0	331	117	12	460	861	1,211	577	174	85	2,908	327	1,596	5,342
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	1,817	0	1,817	0	3,531	568	1,156	5,255	858	9,517	7,837	9	21	18,242	823	8,560	34,697
Kerosene	256	77	333	121	562	22	104	809	75	1,188	543	-29	0	1,777	-8	182	3,093
Distillate Fuel Oil	9,041	1,070	10,111	556	10,983	2,233	5,130	18,902	3,576	18,860	14,285	1,104	347	38,172	2,860	11,963	82,008
Residual Fuel Oil	3,948	119	4,067	104	1,264	251	124	1,743	645	3,775	2,905	210	13	7,548	304	11,433	25,095
Naphtha < 400 Deg. For Petro. Feed. Use	178	0	178	0	365	0	100	465	97	995	827	6	0	1,925	0	215	2,783
Other Oils > 400 Deg. For Petro. Feed. Use	1	0	1	0	937	0	0	937	54	5,406	1,481	0	0	6,941	0	239	8,118
Special Naphthas	-1	26	25	0	311	0	92	403	166	856	-22	206	0	1,206	0	123	1,757
Lubricants	256	413	669	0	462	0	325	787	10	1,692	514	233	0	2,449	30	256	4,191
Waxes	0	106	106	0	19	0	25	44	2	112	105	34	0	253	11	73	487
Petroleum Coke	1,245	21	1,266	26	2,234	555	559	3,374	248	2,606	3,269	53	4	6,180	266	3,942	15,028
Marketable	365	0	365	0	1,297	403	411	2,111	41	1,159	2,444	30	0	3,674	135	3,098	9,383
Catalyst	880	21	901	26	937	152	148	1,263	207	1,447	825	23	4	2,506	131	844	5,645
Asphalt and Road Oil	967	150	1,117	66	1,517	406	607	2,596	334	850	779	670	43	2,676	637	1,228	8,254
Still Gas	1,614	163	1,777	68	2,721	341	487	3,617	386	4,311	2,314	102	27	7,140	421	4,114	17,069
Miscellaneous Products	157	56	213	2	307	39	47	395	49	557	398	18	0	1,022	45	148	1,823
Fuel Use	0	23	23	0	0	0	0	0	67	44	68	0	0	179	20	12	234
Non-Fuel Use	157	33	190	2	307	39	47	395	-18	513	330	18	0	843	25	136	1,589
Total Production	38,235	3,495	41,730	2,070	58,590	9,875	19,664	90,199	16,257	97,026	70,738	3,955	1,286	189,262	12,446	76,528	410,165
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ¹	-1,833	-59	-1,892	-62	-2,338	-388	-159	-2,947	-121	-3,522	-3,123	-80	-12	-6,858	-288	-3,805	-15,790

¹ Represents the arithmetic difference between input and output.
Note: See Explanatory Note 2.
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Commodity	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okl., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La., Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mts.	Dist. IV West Coast	United States
Finished Motor Gasoline ²	46.4	35.3	45.4	51.2	52.0	51.7	50.1	51.5	47.2	41.1	41.6	24.4	49.3	41.5	50.5	40.9	44.3
Finished Aviation Gasoline ³	.0	.0	.0	.0	.2	.1	1.0	.4	.7	.2	.1	.0	.0	.2	.1	.1	.2
Liquefied Refinery Gases	3.4	1.0	3.2	2.0	3.1	2.6	1.3	2.6	1.7	3.4	5.8	2.2	4.1	4.1	1.8	1.8	3.2
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	.1	.0	.1	.0	.6	1.3	.1	.6	6.0	1.4	.9	4.7	7.5	1.7	2.9	2.3	1.4
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	5.2	.0	4.7	.0	6.8	6.2	6.4	6.5	6.0	10.9	12.6	.2	1.9	10.8	7.2	12.1	9.4
Kerosene	.7	2.3	.9	6.4	1.1	.2	.6	1.0	.5	1.4	.9	-.8	.0	1.1	-.1	.3	.8
Distillate Fuel Oil	25.7	31.8	26.2	29.5	21.1	24.5	28.4	23.3	24.9	21.5	22.9	29.9	30.6	22.6	25.1	17.0	22.1
Residual Fuel Oil	11.2	3.5	10.5	5.5	2.4	2.8	.7	2.1	4.5	4.3	4.7	5.7	1.1	4.5	2.7	16.2	6.8
Naphtha < 400 Deg. F. Petro. Feed. Use	.5	.0	.5	.0	.7	.0	.6	.6	.7	1.1	1.3	.2	.0	1.1	.0	.3	.8
Other Oils > 400 Deg. F. Petro. Feed. Use	.0	.0	.0	.0	1.8	.0	.0	1.2	.4	6.2	2.4	.0	.0	4.1	.0	.3	2.2
Special Naphthas	.0	.8	.1	.0	.6	.0	.5	.5	1.2	1.0	.0	5.6	.0	.7	.0	.2	.5
Lubricants	.7	12.3	1.7	.0	.9	.0	1.8	1.0	1.1	1.9	.8	6.3	.0	1.4	.3	.4	1.1
Waxes	.0	3.2	.3	.0	.0	.0	.1	.1	.0	.1	.2	.9	.0	.1	.1	.1	.1
Petroleum Coke	3.5	.6	3.3	1.4	4.3	6.1	3.1	4.2	1.7	3.0	5.3	1.4	.4	3.7	2.3	5.6	4.1
Asphalt and Road Oil	2.7	4.5	2.9	3.5	2.9	4.5	3.4	3.2	2.3	1.0	1.3	18.1	3.8	1.6	5.6	1.7	2.2
Still Gas	4.6	4.8	4.6	3.6	5.2	3.7	2.7	4.5	2.7	4.9	3.7	2.8	2.4	4.2	3.7	5.8	4.6
Miscellaneous Products	.4	1.7	.6	.1	.6	.4	.3	.5	.3	.6	.6	.5	.0	.6	.4	.2	.5
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ⁴	-5.2	-1.8	-4.9	-3.3	-4.5	-4.3	-9	-3.6	-8	-4.0	-5.0	-2.2	-1.1	-4.1	-2.5	-5.4	-4.3

¹ Based on crude oil input and net reruns of unfinished oils.

² Based on total finished motor gasoline output plus net output of motor gasoline blending components, minus input of natural gas plant liquids, other hydrocarbons and alcohol.

³ Based on finished aviation gasoline output plus net output of aviation gasoline blending components.

⁴ Represents the difference between Input and Production.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 16. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, March 1986
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					
	I	II	III	IV	V	Total
Crude Oil (including lease condensate) ^{1 2}	25,314	19,852	41,329	1,101	5,416	93,012
Natural Gas Liquids						
Pentanes Plus	848	2,816	1,945	516	648	6,774
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	403	0	0	198	0	601
Ethane	445	2,816	1,945	318	648	6,173
Propane	3	956	0	0	0	959
Normal Butane	239	1,118	0	131	34	1,522
Isobutane	122	445	1,167	113	369	2,215
	82	297	778	75	246	1,477
Other Liquids ¹	2,699	0	5,061	0	337	8,097
Unfinished Oils ¹	2,065	0	4,947	0	163	7,175
Naphthas and Lighter	4	0	1,588	0	163	1,755
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	410	0	0	0	0	410
Heavy Gas Oils	1,651	0	2,706	0	0	4,357
Residuum	0	0	653	0	0	653
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	634	0	114	0	174	922
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	30,334	431	3,099	135	1,891	35,890
Finished Motor Gasoline	5,395	119	249	38	726	6,527
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	653	9	0	17	171	850
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	4,742	110	249	21	555	5,677
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	90	59	0	0	0	149
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	614	0	0	0	140	754
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)
Other	614	0	0	0	140	754
Kerosene	337	0	0	0	337	671
Distillate Fuel Oil	6,106	139	164	97	209	6,715
Bonded Ships Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	6,106	139	164	97	209	6,715
Residual Fuel Oil	16,759	69	225	0	654	17,707
Bonded Ships Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	16,759	69	225	0	654	17,707
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	204	15	899	0	36	1,154
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	0	1,365	0	0	1,365
Special Naphthas	14	15	92	0	12	133
Lubricants	231	13	1	0	90	335
Waxes	13	1	22	0	4	40
Asphalt and Road Oil	430	0	40	0	13	483
Miscellaneous Products	141	1	42	0	7	191
Total Imports	59,196	23,099	51,434	1,752	8,292	143,774

¹ Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

² Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Commodity

	I	II	III	IV	V	Total
Crude Oil (including lease condensate) 1 2	78,303	53,172	130,427	3,320	15,110	280,332
Natural Gas Liquids	5,681	10,204	3,447	1,631	1,363	22,326
Pentanes plus	1,451	0	0	302	0	1,753
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	4,230	10,204	3,447	1,329	1,363	20,573
Ethane	3	3,159	0	0	0	3,162
Propane	2,414	4,279	71	592	148	7,504
Normal Butane	1,088	1,660	2,029	442	729	5,948
Isobutane	725	1,107	1,347	295	486	3,959
Other Liquids 1	8,381	50	13,515	0	1,135	23,081
Unfinished Oils 1	6,077	0	12,987	0	422	19,486
Naphthas and Lighter	4	0	3,635	0	359	3,998
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	661	0	0	0	0	661
Heavy Gas Oils	5,412	0	7,277	0	63	12,752
Residuum	0	0	2,075	0	0	2,075
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	2,304	50	528	0	713	3,595
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	98,137	1,386	8,707	388	5,788	114,406
Finished Motor Gasoline	22,976	204	489	96	2,453	26,218
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	4,133	19	0	49	830	5,031
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	18,843	185	489	47	1,623	21,187
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	90	184	0	0	0	274
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	1,837	0	0	0	0	2,384
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	29
Other	1,808	0	0	0	547	2,355
Kerosene	1,032	0	233	0	0	1,265
Distillate Fuel Oil	18,722	302	164	249	580	20,017
Bonded Ships Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	18,722	302	164	249	580	20,017
Residual Fuel Oil	50,611	130	962	43	1,627	53,373
Bonded Ships Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	50,611	130	962	43	1,627	53,373
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	407	52	3,309	0	73	3,841
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	0	2,452	0	0	2,452
Special Naphthas	216	457	661	0	62	1,396
Lubricants	805	34	123	0	124	1,086
Waxes	41	12	38	0	15	106
Asphalt and Road Oil	1,156	0	135	0	270	1,561
Miscellaneous Products	244	11	141	0	37	433
Total Imports	190,502	64,812	156,096	5,339	23,396	440,145

1 Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

2 Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 18. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, March 1986
(Thousand Barrels)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin- ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Compo- nents	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero- sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod- ucts 2	Total Prod- ucts	Total Petro- leum	Total (Daily Average)
All PAD Districts														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	4,219	425	372	0	0	0	0	0	2,771	0	264	3,832	8,051	260
Iraq	975	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	975	31
Kuwait	0	0	760	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	760	760	25
Saudi Arabia	13,787	838	0	0	329	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,167	14,954	482
Subtotal Arab OPEC	18,981	1,264	1,132	0	329	0	0	0	2,771	0	264	5,760	24,741	798
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	552	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	537	0	0	537	1,089	35
Gabon	589	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	203	0	0	203	792	26
Indonesia	4,764	0	235	0	37	0	0	0	28	0	1	301	5,065	163
Nigeria	10,007	0	0	0	0	0	0	164	0	0	0	164	10,171	328
Venezuela	11,347	806	2,152	0	941	250	0	1,995	4,327	0	1,790	12,261	23,808	762
Subtotal Other OPEC	27,259	806	2,387	0	978	250	0	2,159	5,095	0	1,791	13,466	40,725	1,314
Other														
Angola	1,484	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,484	48
Argentina	0	0	0	36	227	0	0	0	1,149	0	0	1,412	1,412	46
Australia	653	53	0	0	45	60	0	0	271	0	0	429	1,082	35
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	407	0	0	407	407	13
Belgium	0	0	0	0	453	0	0	0	0	0	9	462	462	15
Brazil	0	0	0	0	483	0	0	0	967	25	42	1,517	1,517	49
Canada	15,887	3,672	4	0	760	59	7	1,439	559	67	532	7,099	22,986	741
China, People's Republic of	2,927	0	163	159	100	0	0	0	0	14	15	451	3,378	109
China, Taiwan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	21	21	1
Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	504	0	0	504	504	16
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	96	0	0	96	96	3
Costa Rica	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	112	0	0	112	112	4
France	0	1	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	1
Germany, FD (W)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	6	10	10	(s)
Guatemala	149	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	149	5
Hawaiian Foreign TZ	0	0	0	0	140	56	0	178	240	0	0	614	614	20
India	0	0	516	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	274	790	790	25
Italy	0	0	439	0	1,376	0	0	0	484	0	340	2,639	2,639	85
Ivory Coast	0	0	48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	48	48	2
Japan	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	445	0	49	494	494	16
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	15	(s)
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	84	0	0	19	86	0	0	189	189	6
Mexico	16,244	235	447	78	0	125	0	1,174	505	15	276	2,855	19,099	616
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	475	0	0	0	356	0	0	831	831	27
Netherlands	0	2	3	80	350	0	0	214	201	8	0	858	858	28
Norway	1,082	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,082	35
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	816	0	0	816	816	26
Puerto Rico	0	0	164	0	0	90	0	0	0	0	506	760	760	25
Romania	0	0	407	554	0	24	0	4	29	0	0	961	961	31
Singapore	0	0	200	0	332	0	156	0	252	0	0	57	57	2
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	940	940	30
Switzerland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	546	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	546	18
Trinidad and Tobago	2,242	0	0	0	0	0	0	192	0	0	0	192	2,434	79

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin-ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Compo-nents	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod-ucts 2	Total Prod-ucts	Total Petro-leum	Total (Daily Average)
All PAD Districts														
Other														
United Kingdom	5,383	140	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	141	5,524	178
Virgin Islands	0	0	1,226	0	395	239	174	1,336	2,362	0	43	5,775	5,775	186
Zaire	175	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	175	6
Subtotal Other	46,772	4,103	3,656	922	5,220	653	337	4,556	9,841	133	2,114	31,536	78,308	2,526
Total Imports	93,012	6,173	7,175	922	6,527	903	337	6,715	17,707	133	4,169	50,762	143,774	4,638
PAD District 1														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,771	0	0	2,771	2,771	89
Saudi Arabia	1,745	0	0	0	329	0	0	0	0	0	0	329	2,074	67
Subtotal Arab OPEC	1,745	0	0	0	329	0	0	0	2,771	0	0	3,100	4,845	156
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	284	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	537	0	0	537	821	26
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	203	0	0	203	203	7
Indonesia	1,718	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,718	55
Nigeria	8,580	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,580	277
Venezuela	2,190	0	261	0	692	250	0	1,995	4,327	0	425	7,950	10,140	327
Subtotal Other OPEC	12,772	0	261	0	692	250	0	1,995	5,067	0	425	8,690	21,462	692
Other														
Angola	752	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	752	24
Argentina	0	0	0	0	227	0	0	0	1,149	0	0	1,376	1,376	44
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	407	0	0	407	407	13
Belgium	0	0	0	0	453	0	0	0	0	0	6	459	459	15
Brazil	0	0	0	0	483	0	0	0	967	4	0	1,454	1,454	47
Canada	1,658	303	4	0	517	0	7	1,195	490	2	270	2,788	4,446	143
China, People's Republic of	1,342	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,342	43
Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	504	0	0	504	504	16
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	96	0	0	96	96	3
Costa Rica	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	112	0	0	112	112	4
France	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	(s)
Guatemala	149	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	149	5
Italy	0	0	0	0	1,142	0	0	0	484	0	4	1,630	1,630	53
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	445	0	3	448	448	14
Mexico	2,023	0	0	0	0	125	0	1,174	280	0	218	1,797	3,820	123
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	475	0	0	0	356	0	0	831	831	27
Netherlands	0	2	3	80	350	0	0	214	201	8	0	858	858	28
Norway	1,082	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,082	35
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	816	0	0	816	816	26
Puerto Rico	0	0	164	0	0	90	0	0	0	0	452	706	706	23
Romania	0	0	407	554	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	961	961	31
Spain	0	0	0	0	332	0	156	0	252	0	0	740	740	24
Trinidad and Tobago	455	0	0	0	0	0	0	192	0	0	0	192	647	21
United Kingdom	3,161	140	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	141	3,302	107
Virgin Islands	0	0	1,226	0	395	239	174	1,336	2,362	0	43	5,775	5,775	186

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 18. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, March 1986 (continued)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin-ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod-ucts 2	Total Prod-ucts	Total Petro-leum	Total (Daily Average)
PAD District I														
Other														
Zaire	175	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	175	6
Subtotal Other	10,797	445	1,804	634	4,374	454	337	4,111	8,921	14	997	22,092	32,889	1,061
Total Imports	25,314	445	2,065	634	5,395	704	337	6,106	16,759	14	1,422	33,882	59,196	1,910
PAD District II														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	1,528	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,528	49
Saudi Arabia	3,729	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,729	120
Subtotal Arab OPEC	5,257	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,257	170
Other OPEC														
Venezuela	437	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	437	14
Subtotal Other OPEC	437	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	437	14
Other														
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	(s)
Canada	12,306	2,816	0	0	119	59	0	139	69	15	28	3,245	15,551	502
Mexico	1,852	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,852	60
Subtotal Other	14,158	2,816	0	0	119	59	0	139	69	15	30	3,247	17,405	561
Total Imports	19,852	2,816	0	0	119	59	0	139	69	15	30	3,247	23,099	745
PAD District III														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	1,771	425	372	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	264	1,061	2,832	91
Iraq	975	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	975	31
Kuwait	0	0	760	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	760	760	25
Saudi Arabia	8,313	478	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	478	8,791	284
Subtotal Arab OPEC	11,059	904	1,132	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	264	2,300	13,359	431
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	268	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	268	9
Gabon	589	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	589	19
Indonesia	571	0	235	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	235	806	26
Nigeria	1,427	0	0	0	0	0	0	164	0	0	0	164	1,591	51
Venezuela	8,720	806	1,891	0	249	0	0	0	0	0	1,365	4,311	13,031	420
Subtotal Other OPEC	11,575	806	2,126	0	249	0	0	164	0	0	1,365	4,710	16,285	525
Other														
Angola	732	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	732	24
Argentina	0	0	0	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	36	1
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	(s)
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	42	63	63	2
Canada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42	36	78	78	3
China, People's Republic of	1,585	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	10	1,595	51

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin-ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphtas	Other Prod-ucts 2	Total Prod-ucts	Total Petro-leum	Total (Daily Average)
PAD District III														
Other														
France	0	0	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	39	39	1
Germany, FD (W)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	4	(s)
India	0	0	516	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	274	790	790	25
Italy	0	0	439	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	336	775	775	25
Ivory Coast	0	0	48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	48	48	2
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10	10	(s)
Mexico	12,369	235	447	78	0	0	0	0	225	15	41	1,041	13,410	433
Spain	0	0	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	200	6
Switzerland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	1,787	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,787	58
United Kingdom	2,222	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,222	72
Subtotal Other	18,695	235	1,689	114	0	0	0	0	225	92	740	3,095	21,790	703
Total Imports	41,329	1,945	4,947	114	249	0	0	164	225	92	2,369	10,105	51,434	1,659
PAD District IV														
Other														
Canada	1,101	318	0	0	38	0	0	97	0	0	198	651	1,752	57
Subtotal Other	1,101	318	0	0	38	0	0	97	0	0	198	651	1,752	57
Total Imports	1,101	318	0	0	38	0	0	97	0	0	198	651	1,752	57
PAD District V														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	920	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	920	30
Saudi Arabia	0	360	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	360	360	12
Subtotal Arab OPEC	920	360	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	360	1,280	41
Other OPEC														
Indonesia	2,475	0	0	0	37	0	0	0	28	0	1	66	2,541	82
Subtotal Other OPEC	2,475	0	0	0	37	0	0	0	28	0	1	66	2,541	82
Other														
Australia	653	53	0	0	45	60	0	0	271	0	0	429	1,082	35
Canada	822	235	0	0	86	0	0	8	0	8	0	337	1,159	37
China, People's Republic of	0	0	163	159	100	0	0	0	0	4	15	441	441	14
China, Taiwan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	21	21	1
Germany, FD (W)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	6	(s)
Hawaiian Foreign TZ	0	0	0	0	140	56	0	178	240	0	0	614	614	20
Italy	0	(s)	0	0	234	0	0	0	0	0	0	234	234	8
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	36	36	1
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	15	(s)
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	84	0	0	19	86	0	0	189	189	6
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	17	17	1
Netherlands	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 18. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, March 1986 (continued)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin- ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Compo- nents	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero- sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod- ucts 2	Total Prod- ucts	Total Petro- leum	Total (Daily Average)
PAD District V														
Other														
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	54	54	54	2
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	24	0	4	29	0	0	57	57	2
Thailand	546	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	546	18
Subtotal Other	2,021	288	163	174	689	140	0	209	626	12	149	2,450	4,471	144
Total Imports	5,416	648	163	174	726	140	0	209	654	12	150	2,876	8,292	267

1 Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

2 Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, waxes, asphalt, lubricants, pentanes plus, naphthas less than 400 degrees F, other oils greater than 400 degrees F and miscellaneous products.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin-ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Napthas	Other Prod-ucts 2	Total Prod-ucts	Total Petro-leum	Total (Daily Average)
All PAD Districts														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	8,579	804	372	0	0	0	0	0	6,472	0	2,003	9,651	18,230	203
Iraq	1,918	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,918	21
Kuwait	2	0	3,220	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,220	3,222	36
Saudi Arabia	48,137	2,782	0	0	1,439	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,221	52,358	582
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	329	0	0	0	329	329	4
Subtotal Arab OPEC	58,636	3,585	3,592	0	1,439	0	0	329	6,472	0	2,003	17,420	76,056	845
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	3,499	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,508	0	0	1,508	5,007	56
Gabon	1,772	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	203	0	0	205	1,977	22
Indonesia	19,940	0	1,291	0	193	70	0	67	101	0	2	1,724	21,664	241
Iran	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Nigeria	23,039	0	0	0	0	0	0	164	0	0	0	164	23,203	258
Venezuela	23,764	1,438	3,461	216	4,620	400	0	7,223	11,398	230	3,355	32,341	56,105	623
Subtotal Other OPEC	72,015	1,440	4,752	216	4,813	470	0	7,454	13,210	230	3,357	35,942	107,957	1,200
Other														
Angola	4,532	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	757	0	0	757	5,289	59
Argentina	0	0	0	45	227	0	0	320	3,033	32	13	3,670	3,670	41
Australia	1,457	123	63	0	241	178	0	89	763	0	0	1,457	2,914	32
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	233	2,625	0	0	2,858	2,858	32
Bahrain	0	0	0	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	36	(s)
Belgium	0	0	0	0	1,132	0	0	0	237	0	11	1,380	1,380	15
Brazil	0	0	0	0	927	2	0	0	2,137	83	65	3,214	3,214	36
Cameroon	1,232	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
Canada	44,731	13,612	25	156	2,484	184	41	3,160	1,376	782	1,303	23,123	67,854	754
China, People's Republic of	6,158	0	359	423	606	0	0	0	0	14	57	1,459	7,617	85
China, Taiwan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	191	191	191	2
Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,455	0	0	1,455	1,455	16
Congo	1,664	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	429	0	0	429	2,093	23
Costa Rica	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	112	0	0	112	112	1
El Salvador	0	0	0	240	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	240	240	3
France	0	1	39	0	893	0	0	0	0	9	5	947	947	11
Germany, FD (W)	0	(s)	0	34	958	0	0	0	51	30	36	1,058	1,058	12
Greece	0	0	131	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	222	410	410	5
Guatemala	314	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	314	3
Hawaiian Foreign TZ	0	0	0	0	337	240	0	293	618	0	1	1,489	1,489	17
India	0	0	1,326	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	774	2,100	2,100	23
Israel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	248	0	38	0	286	286	3
Italy	0	(s)	1,543	0	3,439	1	0	0	969	0	350	6,302	6,302	70
Ivory Coast	0	0	48	0	0	0	0	0	166	0	0	214	214	2
Japan	0	0	0	36	0	0	0	0	445	5	86	572	572	6
Korea, Republic of	0	(s)	0	15	205	0	0	0	0	37	65	322	322	4
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	84	35	0	19	86	0	0	224	1,412	16
Mexico	1,188	589	959	524	0	262	0	2,345	1,881	42	1,125	7,727	56,173	624
Netherlands Antilles	48,446	0	0	0	475	0	0	556	1,918	0	0	2,949	2,949	33
Netherlands	0	2	3	80	3,287	0	0	214	447	8	63	4,104	4,104	46
New Zealand	0	0	0	76	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	76	76	1
Norway	6,853	369	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	388	7,241	80

See footnotes at end of table

Table 19. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, January - March 1986 (continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin- ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Compo- nents	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero- sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod- ucts 2	Total Prod- ucts	Total Petro- leum	Total (Daily Average)
All PAD Districts														
Other														
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,299	0	0	1,299	1,299	14
Puerto Rico	0	0	468	0	0	90	27	0	0	0	1,378	1,963	1,963	22
Romania	0	0	658	1,442	545	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,645	2,645	29
Singapore	0	0	170	0	0	24	0	403	542	0	0	1,139	1,139	13
Spain	0	0	779	0	1,430	144	156	0	543	0	0	3,052	3,052	34
Switzerland	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Thailand	1,168	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,168	13
Trinidad and Tobago	7,672	0	0	0	0	0	0	192	321	0	0	513	8,185	91
Turkey	2,264	0	0	272	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	272	2,536	28
United Kingdom	20,931	853	0	0	541	0	0	0	0	0	84	1,478	22,409	249
Unn Sov Soc Rep	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	(s)
Virgin Islands	0	0	4,552	0	2,155	1,028	1,041	4,162	11,481	80	43	24,542	24,542	273
Zaire	1,069	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,069	12
Subtotal Other	149,681	15,548	11,142	3,379	19,966	2,188	1,265	12,234	33,691	1,166	5,872	106,451	256,132	2,846
Total Imports	280,332	20,573	19,486	3,595	26,218	2,658	1,265	20,017	53,373	1,396	11,232	159,813	440,145	4,890
PAD District 1														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	1,023	218	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,125	0	0	6,343	7,366	82
Saudi Arabia	8,947	1,357	0	0	1,439	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,796	11,743	130
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	329	0	0	0	329	329	4
Subtotal Arab OPEC	9,970	1,575	0	0	1,439	0	0	329	6,125	0	0	9,468	19,438	216
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	284	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,508	0	0	1,508	1,792	20
Gabon	564	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	203	0	0	203	767	9
Indonesia	5,610	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,610	62
Nigeria	16,995	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16,995	189
Venezuela	4,864	292	261	0	4,131	400	0	7,223	11,398	0	1,139	24,844	29,708	330
Subtotal Other OPEC	28,317	292	261	0	4,131	400	0	7,223	13,109	0	1,139	26,555	54,872	610
Other														
Angola	3,184	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	757	0	0	757	3,941	44
Argentina	0	0	0	0	227	0	0	320	3,033	0	0	3,580	3,580	40
Australia	803	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	803	9
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	233	2,625	0	0	2,858	2,858	32
Belgium	0	0	0	0	1,132	0	0	0	237	0	6	1,375	1,375	15
Brazil	0	0	0	0	927	2	0	0	2,137	4	23	3,093	3,093	34
Cameroon	749	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	749	8
Canada	4,981	1,203	4	0	1,783	0	41	2,501	1,173	188	819	7,712	12,693	141
China, People's Republic of	2,696	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,696	30
Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,455	0	0	1,455	1,455	16
Congo	1,186	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	429	0	0	429	1,615	18
Costa Rica	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	112	0	0	112	112	1
El Salvador	0	0	0	240	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	240	240	3
El Salvador	0	0	0	0	862	0	0	0	0	0	5	869	869	10

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin-ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphtas	Other Prod-ucts 2	Total Prod-ucts	Total Petro-leum	Total (Daily Average)
PAD District I														
Other														
Germany, FD (W)	0	(s)	0	34	958	0	0	0	0	9	30	1,031	1,031	11
Greece	0	0	131	0	0	0	0	0	51	0	0	182	182	2
Guatemala	149	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	149	2
Israel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	248	0	0	0	248	248	3
Italy	0	(s)	0	0	3,053	1	0	0	969	0	4	4,027	4,027	45
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	445	0	12	457	457	5
Mexico	4,388	0	0	435	0	262	0	2,345	1,432	7	859	5,340	9,728	108
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	475	0	0	556	1,918	0	0	2,949	2,949	33
Netherlands	0	2	3	80	3,287	0	0	214	447	8	0	4,041	4,041	45
New Zealand	0	0	0	76	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	76	76	1
Norway	6,342	369	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	369	6,711	75
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,299	0	0	1,299	1,299	14
Puerto Rico	0	0	468	0	0	90	27	0	0	0	1,160	1,745	1,745	19
Romania	0	0	658	1,167	545	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,370	2,370	26
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	399	513	0	0	912	912	10
Spain	0	(s)	0	0	1,430	144	156	0	543	0	0	2,273	2,273	25
Switzerland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	192	321	0	0	513	2,286	25
Trinidad and Tobago	1,773	0	0	272	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	272	272	3
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,333	14,407	160
United Kingdom	13,074	788	0	0	541	0	0	0	0	0	4	24,229	24,229	269
Virgin Islands	0	0	4,552	0	2,155	1,028	808	4,162	11,481	0	43	0	0	8
Zaire	691	0	0	0	17,406	1,527	1,032	11,170	31,377	216	2,965	76,176	116,192	1,291
Subtotal Other	40,016	2,363	5,816	2,304	17,406	1,527	1,032	11,170	31,377	216	2,965	76,176	116,192	1,291
Total Imports	78,303	4,230	6,077	2,304	22,976	1,927	1,032	18,722	50,611	216	4,104	112,199	190,502	2,117
PAD District II														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	2,361	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,361	26
Saudi Arabia	8,542	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,542	95
Subtotal Arab OPEC	10,903	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,903	121
Other OPEC														
Nigeria	1,344	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,344	15
Venezuela	437	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	437	5
Subtotal Other OPEC	1,781	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,781	20
Other														
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	(s)
Cameroon	483	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	483	5
Canada	34,371	10,204	0	50	204	184	0	302	130	457	107	11,638	46,009	511
Congo	478	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	478	5
Mexico	4,050	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,050	45
Norway	511	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	511	6
Trinidad and Tobago	595	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	595	7
Subtotal Other	40,488	10,204	0	50	204	184	0	302	130	457	109	11,640	52,128	579
Total Imports	53,172	10,204	0	50	204	184	0	302	130	457	109	11,640	64,812	720

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 19. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, January - March 1986 (continued)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin- ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Compo- nents	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero- sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphtha	Other Prod- ucts 2	Total Prod- ucts	Total Petro- leum	Total (Daily Average)
PAD District III														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	3,818	585	372	0	0	0	0	0	347	0	2,003	3,307	7,125	79
Iraq	1,918	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,918	21
Kuwait	2	0	3,220	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,220	3,222	36
Saudi Arabia	30,648	1,065	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,065	31,713	352
Subtotal Arab OPEC	36,386	1,650	3,592	0	0	0	0	0	347	0	2,003	7,592	43,978	489
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	3,215	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,215	36
Gabon	1,208	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,208	13
Indonesia	5,665	0	1,291	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,291	6,956	77
Iran	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Nigeria	4,700	0	0	0	0	0	0	164	0	0	0	164	4,864	54
Venezuela	18,463	1,146	3,200	216	489	0	0	0	0	230	2,216	7,497	25,960	288
Subtotal Other OPEC	33,252	1,146	4,491	216	489	0	0	164	0	230	2,216	8,952	42,204	469
Other														
Angola	1,348	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,348	15
Argentina	0	0	0	45	0	0	0	0	0	32	13	90	90	1
Australia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Bahrain	0	0	0	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	36	(s)
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	(s)
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	79	42	121	121	1
Canada	0	1	21	106	0	0	0	0	0	116	74	318	318	4
China, People's Republic of	3,462	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	42	52	3,514	39
France	0	0	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	48	48	1
Germany, FD (W)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	21	21	(s)
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	222	228	228	3
Guatemala	165	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	165	2
India	0	0	1,326	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	774	2,100	2,100	23
Israel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	38	0	38	38	(s)
Italy	0	0	1,543	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	346	1,889	1,889	21
Ivory Coast	0	0	48	0	0	0	0	0	166	0	0	214	214	2
Japan	0	0	0	36	0	0	0	0	0	5	38	79	79	1
Mexico	40,008	585	959	89	0	0	0	0	449	35	118	2,235	42,243	469
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	63	63	63	63	1
Norway	0	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	0	19	19	(s)
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	164	164	164	164	2
Singapore	0	0	170	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	170	170	2
Spain	0	0	779	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	779	779	9
Switzerland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	5,304	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,304	59
Turkey	2,264	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,264	25
United Kingdom	7,857	65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	80	145	8,002	89
Unn Sov Soc Rep	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	(s)
Virgin Islands	378	0	0	0	0	0	233	0	0	80	0	313	313	3
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Subtotal Other	60,789	651	4,904	312	0	0	233	0	615	431	1,979	9,125	69,914	777
Total Imports	130,427	3,447	12,987	528	489	0	233	164	962	661	6,193	25,669	156,096	1,734

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin-ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod-ucts 2	Total Prod-ucts	Total Petro-leum	Total (Daily Average)
PAD District IV														
Other														
Canada	3,320	1,329	0	0	96	0	0	249	43	0	302	2,019	5,339	59
Subtotal Other	3,320	1,329	0	0	96	0	0	249	43	0	302	2,019	5,339	59
Total Imports	3,320	1,329	0	0	96	0	0	249	43	0	302	2,019	5,339	59
PAD District V														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	1,377	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,377	15
Saudi Arabia	0	360	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	360	360	4
Subtotal Arab OPEC	1,377	360	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	360	1,737	19
Other OPEC														
Gabon	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	(s)
Indonesia	8,665	0	0	0	193	70	0	67	101	0	2	433	9,098	101
Subtotal Other OPEC	8,665	2	0	0	193	70	0	67	101	0	2	435	9,100	101
Other														
Australia	653	123	63	0	241	178	0	89	763	0	0	1,457	2,110	23
Canada	2,059	875	0	0	401	0	0	108	30	21	1	1,436	3,495	39
China, People's Republic of	0	0	359	423	606	0	0	0	0	4	15	1,407	1,407	16
China, Taiwan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	191	191	191	2
Germany, FD (W)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	6	(s)
Hawaiian Foreign TZ	0	0	0	0	337	240	0	293	618	0	1	1,489	1,489	17
Italy	0	0	0	0	386	0	0	0	0	0	0	386	386	4
Japan	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	36	36	(s)
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	205	0	0	0	0	37	65	322	322	4
Malaysia	1,188	0	0	0	84	35	0	19	86	0	0	224	1,412	16
Mexico	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	148	152	152	2
Netherlands	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	54	54	54	1
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	275	275	3
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	24	0	4	29	0	0	57	57	1
Thailand	1,168	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,168	13
Subtotal Other	5,068	1,001	422	713	2,260	477	0	513	1,526	62	517	7,491	12,559	140
Total Imports	15,110	1,363	422	713	2,453	547	0	580	1,627	62	519	8,286	23,396	260

1 Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

2 Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, waxes, asphalt, lubricants, pentanes plus, naphthas less than 400 degrees F, other oils greater than 400 degrees F and miscellaneous products.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 20. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, March 1986
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate) ¹	0	341	0	0	6,236	6,577
Natural Gas Liquids	74	734	619	(s)	149	1,576
Pentanes Plus	0	110	0	0	0	110
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	74	625	619	(s)	149	1,466
Ethane	0	219	0	0	0	219
Propane	36	186	547	(s)	60	829
Normal Butane	38	110	72	(s)	89	308
Isobutane	0	110	0	0	0	110
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	(s)	0	26	0	0	27
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	(s)	0	240	0	92	333
Kerosene	13	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	14
Distillate Fuel Oil	23	11	1,895	(s)	2,120	4,049
Residual Fuel Oil	1	0	774	(s)	2,719	3,494
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petrochem. Feedstock	56	10	32	3	4	105
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petrochem. Feedstock	0	22	349	0	38	409
Special Naphthas	4	2	4	(s)	4	14
Lubricants	168	12	367	5	98	650
Waxes	34	(s)	33	(s)	10	78
Petroleum Coke	514	31	1,744	1	2,363	4,654
Asphalt	1	(s)	(s)	1	(s)	3
Miscellaneous Products	28	2	6	(s)	4	40
Total Product Exports	916	825	6,091	11	7,603	15,446
Total Exports	916	1,166	6,091	11	13,839	22,023

¹ Exports of crude oil are prohibited by law, except to Canada. Crude oil shipped from the U.S. to its territories such as Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, and shipments to the Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone are not prohibited and are included in export statistics.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

	I	II	III	IV	V	Total
Crude Oil (including lease condensate) ¹	0	1,711	0	0	14,307	16,018
Natural Gas Liquids						
Pentanes Plus	109	1,768	3,088	1	318	5,284
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	263	0	0	0	263
Ethane	109	1,505	3,088	1	318	5,020
Propane	(s)	527	0	0	0	527
Normal Butane	53	452	2,924	(s)	128	3,556
Isobutane	56	264	164	(s)	190	675
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	263	0	0	0	263
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	2	0	52	0	1	55
Kerosene	1	47	1,754	0	149	1,951
Distillate Fuel Oil	26	(s)	31	0	(s)	57
Residual Fuel Oil	487	67	6,299	1	6,013	12,867
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petrochem. Feedstock	219	0	5,397	1	9,539	15,156
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petrochem. Feedstock	129	31	84	6	18	269
Special Naphthas	1	22	1,022	0	186	1,230
Lubricants	12	19	18	4	8	60
Waxes	519	41	1,042	7	195	1,804
Petroleum Coke	42	2	73	(s)	25	142
Asphalt	746	108	10,081	1	6,612	17,548
Miscellaneous Products	2	3	1	2	3	11
Total Product Exports	218	4	14	(s)	12	248
	2,512	2,112	28,956	23	23,078	56,681
Total Exports	2,512	3,823	28,956	23	37,385	72,698

¹ Exports of crude oil are prohibited by law, except to Canada. Crude oil shipped from the U.S. to its territories such as Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, and shipments to the Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone are not prohibited and are included in export statistics.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 22. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, March 1986
(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Dist. Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Lubri-cants	Waxes	Petro-leum Coke	Asphalt	Other2	Total	Total (Daily Average)
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	4	(s)	0	0	(s)	4	(s)
Australia	0	1	0	0	0	0	(s)	4	(s)	55	(s)	8	67	2
Bahamas	0	23	0	38	49	25	0	2	0	0	0	(s)	138	4
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	64	0	0	64	2
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	3	0	0	0	0	(s)	6	(s)	358	(s)	(s)	362	12
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	(s)	90	0	4	99	3
Canada	341	673	0	205	752	40	6	43	2	282	2	171	2,518	81
Chile	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	30	(s)	(s)	0	0	32	1
China (Taiwan)	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	10	2	31	0	8	51	2
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)	0	0	1	1	(s)
Costa Rica	0	0	0	0	165	0	0	8	(s)	0	0	(s)	173	6
Denmark	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	1	3	(s)
Dominican Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	12	(s)
Ecuador	0	9	0	0	0	0	(s)	11	0	0	(s)	0	12	(s)
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
El Salvador	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	(s)	0	0	0	16	1
Finland	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
France	0	1	0	0	40	0	0	2	(s)	169	(s)	144	357	12
French Pacific Isl.	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	(s)
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Guatemala	0	110	0	24	70	0	0	18	(s)	0	0	(s)	223	7
Honduras	0	23	0	0	0	0	0	8	(s)	0	(s)	2	31	1
Hong Kong	0	1	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)	0	(s)	1	4	(s)
India	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	(s)	0	0	1	15	(s)
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	0	1	(s)
Israel	0	(s)	0	22	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	0	22	1
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	33	0	0	(s)	292	(s)	120	412	13
Ivory Coast	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	33	1
Jamaica	0	4	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	0	104	3
Japan	0	3	0	0	677	389	3	22	3	806	(s)	13	1,916	62
Jordan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	(s)
Korea, Republic of	0	2	0	0	441	0	0	1	(s)	(s)	0	40	485	16
Kuwait	0	1	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	2	(s)
Lebanon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Liberia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Mexico	565	0	0	32	0	1,030	1	2	(s)	25	0	3	1,780	57
Netherlands	(s)	0	0	0	731	32	(s)	110	14	1,426	(s)	61	2,273	73
Netherlands Antilles	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	22	0	0	0	(s)	2	(s)
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	213	0	0	2	(s)	0	0	1	215	7
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	(s)	80	0	0	83	3
Panama	0	20	0	0	0	0	(s)	16	0	(s)	0	(s)	36	1
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	24	(s)	0	0	(s)	24	1
Philippines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	1	79	3
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	59	1	1	0	16	143	5
Rep. of South Africa	0	1	0	0	(s)	0	0	25	18	99	(s)	1	1	(s)
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	(s)
Singapore	0	(s)	0	0	29	439	(s)	5	(s)	0	0	(s)	474	15

See footnotes at end of table.

Destination	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Dist. Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Lubri-cants	Waxes	Petro-leum Coke	Asphalt	Other ²	Total	Total (Daily Average)
Spain	0	0	0	0	471	561	0	(s)	(s)	207	0	57	1,296	42
Surinam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Sweden	0	0	0	0	213	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	215	7
Switzerland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)	1	0	1	3	(s)
Trinidad and Tobago	0	1	0	0	0	345	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	2	348	11
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	(s)	72	2
United Kingdom	0	2	0	5	(s)	482	0	82	2	8	0	2	582	19
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	69	0	73	0	12	154	5
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	24	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	24	1
Venezuela	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	1	(s)	100	0	(s)	105	3
Virgin Islands	5,220	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	102	0	0	5,220	168
West Germany	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	30	0	(s)	(s)	136	4
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	44	0	0	44	1
Other	1,016	18	0	33	174	19	(s)	5	0	280	(s)	2	1,547	50
Total	6,577	1,466	0	360	4,049	3,494	14	650	78	4,654	3	677	22,023	710

¹ Exports of crude oil are prohibited by law, except to Canada. Crude oil shipped from the U.S. to its territories such as Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, and shipments to the Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone are not prohibited and are included in export statistics.

² Includes pentanes plus, kerosene, naphtha less than 400 degrees F, other oils greater than 400 degrees F and miscellaneous products.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 23. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, January - March 1986
(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Dist. Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Lubri-cants	Waxes	Petro-leum Coke	Asphalt	Other2	Total	Total (Daily Average)
Argentina	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	5	(s)	(s)	0	6	12	(s)
Australia	0	1	0	0	0	0	(s)	11	(s)	473	(s)	16	502	6
Bahamas	0	74	0	104	955	756	0	6	0	0	(s)	2	1,896	21
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	127	0	(s)	128	1
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	6	0	0	216	0	(s)	31	(s)	2,943	(s)	1	3,197	36
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	(s)	251	0	4	262	3
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	36	0	0	36	(s)
Canada	1,711	1,558	0	1,239	2,220	701	33	133	7	554	6	393	8,554	95
Chile	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	67	(s)	(s)	(s)	1	70	1
China (Taiwan)	0	(s)	0	0	0	434	(s)	28	5	34	0	11	514	6
Colombia	0	(s)	0	2	0	0	0	16	(s)	0	0	2	20	(s)
Costa Rica	0	2	0	13	165	0	4	25	(s)	(s)	(s)	3	211	2
Denmark	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)	430	(s)	(s)	434	5
Dominican Republic	0	61	0	0	0	0	(s)	4	(s)	66	0	1	133	1
Ecuador	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	1	34	(s)	0	(s)	2	37	(s)
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	(s)	10	(s)
El Salvador	0	13	0	31	91	0	0	20	(s)	0	0	1	155	2
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
France	0	1	0	0	400	0	(s)	3	3	327	(s)	359	1,093	12
French Pacific Isl	0	(s)	0	81	14	345	0	(s)	0	4	0	(s)	440	5
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	(s)	162	0	0	6	(s)
Greece	0	2	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	4	0	(s)	164	2
Guatemala	0	181	0	36	167	0	0	36	4	0	(s)	29	453	5
Guinea	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Honduras	0	42	0	0	(s)	50	1	17	(s)	0	(s)	2	110	1
Hong Kong	0	1	0	0	420	299	(s)	5	1	0	(s)	2	727	8
India	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	25	(s)	0	0	2	27	(s)
Indonesia	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	0	10	(s)	109	(s)	2	122	1
Iran	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Israel	0	1	0	22	0	0	(s)	1	(s)	(s)	(s)	0	24	(s)
Italy	0	2	0	0	160	0	0	1	2	2,396	(s)	309	2,869	32
Ivory Coast	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	100	1
Jamaica	0	23	0	50	8	987	(s)	75	(s)	0	(s)	1	1,144	13
Japan	0	4	0	239	3,234	2,862	5	53	8	2,393	(s)	62	8,859	98
Jordan	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	(s)	2	(s)
Korea, Republic of	0	12	0	0	738	188	(s)	11	1	206	0	112	1,267	14
Kuwait	0	1	0	0	0	0	(s)	6	0	0	0	1	7	(s)
Lebanon	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	1	2	(s)
Liberia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Malaysia	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	3	1	0	0	83	87	1
Mexico	0	2,913	0	86	278	2,279	2	321	27	83	1	25	6,014	67
Netherlands	0	1	0	0	2,057	349	(s)	146	1	3,619	(s)	150	6,323	70
Netherlands Antilles	0	(s)	0	25	77	506	(s)	4	0	0	0	1	613	7
New Zealand	0	(s)	0	0	213	141	0	4	(s)	119	(s)	1	479	5
Nigeria	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	9	(s)
Norway	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	(s)	203	(s)	(s)	209	2
Pacific Trust Terr.	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Panama	0	43	0	0	44	220	4	21	(s)	1	0	1	334	4
Peru	0	1	0	0	0	0	(s)	27	(s)	(s)	0	1	30	(s)
Philippines	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	4	1	0	0	3	8	(s)
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	88	5	1	0	30	1,415	16
Rep. of South Africa	1,264	24	0	0	(s)	1	1	26	36	99	(s)	2	163	2
Saudi Arabia	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	4	(s)	(s)	0	4	9	(s)

See footnotes at end of table.

Destination	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Dist. Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Lubricants	Waxes	Petroleum Coke	Asphalt	Other2	Total	Total (Daily Average)
Singapore	0	1	0	0	109	1,564	2	31	(s)	0	1	1	1,709	19
Spain	0	2	0	0	602	1,203	(s)	1	(s)	1,719	(s)	322	3,849	43
Surinam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	10	(s)	(s)	11	(s)
Sweden	0	0	0	0	213	0	0	5	(s)	0	0	3	220	2
Switzerland	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	(s)	6	(s)
Thailand	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	1	0	1	12	(s)
Trinidad and Tobago	0	1	0	3	0	985	(s)	2	0	0	(s)	2	989	11
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	0	121	0	2	151	2
United Kingdom	0	3	0	5	1	482	0	265	3	153	(s)	5	916	10
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	135	0	149	0	20	303	3
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	24	0	0	1	(s)	0	0	1	25	(s)
Venezuela	0	4	0	0	0	0	5	5	(s)	254	0	2	270	3
Virgin Islands	10,394	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	10,395	115
West Germany	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	7	31	135	0	48	223	2
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	44	1	(s)	44	(s)
Other	2,649	22	0	71	463	705	(s)	21	(s)	327	(s)	36	4,294	48
Total	16,018	5,020	0	2,005	12,867	15,156	60	1,804	142	17,548	11	2,068	72,698	808

1 Exports of crude oil are prohibited by law, except to Canada. Crude oil shipped from the U.S. to its territories such as Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, and shipments to the Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone are not prohibited and are included in export statistics.

2 Includes pentanes plus, kerosene, naphtha less than 400 degrees F, other oils greater than 400 degrees F and miscellaneous products.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, March 31, 1986
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity		PAD District I			PAD District II				PAD District III				PAD Dist. IV		United States			
		East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Dak.	Okl., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico		Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast
Crude Oil (incl. lease condensate)																		
Refinery	--	--	13,307	--	--	--	--	12,958	--	--	--	--	--	--	45,291	1,724	22,128	95,408
Tank Farms and Pipelines	--	--	1,325	--	--	--	--	61,511	--	--	--	--	--	--	90,055	10,197	34,620	197,708
Leases	--	--	57	--	--	--	--	1,768	--	--	--	--	--	--	17,415	1,435	1,264	21,939
Strategic Petroleum Reserve ¹	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	496,892	0	0	496,892
Alaskan In-Transit	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	0	25,805	25,805
Total	--	--	14,689	--	--	--	--	76,237	--	--	--	--	--	--	649,653	13,356	83,817	837,752
Total Stocks, All Oils (excl. Crude Oil)																		
Refinery	39,158	3,180	42,338	974	35,749	8,698	14,249	59,670	9,777	70,905	41,182	4,971	1,293	128,128	12,887	63,063	306,086	
Bulk Terminal	--	--	86,278	--	--	--	--	63,703	--	--	--	--	--	--	54,633	2,816	21,691	229,121
Pipeline	--	--	27,094	--	--	--	--	35,993	--	--	--	--	--	--	37,203	2,373	5,004	107,667
Natural Gas Processing Plant	97	46	143	0	704	41	1,107	1,852	1,035	3,638	1,122	96	159	6,050	234	111	8,390	
Total	--	--	155,853	--	--	--	--	161,218	--	--	--	--	--	--	226,014	18,310	89,869	651,264
Pentanes Plus																		
Refinery	23	0	23	0	85	45	129	259	240	262	125	0	8	635	4	68	989	
Bulk Terminal	--	--	34	--	--	--	--	1,667	--	--	--	--	--	1,040	0	4	2,745	
Pipeline	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	588	--	--	--	--	--	1,303	74	0	1,965	
Natural Gas Processing Plant	4	8	12	0	42	7	260	309	244	466	297	33	24	1,064	89	25	1,499	
Total	--	--	69	--	--	--	--	2,823	--	--	--	--	--	4,042	167	97	7,198	
Liquefied Petroleum Gases																		
Refinery	429	13	442	107	1,491	159	420	2,177	1,124	1,572	1,892	21	30	4,639	283	783	8,324	
Bulk Terminal	--	--	992	--	--	--	--	8,427	--	--	--	--	--	30,089	68	940	40,516	
Pipeline	--	--	1,420	--	--	--	--	6,533	--	--	--	--	--	6,339	427	0	14,719	
Natural Gas Processing Plant	93	38	131	0	659	34	846	1,539	776	3,170	824	61	135	4,966	144	86	6,866	
Total	--	--	2,985	--	--	--	--	18,676	--	--	--	--	--	46,033	922	1,809	70,425	
Ethane																		
Refinery	0	0	0	0	1	18	0	19	28	235	0	0	0	263	0	0	282	
Bulk Terminal	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	1,225	--	--	--	--	--	7,990	0	0	9,215	
Pipeline	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	1,509	--	--	--	--	--	2,049	140	0	3,698	
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	27	0	115	142	149	901	59	1	22	1,132	1	0	1,275	
Total	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	2,895	--	--	--	--	--	11,434	141	0	14,470	

See footnotes at end of table.

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II				PAD District III			PAD District IV		United States	
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okl., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La., Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.		New Mexico
Propane														
Refinery	312	4	316	3	945	41	170	1,159	460	522	1,064	6	5	3,826
Bulk Terminal	--	--	705	--	--	--	--	5,094	--	--	--	--	--	20,873
Pipeline	--	--	1,301	--	--	--	--	3,911	--	--	--	--	--	8,215
Natural Gas Processing Plant	55	33	88	0	552	22	424	998	389	1,130	359	30	69	3,228
Total	--	--	2,410	--	--	--	--	11,162	--	--	--	--	--	36,142
Normal Butane														
Refinery	112	9	121	65	325	55	158	603	452	393	683	5	20	2,945
Bulk Terminal	--	--	285	--	--	--	--	1,318	--	--	--	--	--	6,680
Pipeline	--	--	94	--	--	--	--	786	--	--	--	--	--	1,688
Natural Gas Processing Plant	37	3	40	0	54	12	265	331	196	657	233	19	36	1,567
Total	--	--	540	--	--	--	--	3,038	--	--	--	--	--	12,880
Isobutane														
Refinery	5	0	5	39	220	45	92	396	184	422	145	10	5	1,271
Bulk Terminal	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	790	--	--	--	--	--	3,748
Pipeline	--	--	25	--	--	--	--	327	--	--	--	--	--	1,118
Natural Gas Processing Plant	1	2	3	0	26	0	42	68	42	482	173	11	8	796
Total	--	--	35	--	--	--	--	1,581	--	--	--	--	--	6,933
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol														
Refinery	0	13	13	0	151	7	2	160	1	151	66	0	4	396
Total	--	--	13	--	--	--	--	160	--	--	--	--	--	396
Unfinished Oils														
Refinery	3,139	285	3,424	54	2,640	101	1,213	4,008	485	10,353	4,767	221	14	28,215
Naphtha and Lighter	2,156	51	2,207	0	1,305	8	371	1,684	570	5,551	2,181	46	24	16,155
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	4,429	203	4,632	80	3,391	283	1,575	5,329	722	9,068	6,193	517	198	40,974
Heavy Gas Oils	1,182	132	1,314	2	2,768	9	873	3,652	618	3,850	3,173	117	0	17,520
Residuum	10,906	671	11,577	136	10,104	401	4,032	14,673	2,395	28,822	16,314	901	236	102,864
Total	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, March 31, 1986 (continued)

Thousand Barrels																
Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III				Total	PAD District IV		United States
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okl., Kans., Mo.	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La., No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Rocky Mt.		West Coast		
Motor Gasoline Blending Components																
Refinery	4,486	61	4,547	50	4,888	830	1,451	7,219	1,154	7,457	3,898	144	12,882	2,292	6,632	33,572
Bulk Terminal	--	--	84	--	--	--	--	264	--	--	--	--	1,026	0	3	1,377
Pipeline	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	0	0	0	1
Total	--	--	4,631	--	--	--	--	7,484	--	--	--	--	13,908	2,292	6,635	34,950
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components																
Refinery	0	0	0	0	90	0	8	98	0	0	124	0	124	0	47	269
Total	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	98	--	--	--	--	124	0	47	269
Total Finished Motor Gasoline																
Refinery	9,929	332	10,261	90	5,707	2,236	2,392	10,425	1,604	9,430	4,725	769	16,677	2,524	7,299	47,186
Bulk Terminal	--	--	35,485	--	--	--	--	29,160	--	--	--	--	9,416	1,552	10,675	86,288
Pipeline	--	--	14,190	--	--	--	--	17,774	--	--	--	--	16,476	1,144	1,906	51,490
Total	--	--	59,936	--	--	--	--	57,359	--	--	--	--	42,569	5,220	19,880	184,964
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline																
Refinery	3,062	136	3,198	13	2,358	962	1,227	4,560	761	3,799	1,444	348	6,424	1,191	2,945	18,318
Bulk Terminal	--	--	12,239	--	--	--	--	13,079	--	--	--	--	4,064	801	4,534	34,717
Pipeline	--	--	4,694	--	--	--	--	6,654	--	--	--	--	5,336	648	606	17,938
Total	--	--	20,131	--	--	--	--	24,293	--	--	--	--	15,824	2,640	8,085	70,973
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline																
Refinery	6,867	196	7,063	77	3,349	1,274	1,165	5,865	843	5,631	3,281	421	10,253	1,333	4,354	28,868
Bulk Terminal	--	--	23,246	--	--	--	--	16,081	--	--	--	--	5,352	751	6,141	51,571
Pipeline	--	--	9,496	--	--	--	--	11,120	--	--	--	--	11,140	496	1,300	33,552
Total	--	--	39,805	--	--	--	--	33,066	--	--	--	--	26,745	2,580	11,795	113,991
Finished Aviation Gasoline																
Refinery	46	0	46	0	54	17	92	163	63	349	178	0	590	57	173	1,029
Bulk Terminal	--	--	362	--	--	--	--	318	--	--	--	--	75	10	292	1,057
Pipeline	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	101	--	--	--	--	7	0	0	108
Total	--	--	408	--	--	--	--	582	--	--	--	--	672	67	465	2,194

See footnotes at end of table.

(Thousand Barrels)

Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel																	
Refinery	93	0	93	0	370	79	41	490	136	640	346	94	90	1,306	237	848	2,974
Bulk Terminal	--	--	667	--	--	--	--	270	--	--	--	--	--	112	18	429	1,496
Pipeline	--	--	199	--	--	--	--	97	--	--	--	--	--	486	86	457	1,325
Total	--	--	959	--	--	--	--	857	--	--	--	--	--	1,904	341	1,734	5,795
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel																	
Refinery	1,826	0	1,826	0	1,614	290	713	2,617	326	3,578	2,556	2	31	6,493	360	3,654	14,950
Bulk Terminal	--	--	4,301	--	--	--	--	4,275	--	--	--	--	--	1,762	225	1,851	12,414
Pipeline	--	--	4,585	--	--	--	--	3,310	--	--	--	--	--	5,256	208	864	14,223
Total	--	--	10,712	--	--	--	--	10,202	--	--	--	--	--	13,511	793	6,369	41,587
Kerosene																	
Refinery	197	87	284	39	373	53	374	839	61	481	212	33	1	788	3	144	2,058
Bulk Terminal	--	--	2,123	--	--	--	--	831	--	--	--	--	--	348	23	85	3,410
Pipeline	--	--	192	--	--	--	--	224	--	--	--	--	--	239	0	0	655
Total	--	--	2,599	--	--	--	--	1,894	--	--	--	--	--	1,375	26	229	6,123
Distillate Fuel Oils																	
Refinery	5,852	334	6,186	70	3,943	1,461	2,331	7,805	818	6,646	3,407	499	169	11,539	1,429	4,690	31,649
Bulk Terminal	--	--	23,170	--	--	--	--	12,195	--	--	--	--	--	4,966	584	4,373	45,288
Pipeline	--	--	6,504	--	--	--	--	7,291	--	--	--	--	--	6,875	434	1,219	22,323
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Total	--	--	35,860	--	--	--	--	27,291	--	--	--	--	--	23,382	2,447	10,282	99,262
Residual Fuel Oils																	
Refinery	2,021	82	2,103	67	1,527	299	82	1,975	523	3,508	2,164	156	14	6,365	408	7,889	18,740
Bulk Terminal	--	--	12,701	--	--	--	--	1,336	--	--	--	--	--	3,634	0	1,976	19,647
Pipeline	--	--	4	--	--	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	0	0	440	38,831
Total	--	--	14,808	--	--	--	--	3,311	--	--	--	--	--	9,999	408	10,305	38,831
Naphtha < 400 Deg. Petro. Feedstock																	
Refinery	213	0	213	0	272	0	74	346	31	985	263	1	0	1,280	0	100	1,939
Total	213	0	213	0	272	0	74	346	31	985	263	1	0	1,280	0	100	1,939
Other Oils > 400 Deg. Petro. Feedstock																	
Refinery	3	0	3	0	19	0	0	19	279	555	291	4	0	1,129	2	130	1,283
Total	3	0	3	0	19	0	0	19	279	555	291	4	0	1,129	2	130	1,283

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, March 31, 1986 (continued)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III				PAD District IV		United States		
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okl., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total		Rocky Mt.	West Coast
Special Naphthas																	
Refinery	613	39	652	0	191	0	109	300	124	1,184	81	169	0	1,558	4	175	2,689
Bulk Terminal	--	--	611	--	--	--	--	398	--	--	--	--	--	16	0	29	1,054
Total	--	--	1,263	--	--	--	--	698	--	--	--	--	--	1,574	4	204	3,743
Lubricants																	
Refinery	204	981	1,185	0	761	0	252	1,013	54	2,865	1,336	504	0	4,759	1	426	7,384
Bulk Terminal	--	--	1,719	--	--	--	--	950	--	--	--	--	--	1,222	5	679	4,575
Total	--	--	2,904	--	--	--	--	1,963	--	--	--	--	--	5,981	6	1,105	11,959
Waxes																	
Refinery	0	104	104	0	7	0	44	51	28	223	118	5	0	374	5	82	616
Total	--	--	104	--	--	--	--	51	--	--	--	--	--	374	5	82	616
Petroleum Coke																	
Refinery	766	0	766	0	264	872	295	1,431	7	810	2,219	14	0	3,050	109	1,926	7,282
Total	766	0	766	0	264	872	295	1,431	7	810	2,219	14	0	3,050	109	1,926	7,282
Asphalt and Road Oil																	
Refinery	1,410	435	1,845	415	3,598	1,931	1,397	7,341	785	1,038	669	1,646	332	4,470	2,939	2,130	18,725
Bulk Terminal	--	--	3,599	--	--	--	--	3,589	--	--	--	--	--	757	328	277	8,550
Total	--	--	5,444	--	--	--	--	10,930	--	--	--	--	--	5,227	3,267	2,407	27,275
Miscellaneous Products																	
Refinery	141	28	169	0	240	18	11	269	24	349	198	9	0	580	5	145	1,168
Bulk Terminal	--	--	430	--	--	--	--	23	--	--	--	--	--	170	3	78	704
Pipeline	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	74	--	--	--	--	--	222	0	118	414
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	4	15	0	1	2	0	18	1	0	23
Total	--	--	599	--	--	--	--	370	--	--	--	--	--	990	9	341	2,309
Total Stocks, All Oils	--	--	170,542	--	--	--	--	237,455	--	--	--	--	--	875,667	31,666	173,686	1,489,016

1 Includes 34,489 thousand barrels of domestic crude oil.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

	Gasoline	Gasoline	Gasoline	Oil	Oil
PAD District I Total	15,437	30,309	2,407	29,356	14,804
Connecticut	382	1,227	34	1,819	378
Delaware, D.C., Maryland	591	1,586	212	1,628	1,328
Florida	2,037	3,431	168	1,757	880
Georgia	1,081	1,542	78	771	89
Maine	325	645	72	1,003	326
Massachusetts	722	1,407	63	1,841	720
New Hampshire, Vermont	41	47	w	348	45
New Jersey	3,163	7,487	314	7,873	4,718
New York	1,851	3,592	235	3,271	3,198
North Carolina	968	1,332	331	1,234	388
Pennsylvania	2,121	3,484	505	3,752	1,217
Rhode Island	175	1,055	w	1,378	79
South Carolina	605	942	151	807	461
Virginia	1,220	2,356	193	1,719	935
West Virginia	155	176	14	155	42
PAD District II Total	17,639	21,946	1,670	20,000	3,311
Illinois	2,935	4,410	295	3,091	947
Indiana	2,860	3,309	63	2,716	435
Iowa	667	781	w	1,074	w
Kansas	1,258	1,189	31	1,389	32
Kentucky	597	783	99	555	146
Michigan	1,749	2,410	153	1,749	237
Minnesota	1,414	1,773	w	1,813	135
Missouri	659	776	w	515	w
Nebraska	394	260	0	201	0
North & South Dakota	442	351	0	904	w
Ohio	1,935	2,526	516	2,601	535
Oklahoma	803	938	350	1,466	70
Tennessee	940	1,187	72	791	293
Wisconsin	986	1,253	w	1,135	205
PAD District III Total	10,488	15,605	1,136	16,505	9,999
Alabama	661	965	46	501	295
Arkansas	232	224	w	158	12
Louisiana	1,414	3,241	231	3,727	3,729
Mississippi	930	1,269	13	889	314
New Mexico	189	176	w	276	14
Texas	7,062	9,730	842	10,954	5,635
PAD District IV Total	1,992	2,084	26	2,013	408
Colorado	600	592	3	216	20
Idaho	158	85	0	161	0
Montana	429	431	w	527	73
Utah	389	292	0	513	256
Wyoming	416	684	w	596	59
PAD District V Total	7,479	10,495	229	9,063	9,865
Alaska	485	326	w	1,029	w
Arizona	385	286	w	153	0
California	3,620	6,181	130	5,356	6,826
Hawaii	174	317	0	350	w
Nevada	130	171	w	146	w
Oregon	993	1,053	w	823	170
Washington	1,692	2,161	w	1,206	1,539
United States Total	53,035	80,439	5,468	76,937	38,387

w Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 26. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge Between PAD Districts, March 1986
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to					From II to					From III to					From IV to					From V to				
	II	III	V	I	IV	III	IV	V	I	II	I	II	IV	V	II	III	V	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
Crude Oil	0	0	0	181	1,538	756	0	0	336	31,104	0	0	9,782	3,318	0	4,418	0	17,195	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Petroleum Products	8,982	284	136	3,334	4,809	2,785	0	81,601	26,665	0	1,750	1,573	1,165	1,243	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	0	300	0	0	0	0	765	0	82	151	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	1,570	2,330	50	0	1,824	6,623	0	94	0	722	1,014	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,988	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Blending Components																									
Motor Gasoline	0	0	0	40	60	0	0	179	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	1,186	1,357	1,576	0	43,037	12,578	0	944	409	0	816	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	5,844	0	0	301	564	637	0	11,946	3,450	0	344	232	0	417	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	2,485	0	0	885	793	939	0	31,091	9,128	0	600	177	0	399	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	3,359	0	20	0	0	0	0	189	88	0	291	24	0	75	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	412	53	0	175	5	0	115	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	248	0	0	69	73	869	0	10,793	3,321	0	320	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	455	0	0	10	105	0	0	20,726	2,498	0	246	331	0	237	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	28	0	0	233	388	290	0	903	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	2,372	143	116	118	130	0	0	26	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	8	37	0	0	218	108	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro.																									
Feedstock Use	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	531	311	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	73	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	0	64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	339	299	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	65	0	0	0	0	0	116	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	12	0	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total All Products	8,982	284	136	3,515	6,347	3,541	0	81,937	57,769	0	1,750	11,355	4,483	1,243	4,418	0	17,195	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Commodity	From I to		From II to		From III to		From IV to		From V to		From VI to		From VII to		From VIII to	
	II	III	I	III	IV	I	II	IV	V	II	III	V	III	IV	V	IV
Crude Oil	0	0	0	65	1,538	756	0	31,104	0	0	9,782	3,318	0	1,286	0	0
Petroleum Products	5,988	0	2,933	4,553	2,785	60,098	24,132	0	1,446	1,573	1,165	1,243	0	0	0	0
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	300	0	0	765	0	0	82	151	0	0	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	1,570	2,330	50	1,572	6,623	0	0	722	1,014	0	0	0	0	0
Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline	0	0	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	4,139	0	1,076	1,357	1,576	32,768	11,686	0	734	409	0	816	0	0	0	0
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	1,730	0	268	564	637	9,345	3,118	0	344	232	0	417	0	0	0	0
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	2,409	0	808	793	939	23,423	8,568	0	390	177	0	399	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	9	0	0	0	0	52	81	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	195	53	0	291	24	0	75	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	214	0	65	73	869	8,735	2,909	0	175	5	0	115	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	9	0	0	105	0	320	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	1,617	0	182	388	290	16,456	2,003	0	246	331	0	237	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total All Products	5,988	0	2,998	6,091	3,541	60,098	55,236	0	1,446	11,355	4,483	1,243	1,286	0	0	0

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 28. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Tanker and Barge Between PAD Districts, March 1986
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to			From III to				From V to				
	II	III	V	I	III	V	I	New Eng	Cent Atl	Low Atl	II	V	I	II	III
Crude Oil	0	0	0	116	0	0	336	0	336	0	0	0	4,418	0	15,909
Petroleum Products	2,994	284	136	401	256	0	21,503	1,157	4,535	15,811	2,533	304	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	0	0	0	252	0	0	252	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,988	0	1,741	247	0	94	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	60	0	179	0	53	126	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	1,705	0	0	110	0	0	10,269	32	437	9,800	892	210	0	0	0
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	755	0	0	33	0	0	2,601	0	0	2,601	332	0	0	0	0
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	950	0	0	77	0	0	7,668	32	437	7,199	560	210	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	20	0	0	0	137	15	40	82	7	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	248	0	0	0	0	0	217	0	0	217	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	241	0	0	4	0	0	2,058	123	176	1,759	412	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	19	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	755	143	116	51	0	0	4,270	958	1,316	1,996	495	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	118	130	0	903	0	239	664	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feedstock Use	26	0	0	8	37	0	26	0	0	26	9	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	218	29	103	86	108	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	0	64	0	73	29	0	531	0	360	171	311	0	0	0	0
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	65	0	0	0	0	339	0	0	339	299	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	12	0	27	0	0	116	0	70	46	0	0	0	0	0
Total All Products	2,994	284	136	517	256	0	21,839	1,157	4,871	15,811	2,533	304	4,418	0	15,909

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 29. Net Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge Between PAD Districts, March 1986
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			PAD District III			PAD District IV			PAD District V		
	Receipts into PADD I	Shipments from PADD I	Net Receipts into PADD I	Receipts into PADD II	Shipments from PADD II	Net Receipts into PADD II	Receipts into PADD III	Shipments from PADD III	Net Receipts into PADD III	Receipts into PADD IV	Shipments from PADD IV	Net Receipts into PADD IV	Receipts into PADD V	Shipments from PADD V	Net Receipts into PADD V
Crude Oil	4,935	0	4,935	40,886	2,475	38,411	22,051	31,440	-9,389	756	13,100	-12,344	0	21,613	-21,613
Petroleum Products	84,935	9,402	75,533	37,220	10,928	26,292	6,258	110,016	-103,758	2,785	3,981	-1,196	3,129	0	3,129
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	0	300	547	451	765	-314	0	233	-233	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	3,394	0	3,394	7,345	3,950	3,395	3,344	8,447	-5,103	50	1,736	-1,686	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	1,988	0	1,988	0	0	0	0	2,082	-2,082	0	0	0	94	0	94
Blending Components	219	0	219	0	100	-100	60	179	-119	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aviation Gasoline	44,223	5,844	38,379	18,831	4,119	14,712	1,357	56,559	-55,202	1,576	1,225	351	1,760	0	1,760
Finished Motor Gasoline	12,247	2,485	9,762	6,167	1,502	4,665	564	15,740	-15,176	637	649	-12	761	0	761
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	31,976	3,359	28,617	12,664	2,617	10,047	793	40,819	-40,026	939	576	363	999	0	999
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	189	29	160	97	0	97	0	277	-277	0	0	0	20	0	20
Finished Aviation Gasoline	412	248	164	325	0	325	0	756	-756	0	99	-99	366	0	366
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	10,862	455	10,407	3,781	1,011	2,770	73	14,289	-14,216	869	120	749	290	0	290
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	330	28	302	40	115	-75	105	332	-227	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	20,959	2,631	18,328	5,201	911	4,290	531	23,470	-22,939	290	568	-278	599	0	599
Distillate Fuel Oil	1,021	0	1,021	0	248	-248	130	903	-773	0	0	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	34	26	8	35	45	-10	37	35	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro.	218	0	218	108	0	108	0	326	-326	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feedstock Use	604	64	540	311	102	209	93	842	-749	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waxes	339	65	274	299	0	299	65	638	-573	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	143	12	131	0	27	-27	12	116	-104	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products															
Total All Products	89,870	9,402	80,468	78,106	13,403	64,703	28,309	141,456	-113,147	3,541	17,081	-13,540	3,129	21,613	-18,484

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Commodity	PAD District I				PAD District II				PAD District III				PAD District IV				United States
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Dak.	Kans., Mo.	Okl., La., Ark.	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	PAD Rocky Mt.	Dist. V West Coast	
Residual Fuel Oil	3,948	119	4,067	104	1,264	251	124	1,743	645	3,775	2,905	210	13	7,548	304	11,433	25,095
0.00 to 0.30% Sulfur	719	20	739	0	56	0	0	56	95	63	207	43	13	421	113	361	1,690
0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	2,261	0	2,261	20	185	0	83	288	380	303	118	120	0	921	10	3,047	6,527
Greater Than 1.00% Sulfur	968	99	1,067	84	1,023	251	41	1,399	170	3,409	2,580	47	0	6,206	181	8,025	16,878

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 31. Stocks of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content by PAD District, March 1986
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I				PAD District II				PAD District III				PAD District IV				United States
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Dak.	Kans., Mo.	Okl., La., Ark.	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	PAD Rocky Mt.	Dist. V West Coast	
Residual Fuel Oil -- 0.00 to 0.30% Sulfur																	
Refinery	286	55	341	0	70	0	0	0	70	35	28	262	2	341	179	151	1,082
Bulk Terminal	--	--	3,046	--	--	--	--	--	230	--	--	--	--	6	0	0	3,282
Total	--	--	3,387	--	--	--	--	--	300	--	--	--	--	347	179	151	4,364
Residual Fuel Oil -- 0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur																	
Refinery	745	0	745	63	353	4	47	467	103	256	302	93	0	754	25	2,085	4,076
Bulk Terminal	--	--	4,101	--	--	--	--	242	--	--	--	--	--	2,090	0	599	7,032
Total	--	--	4,846	--	--	--	--	709	--	--	--	--	--	2,844	25	2,684	11,108
Residual Fuel Oil -- Greater than 1.00% Sulfur																	
Refinery	990	27	1,017	4	1,104	295	35	1,438	385	3,224	1,600	61	0	5,270	204	5,653	13,582
Bulk Terminal	--	--	5,554	--	--	--	--	864	--	--	--	--	--	1,538	0	1,377	9,333
Total	--	--	6,571	--	--	--	--	2,302	--	--	--	--	--	6,808	204	7,030	22,915

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 32. Movements of Residual Fuel Oil by Tanker and Barge Between PAD Districts, by Sulfur Content, March 1986
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to				From II to				From III to				From V to			
	II	III	V	I	III	V	I	New Eng	Cent Atl	Low Atl	I	V	III	V	III	V
Residual Fuel Oil																
0.00 to 0.30% Sulfur	0	0	0	118	130	0	903	0	239	664	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	215	0	0	215	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater Than 1.00% Sulfur	0	0	0	118	130	0	688	0	239	449	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 33. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content by Country of Origin, March 1986
(Thousand Barrels)

Country	Residual Fuel Oil			
	0.00 to 0.30%	0.31 to 1.00%	Greater Than 1.00%	Total
Arab OPEC				
Algeria	2,463	308	0	2,771
Iraq	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	0	0	0	0
Libya	0	0	0	0
Qatar	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Arab OPEC	2,463	308	0	2,771
Other OPEC				
Ecuador	179	0	358	537
Gabon	0	0	203	203
Indonesia	0	19	9	28
Iran	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	1,301	0	3,026	4,327
Subtotal Other OPEC	1,480	19	3,596	5,095
Other				
Angola	0	0	0	0
Australia	267	0	4	271
Bahamas	407	0	0	407
Bolivia	0	0	0	0
Brazil	316	651	0	967
Brunei	0	0	0	0
Canada	110	105	344	559
Congo	96	0	0	96
Egypt	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	0
Ghana	0	0	0	0
Liberia	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	0	46	40	86
Mexico	0	0	505	505
Netherlands	0	0	201	201
Netherlands Antilles	158	0	198	356
Norway	0	0	0	0
Oman	0	0	0	0
People's Republic of China	0	0	0	0
Peru	0	272	544	816
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0
Romania	0	0	0	0
Spain	252	0	0	252
Syria	0	0	0	0
Trinidad	0	0	0	0
Tunisia	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	554	1,211	597	2,362
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0
Zaire	0	0	0	0
Other Western Hemisphere	383	766	616	1,765

Country	Residual Fuel Oil			Total
	0.00 to 0.30%	0.31 to 1.00%	Greater Than 1.00%	
Other				
Subtotal Other	3,182	3,312	3,347	9,841
Total Imports	7,125	3,639	6,943	17,707

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

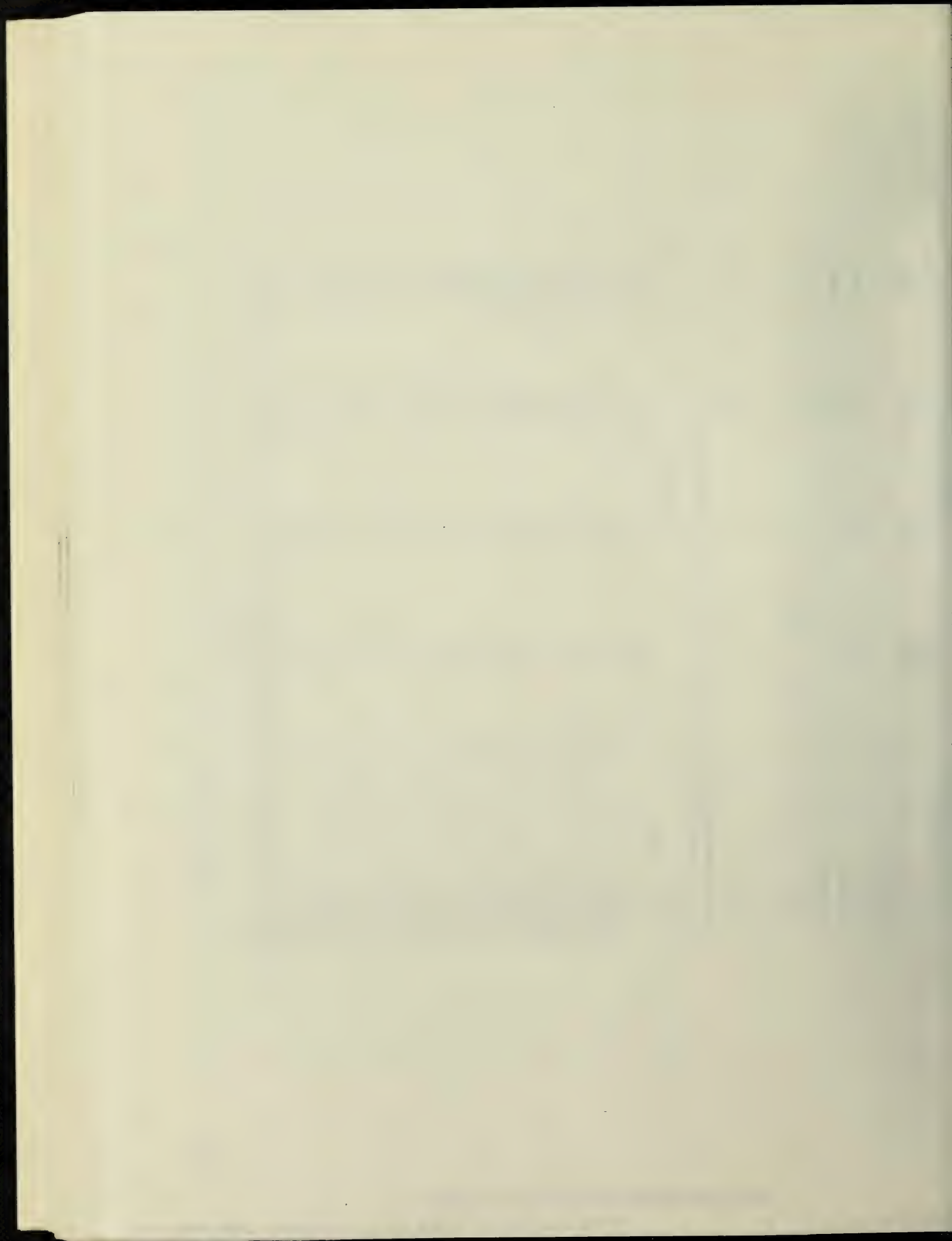
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 34. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content by State of Entry, March 1986
(Thousand Barrels)

State	Residual Fuel Oil			Total
	0.00 to 0.30%	0.31 to 1.00%	Greater Than 1.00%	
PAD District I	6,841	3,446	6,472	16,759
Florida	410	651	750	1,811
Georgia	0	0	50	50
Maine	0	0	553	553
Massachusetts	579	662	1,951	3,192
New Hampshire	0	0	26	26
New Jersey	1,327	947	295	2,569
New York	4,229	987	1,886	7,102
North Carolina	0	0	134	134
Pennsylvania	0	0	383	383
South Carolina	0	0	172	172
Vermont	3	0	7	10
Virginia	293	199	265	757
PAD District II	17	13	39	69
Michigan	17	13	36	66
Minnesota	0	0	3	3
PAD District III	0	0	225	225
Alabama	0	0	225	225
PAD District V	267	180	207	654
California	267	0	0	267
Hawaii	0	180	207	387
All PAD Districts	7,125	3,639	6,943	17,707

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.



Appendices





Appendix A

District Descriptions and Maps

The following are the Refining Districts which make up the Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts.

PAD District I

East Coast: District of Columbia and the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and the following counties of the State of New York: Cayuga, Tompkins, Chemung and the counties east and north thereof. Also the following counties in the State of Pennsylvania: Bradford, Sullivan, Columbia, Montour, Northumberland, Dauphin, York, and all counties east thereof.

Appalachian #1: The State of West Virginia and those parts of the States of Pennsylvania and New York not included in the East Coast District.

PAD District II

Appalachian #2: The following counties of the State of Ohio: Erie, Huron, Crawford, Marion, Delaware, Franklin, Pickaway, Ross, Pike, Scioto, and all counties east thereof.

Indiana—Illinois—Kentucky: The States of Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Michigan, and that part of the State of Ohio not included in the Appalachian District.

Minnesota—Wisconsin—North and South Dakota: The States of Minnesota, Wisconsin, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

Oklahoma—Kansas—Missouri: The States of Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and Iowa.

PAD District III

Texas Inland: The State of Texas except the Texas Gulf Coast District.

Texas Gulf Coast: The following counties of the State of Texas: Newton, Orange, Jefferson, Jasper, Tyler, Hardin, Liberty, Chambers, Polk, San Jacinto, Montgomery, Harris, Galveston, Waller, Fort Bend, Brazoria, Wharton, Matagorda, Jackson, Victoria, Calhoun, Refugio, Aransas, San Patricio, Nueces, Kleberg, Kenedy, Willacy, and Cameron.

Louisiana Gulf Coast: The following Parishes of the State of Louisiana: Vernon, Rapides, Avoyelles, Pointe Coupee, West Feliciana, East Feliciana, Saint Helena, Tangipahoa, Washington, and all Parishes south thereof. Also the following counties of the State of Mississippi: Pearl River, Stone, George, Hancock, Harrison, and Jackson. Also the following counties of the State of Alabama: Mobile and Baldwin.

North Louisiana-Arkansas: The State of Arkansas and those parts of the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama not included in the Louisiana Gulf Coast District.

New Mexico: The State of New Mexico.

PAD District IV

Rocky Mountain: The States of Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, and Colorado.

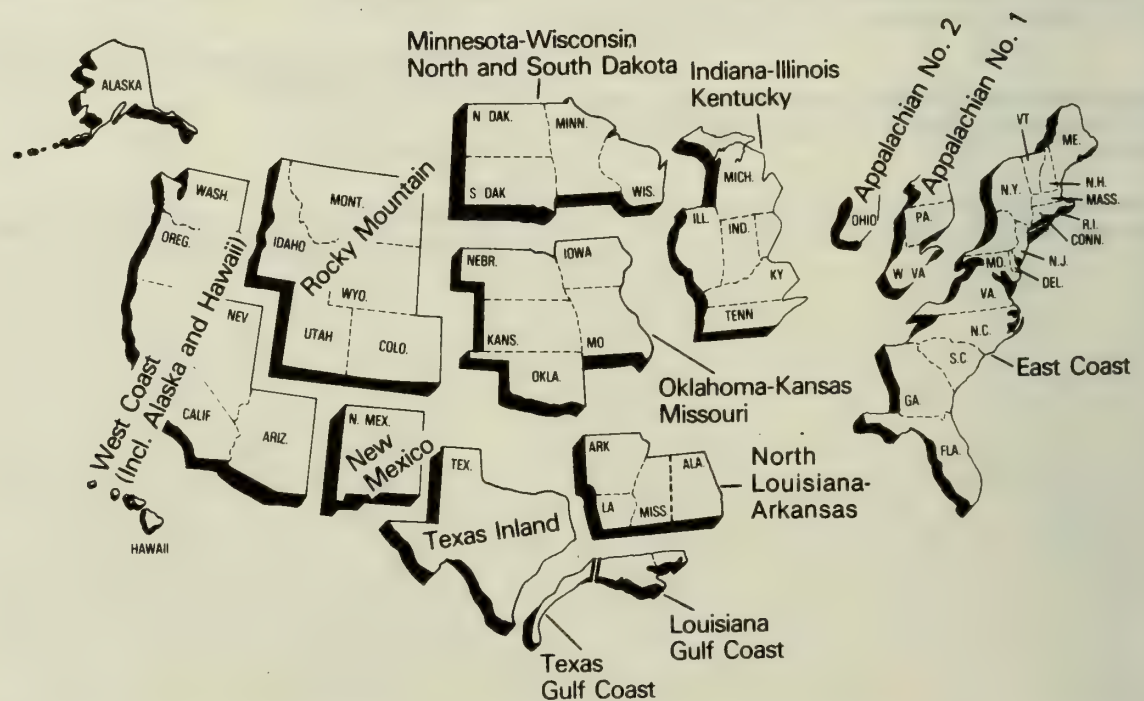
PAD District V

West Coast: The States of Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Arizona, Alaska, and Hawaii.

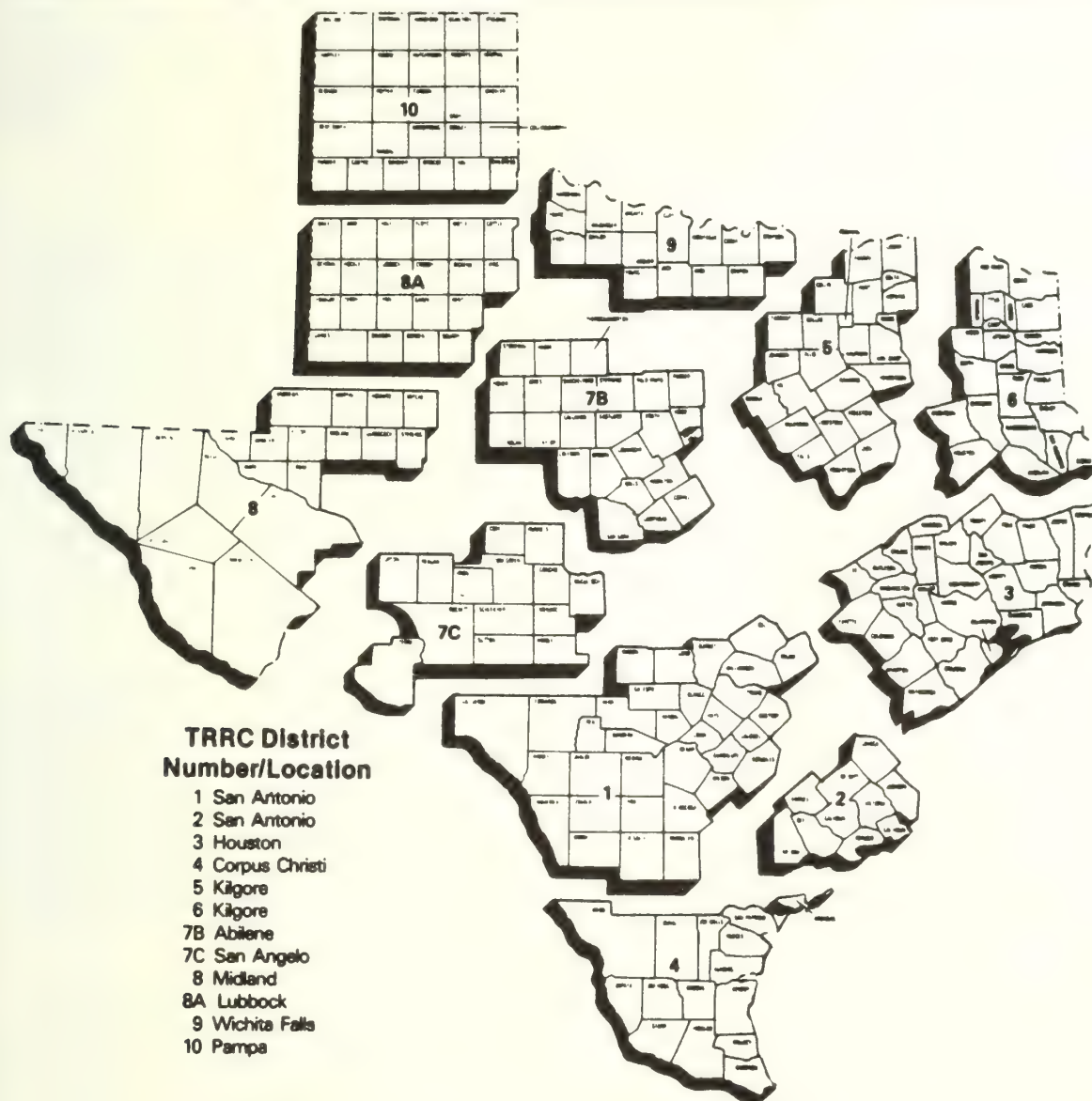
Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts



Refining Districts



District Map, Oil and Gas Division, Texas Railroad Commission (TRRC)





Appendix B

Explanatory Notes

Note 1: Data Collection Methodology

Background

The Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS) represents a family of data collection survey forms, data processing systems and publication systems that have been consolidated to achieve comparability and consistency throughout. The survey forms that comprise the PSRS are:

Form Number	Name
EIA-800	Weekly Refinery Report
EIA-801	Weekly Bulk Terminal Report
EIA-802	Weekly Product Pipeline Report
EIA-803	Weekly Crude Oil Stocks Report
EIA-804	Weekly Imports Report
EIA-810	Monthly Refinery Report
EIA-811	Monthly Bulk Terminal Report
EIA-812	Monthly Product Pipeline Report
EIA-813	Monthly Crude Oil Report
EIA-814	Monthly Imports Report
EIA-816	Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report
EIA-817	Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report
EIA-820	Annual Refinery Report

Forms EIA-800 through 804 comprise the Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS). This system is designed to collect weekly data on basic refinery operations and on crude oil and major petroleum products stocks and imports. Data from the WPSRS are published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report (WPSR)* and are also used to calculate the preliminary statistics in the "Summary Statistics" section of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly (PSM)*. A description of the WPSRS survey forms follows in Explanatory Note 1.1.

Forms EIA-810 through 814, 816 and 817 comprise the Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS). These surveys collect detailed refinery and natural gas plant operations data; refinery, bulk terminal, natural gas plant, and pipeline stocks data; crude oil and petroleum product imports data; and data on movements of petroleum products and crude oil between Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts. These surveys are the primary source of data for the "Summary Statistics" and "Detailed Statistics" sections of the *PSM*. A description of MPSRS survey forms follows in Explanatory Note 1.2.

Data are also obtained on magnetic tape from the Bureau of the Census on a monthly basis. These tapes contain aggregated import and export statistics that are used in the preparation of the *PSM*. A description of the Census data follows in Explanatory Note 1.3.

Note 1.1: Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS)

Background

The EIA first began publishing weekly petroleum supply statistics in April 1979 using data from an external source. Estimates from the EIA's weekly sample surveys (inaugurated in April 1979) replaced the estimates from the external source for all but the imports series in January 1980, and replaced the imports estimates in June 1980.

The weekly surveys collect data comparable to those collected on a monthly basis. Selected petroleum companies report weekly data to the EIA on crude oil and petroleum product stocks, refinery inputs and production, and crude oil and petroleum product imports. On Forms EIA-800 through EIA-803, companies report data on a custody basis. On the Form EIA-804, the importer of record reports all shipments entering the United States. Current weekly data and the most recent monthly data are used to estimate the totals that are published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*.

Sample Frame

The sample of companies that report weekly is selected from the universe of companies that report on the comparable monthly surveys. Sampled companies report data only for facilities in the 50 States and District of Columbia.

The sample for each survey is taken from the following universe:

EIA-800: Based on the EIA-810 universe which includes all petroleum refineries and blending plants located in the 50 States, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone, and Guam. The selected sample size is 154.

EIA-801: Based on the EIA-811 universe which includes every bulk terminal operating in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. A bulk terminal is primarily used for storage and/or marketing of petroleum products and has a total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more, and/or receives petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. Bulk terminal facilities associated with a product pipeline are included. The selected sample size is 79.

EIA-802: Based on the EIA-812 universe which includes all product pipeline companies that carry petroleum products (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines) in the 50 States, and the District of Columbia. The selected sample size is 48.

EIA-803: Based on the EIA-813 universe which includes companies that carry or store 1,000 barrels or

more of crude oil. Included in this survey are gathering and trunk pipeline companies (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines) crude oil producers, terminal operators, storers of crude oil, and companies transporting Alaskan crude oil by water in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. The selected sample size is 86.

EIA-804: Based on the EIA-814 universe which covers each company, including subsidiary or affiliated companies, that import crude oil, unfinished oils, and finished petroleum products into the United States and Puerto Rico. The selected sample size is 70.

Sampling Method

The sampling procedure used for the weekly system is the cut-off method. In the cut-off method, companies are ranked from largest to smallest on the basis of the quantities reported during some previous period. Companies are chosen for the sample beginning with the largest and adding companies until the total sample covers about 90 percent of the total for each item and each geographic region for which weekly data are published.

Collection Methods

Data are collected by mail, mailgram, telephone, Telex, and Telefax on a weekly basis. The report period begins and ends each Friday at 7 a.m. All canvassed firms must file reports by 5 p.m. on the following Monday.

Estimation and Imputation

After company reports have been checked and entered into the weekly data base, weekly totals for given products are estimated by using the following formula.

The total reported by all companies for the most recent month (M_t) is divided by the amount reported by the sample of companies for the most recent month (M_s). The result is multiplied by the amount reported by the sample of companies for the current week (W_s). The answer, W_t , is an estimate of the amount that would have been reported by all companies for the current week if all companies reported each week.

$$W_t = \frac{M_t}{M_s} (W_s)$$

This procedure is used to estimate total weekly refinery inputs and production.

To estimate stocks of finished products, the preceding procedure is followed separately for refineries, bulk terminals, and pipelines. Total estimates are formed by summing over establishment types.

Weekly imports data are highly variable on a company-by-company basis or a week-by-week basis. Therefore,

an exponentially smoothed ratio has been developed. The estimate of weekly imports is the sum of smoothed ratios multiplied by the weekly values estimates for shipments from Puerto Rico. Imports of other oils includes an adjustment from Census data for selected products because of coverage differences between the monthly imports data and Census data.

Explicit imputation is done for companies which do not respond in a given week. The imputed values are the exponentially smoothed means of recent reports from the specific company.

Response Rate

The response rate for the published estimates is usually between 97 and 100 percent of the sampled respondents.

Note 1.2: Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS)

Background

The MPSRS was implemented in January 1983 as the result of an extensive effort to integrate the collection and processing of petroleum supply data that had been collected on other survey forms for many years. The collection of monthly petroleum supply statistics began as early as 1918 when the Bureau of Mines (BOM) began collecting data on refinery operations and crude oil stocks and movements. The collection system was further expanded to include natural gas plant liquids production and storage in 1925, imports of crude oil and petroleum products and storage and movements of petroleum products in 1959, and tanker and barge movements of crude oil and petroleum products in 1964. Since their inception, each survey has undergone numerous changes, but the MPSRS is the first effort to make them all consistent and comparable.

Respondent Frame

EIA-810: All petroleum refineries and blending plants located in the 50 States, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone, and Guam. Approximately 260 respondents report on the EIA-810.

EIA-811: Every bulk terminal operating in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. A bulk terminal is primarily used for storage and/or marketing of petroleum products and has a total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more and/or receives petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. Bulk terminal facilities associated with a product pipeline are included. Approximately 320 respondents report on the EIA-811.

EIA-812: All product pipeline companies that carry petroleum products (including interstate, intrastate,

acompany pipelines) in the 50 States, and the District of Columbia. Approximately 90 respondents report on the EIA-812.

-813: All companies which carry or store 1,000 barrels or more of crude oil. Included in this survey are gathering and trunk pipeline companies (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines), crude oil producers, terminal operators, storers of crude oil, and companies transporting Alaskan crude oil by water in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Approximately 180 respondents report on the EIA-813.

-814: All companies, including subsidiary or affiliated companies, that import crude oil, unfinished oils, and finished petroleum products into the United States and Puerto Rico. Approximately 1,500 respondents report on the EIA-814.

-816: All facilities that extract liquid hydrocarbons from a natural gas stream (natural gas processing plant) and/or separate a liquid hydrocarbon stream into its component products (fractionator). Approximately 50 respondents report on the EIA-816.

-817: All companies that have custody of crude oil and petroleum products transported by tanker or barge between PAD Districts or between the Panama Canal and the United States. For purposes of this report, custody is defined as physical possession of crude oil or petroleum products on a company owned tanker or barge. Also, companies which lease vessels or contract for the movement of crude oil or petroleum products on a tanker or barge between PAD Districts or between the Panama Canal and the United States are considered to have custody. Approximately 50 respondents report on the EIA-817.

The EIA utilizes a number of sources and methods to maintain the survey respondent lists. On a regular basis, survey managers review industry publications such as the *Oil and Gas Journal* and *Oil Daily* for information on factories or companies starting up or closing down operations. These sources are augmented by articles in newspapers, letters from respondents indicating changes in status and information received from survey systems operated by other offices.

Every three years an extensive survey is conducted to completely refresh the frames. This involves consolidating information from every known source including State agencies, Federal agencies (e.g., EPA, Corps of Engineers, Census Bureau, etc.), and private industry directories. The effort also includes the evaluation of the impact of potential frame changes on the historical series of data published from these respondents. The results of this frame study are usually implemented in January to provide a full year under the same frame.

Collection Methods

The data for all of the MPSRS surveys are collected monthly. Completed forms are required to be post-

marked by the 20th calendar day following the end of the report month, with the exception of the EIA-814 which are due 15 work days following the end of the report month. Telephone follow-up calls are made to nonrespondents prior to the publication deadline, for their data. An automated mailing list is maintained and is used to monitor receipt of the forms.

Imputing Missing Data

Imputation is performed for companies that do not respond to EIA Forms 810-813 and 816. For such companies, previous monthly values are used for current values. The previous month's ending stocks value is used for both the current month's beginning stocks and the current month's ending stocks. Data for nonrespondents on the EIA-814 and 817 are not imputed.

Response Rate

The response rate is generally 99 to 100 percent by the time the data are first published. Nonrespondents are contacted in writing and reminded of their requirement to report. Companies that file late or fail to file are subject to criminal fines, civil penalties, and other sanctions as provided by Section 13(i) of the FEA Act.

Note 1.3: Census Import (IM-145) and Export (EM-522 and EM-594) Data

Background

Each month the EIA purchases magnetic tapes of aggregated import and export statistics from the Bureau of the Census. These data tapes are the only source of export statistics and are used to augment the import data collected by the EIA.

Import Statistics (IM-145)

Coverage

Census import statistics used in the *PSM* reflect both government and nongovernment imports of merchandise from foreign countries and U.S. possessions into the United States (the 50 States and the District of Columbia), without regard to whether or not a commercial transaction is involved. The following types of transactions are excluded from the statistics:

1. Merchandise in-transit through the United States, when documented with Customs as an in-transit movement.
2. U.S. merchandise that was held in foreign countries by the U.S. Armed Forces and is returned to the United States for the use of the Armed Forces.

Source of Import Information

The official U.S. import statistics are compiled by the Bureau of the Census from copies of the import entry and warehouse withdrawal forms that importers are required by law to file with Customs officials (Customs Forms 7501, 7505, and 7506).

Country and Area of Origin

The country reported in the statistics as the country of origin is defined as the country where the merchandise was grown, mined, or manufactured. In instances where the country of origin cannot be determined, the transactions are credited to the country of shipment.

Export Statistics (EM-522 and EM-594)

Census export statistics used in the PSM reflect both government and nongovernment exports of domestic and foreign merchandise from the United States (the 50 States, and the District of Columbia) to foreign countries and U.S. possessions, without regard to whether or not the exportation involves a commercial transaction. The following types of transactions are excluded from the statistics:

1. Merchandise shipped in transit through the United States from one foreign country to another, when documented as such with U.S. Customs.
2. Bunker fuels and other supplies and equipment for use on departing vessels, planes, or other carriers engaged in foreign trade.

Source of Export Information

The official U.S. export statistics are compiled by the Bureau of the Census. Exporters are required to file export documents with Customs officials.

Country and Area of Destination

The country of destination is defined as the country of ultimate destination or the country where the goods are to be consumed, further processed, or manufactured, as known to the shipper at the time of exportation. If the shipper does not know the country of ultimate destination, the shipment is credited to the last country to which the shipper knows that the merchandise will be shipped in the same form as it was when exported.

Note 2: Supply

The components of petroleum supply are field production, refinery production, imports, and stock withdrawal or addition:

Field Production is the sum of crude oil production (including lease condensate), natural gas processing

plant production, and new supply (field production of other liquids used by refineries).

Crude oil production is estimated based on data received from State conservation and revenue agencies. For further explanation, see Explanatory Note 3.

Field production of natural gas plant liquids (NGPL), including finished petroleum products, is reported monthly on survey Form EIA-816, *Monthly Natural Liquids Report*. Negative production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is processed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month. For survey description and other detail, see Explanatory Note 1.2.

Refinery Production of petroleum products is reported monthly on survey Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report*. Published production of these products equals refinery production minus refinery input. Refinery production of unfinished oils and of motor and aviation gasoline blending components appears on a net basis under refinery input. Negative production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month.

Imports of crude oil and petroleum products are reported monthly on Form EIA-814, *Monthly Imports Report*. In addition, imports of NGL's are obtained from the Census Bureau Tabulation IM-145. The Census Bureau Tabulation IM-145 summarizes import data from Customs import declarations reported on Customs Forms 7501, 7505, and 7506. Additional data taken from the IM-145 are relatively small quantities of naphtha-type and kerosene-type jet fuels, distillate fuel oils, residual fuel oils withdrawn from bonded storage for use in international trade. Even though these duty-free fuels are stored on United States shores, they did not enter the United States for domestic consumption and therefore are not included in the Form EIA-814 reporting system.

Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) is calculated by subtracting stocks at the end of the month from stocks at the beginning of the same month. (Note: The beginning stocks of one month are equal to the ending stocks of the previous month.) A positive result would represent a withdrawal from stocks. A negative result (-) would represent a buildup of stocks. For description of survey forms used to make stock withdrawal or addition calculations see Explanatory Note 4.

Unaccounted-for Crude Oil is a balancing item that represents the difference between crude oil supply and crude oil disposition. Crude oil supply is the sum of field production, imports, and stock withdrawals. Crude oil disposition is the sum of exports, refinery input, losses, stock additions, and product supplied. Unaccounted-for crude oil is calculated by subtracting crude oil disposition from crude oil supply. A positive result indicates that refiners and exporters reported use of more crude oil than was supplied.

than was reported to have been available to them. (This occurs, for example, when imports are underreported due to late reporting or other problems.) A negative result would indicate that more crude oil was reported to have been supplied to refiners and exporters than they reported used.

Note 3: Domestic Crude Oil Production

Data for the Crude Oil Production System (COPS) are reported to the Department of Energy by State conservation agencies. Data on the volume of oil produced on federally-owned offshore leases are reported by the Minerals Management Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. All except eight of the producing States report data monthly. These States are Arkansas, Missouri, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Utah, Virginia, and Wyoming. Estimates of monthly production for these States are made using methodologies explained in the next two paragraphs. After the end of each calendar year, the monthly numbers are updated using the annual reports of the State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service.

Individual State level estimates are either exponential curve fitted projections based on recent data or are constant level projections based on the average production rate during a recent time period. In some cases, adjustments are made to these estimates based on additional information on expected changes in production rates supplied by State agencies, trade associations, or individual field operators.

There is a time lag of approximately 4 months between the end of the reporting month and the time when the monthly COPS information becomes available. Table 11 in this publication provides information on crude oil production for the most recent month for which COPS values are available. In order to present more timely crude oil production values, the EIA's Dallas Field Office prepares a series of State level estimates which are based on historical production patterns and are summed to obtain the monthly crude oil production values shown in the summary statistics of this publication.

Note 4: Disposition

The components of petroleum disposition are crude oil losses, refinery inputs, exports, and products supplied for domestic consumption.

Crude Oil Losses is the sum of crude oil losses at refineries, reported for all refineries on Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report*.

Refinery Inputs of crude oil, natural gas plant liquids, and other liquids are reported monthly on survey Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report*. Published inputs of unfinished oils and of motor and aviation gasoline blending components equal refinery input minus re-

finery output. Refinery inputs of finished petroleum products are reported on a net basis under refinery production.

Exports of crude oil and petroleum products are compiled from Census Bureau tabulations EM-522 and EM-594. Exports include crude oil shipments to Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone, which are obtained from refinery receipts reported on Form EIA-810, by refineries located in these places.

Product Supplied for each product is calculated by summing field production plus refinery production, plus imports, plus stock withdrawal or minus stock addition, minus crude oil losses (plus net receipts when calculated on a PAD District basis), minus refinery input, minus exports. This formula ensures that total disposition equals total supply.

Product supplied indicates those quantities of petroleum products supplied for domestic consumption. Occasionally, the result for a product is negative because total disposition of that product exceeds total supply. Negative product supplied may occur for a number of reasons: (1) product reclassification has not been reported; (2) data were misreported or reported late; (3) in the case of calculations on a PAD District basis, the figure for net receipts was inaccurate because the coverage of interdistrict movements was incomplete; and (4) products such as gasoline blending components and unfinished oils have entered the primary supply channels with their production net having been reported, e.g., streams returned to refineries from petrochemical plants.

Product supplied for crude oil is the sum of crude oil burned on leases and by pipelines as fuel oil. These data are reported on Form EIA-813, *Monthly Crude Oil Report*. Prior to January 1983, crude oil burned on leases and by pipelines as fuel oil were reported as either distillate or residual fuel oil and included in product supplied for these products.

Note 5: Stocks

Primary stocks of crude oil are the sum of ending stocks reported monthly on Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report*, and on Form EIA-813, *Monthly Crude Oil Report*. Crude oil held in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve is included unless otherwise noted. Alaskan crude oil in transit is also included. Primary stocks of petroleum products are summed from data reported on Form EIA-816, *Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report*, Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report*, Form EIA-811, *Monthly Bulk Terminal Report*, and on Form EIA-812, *Monthly Product Pipeline Report*. Primary stocks of petroleum products do not include either secondary stocks held by dealers and jobbers or tertiary stocks held by consumers. For survey descriptions and other details, see Explanatory Note 1.2.

Note 6: Average Stock Levels

The national inventory (stocks) graphs for total petroleum products, crude oil, motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual oil, and liquefied petroleum gases, in this publication include features to assist in comparing current inventory levels with past inventory levels and minimum operating levels are described below.

The graphs displaying inventory levels of crude oil and petroleum products, crude oil, motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, and liquefied petroleum gases, provide the reader with actual inventory data compared to an *average range* from the most recent 3-year period running from January through December or from July through June. The ranges are updated every six months in April and October. The 3-year period is adjusted by dropping the oldest 6 months and including the most recent 6 months. The ranges also reflect seasonal variation determined from a longer time period. The seasonal factors, which determine the shape of the upper and lower curves, are updated annually in October, using the most recent year's final monthly data.

The monthly seasonal factors are estimated by means of a seasonal adjustment technique developed at the Bureau of the Census (Census X-11). The seasonal factors are assumed to be stable (i.e., unchanging from year to year) and additive (i.e., the series is deseasonalized by subtracting the seasonal factor for the appropriate month from the report inventory levels). The intent of deseasonalization is to remove only annual variation from the data. Thus, a deseasonalized series would contain the same trends, cyclical components, and irregularities as the original data. The seasonal factors for distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, and liquefied petroleum gases, were derived using monthly data from 1978-1984.

After seasonal factors are derived, data from the most recent 3-year period (January-December or July-June) are deseasonalized. The average of the deseasonalized 36-month series determines the midpoint of the deseasonalized average band. The standard deviation of the deseasonalized 36-months is calculated adjusting for extreme data points. The upper curve of the *average range* is defined as the average plus the seasonal factors plus the standard deviation. The lower curve is defined as the average plus the seasonal factors minus the standard deviation. Thus, the width of the *average range* is twice the standard deviation.

Note 7: Movements

Movements of crude oil between PAD Districts are reported on Form EIA-817, *Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report*, and on Form EIA-813, *Monthly Crude Oil Report*. Petroleum product movements are reported on Form EIA-817, *Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report*, and EIA-812, *Monthly Product Pipeline Report*. Net receipts is the difference between total

movements into and total movements out of each PAD District by pipeline, tanker, and barge. For summary descriptions and other detail, see Explanatory Note 1.

Note 8: Preliminary Monthly Statistics

Weekly data (Forms EIA-800, 801, 802, 803, and 804) are used to estimate the most recent monthly values in the "Summary Statistics" section. Since some of the weekly reporting periods overlap two adjacent months, it is necessary to use weighting factors in the calculation of the monthly values.

To estimate crude oil and petroleum product imports, crude oil input to refineries and production of petroleum products for a specific month, the weekly estimates are weighted by the number of days of the month included in each week, then summed.

End-of-month stock levels of crude oil and the major petroleum products (motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, and residual fuel oil) are calculated in a similar manner, but only the two weekly reporting periods that cover the end-of-week stocks before and after the end of the month. The end-of-month stock level is calculated by first calculating the stock change between the two weeks. The daily stock change between the two end-of-week stock levels is then calculated. This number is multiplied by the weighting factor of the earlier of the two weeks (the week that covers the last day of the month of interest). This change is added to the earlier of the two end-of-week stock levels to estimate the end-of-month stock level. Preliminary monthly estimates of domestic crude oil production are calculated as described in Explanatory Note 3.

Note 9: Notes on Tables

Note 9.1 Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Overview statistics on the referenced line appear in Table 4 of the "Detailed Statistics," except where noted.

- Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Stock Withdrawals (+) or Addition (-), Petroleum Products Supplied, Total Imports, Crude Oil Imports, Total Exports, and Crude Oil Exports appear as labeled in Table 4. Total Production and Crude Oil Production appear under Field Production in Table 4.

- Natural Gas Plant Production is the sum of Natural Gas Liquids and Finished Petroleum Products Field Production in Table 4.

- Petroleum Products Imports is the sum of Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs, Other Liquids, and Finished Petroleum Products Imports in Table 4.

- Total Crude Oil and Petroleum Products End-of-Month Stocks appear in thousand barrels in Table 2.

Note 9.2 Crude Oil Supply and Disposition statistics

referenced line appear in Table 1 of the "Detailed Statistics," except where noted.

Total Domestic Field Production, Alaskan Field Production, SPR Imports, Other Imports (synonymous with Imports Excl. SPR) SPR and Other Primary Stocks Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Unaccounted Crude Oil, Refinery Inputs, and Exports appear as labeled in Table 1.

Crude Losses and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 4.

SPR Ending Stocks and Other Primary Ending Stocks (synonymous with stocks excluding SPR) appear in thousand barrels in Table 1.

Total Crude Oil Ending Stocks appear in thousand barrels in Table 2.

Total Imports appear in Table 4.

Note 9.3 Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition statistics on the referenced line appear in Table 4 of the "Detailed Statistics," except where noted.

Total Production is the sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.

Imports, Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Exports and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 4.

Unleaded Percent of Total Product Supplied represents the ratio of finished unleaded motor gasoline product supplied to total finished motor gasoline product supplied, multiplied by 100 and rounded to the nearest tenth.

Ending stocks are aggregated from ending stocks in thousand barrels in Table 2.

Note 9.4 Distillate and Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition statistics on the referenced lines appear in Table 4 of the "Detailed Statistics," except where noted.

Total Production is the sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.

Imports, Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Exports, and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 4.

Ending stocks appear in thousand barrels in Table 2.

Note 9.5 Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition statistics represent the aggregation of statistics on ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, and isobutane. The statistics on the referenced line appear in Table 4 of the "Detailed Statistics," except where noted.

Total Production is the sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.

- Imports, Stocks Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Refinery Inputs, Exports, and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 4.

- Ending stocks appear in thousand barrels in Table 2.

Note 9.6 Other Petroleum Products Supply and Disposition statistics represent the aggregation of statistics on pentanes plus, other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, and liquefied petroleum gases. The statistics on the referenced line are aggregated from Table 4 of the "Detailed Statistics," except where noted.

- Total production is the aggregated sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.

- Imports, Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Refinery Inputs, Exports, and Product Supplied are aggregated from Table 4.

- Ending stocks are aggregated from ending stocks in thousand barrels in Table 2.

Note 9.7 Table 1. U.S. Petroleum Balance

- Lines (1) through (3): Crude oil (including lease condensate) production for *Alaska*, *Lower 48 States*, and *Total U.S.* are calculated by calling the conservation agency in Alaska for Alaskan crude oil production during the month, estimating crude oil production in the United States (see Explanatory Note 3), and taking the difference to equal production in the Lower 48 States.

- Line (5): SPR Imports are reported on survey Form EIA-814.

- Line (12): *Total Other Sources* equals crude oil stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) plus unaccounted for crude oil minus crude oil losses minus crude oil product supplied in Table 2.

- Line (14): Natural Gas Plant Liquids (NGPL) *Field Production* equals Field production of natural gas liquids (NGL) plus field production of finished petroleum products in Table 2.

- Line (15): NGPL Net Imports equals the sum of the imports of pentanes plus minus the exports of pentanes plus in Table 2.

- Line (16): NGPL *Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)* is equal to the stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of pentanes plus in Table 2.

- Line (17) equals the sum of lines (14), (15), and (16).

- Line (18): Other liquids *Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)* equals the aggregate stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) for other hydrocarbons and alcohol, unfinished oils, motor gasoline blending components, and aviation gasoline blending components in Table 2.

- Line (20): *Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol* New Supply equals the field production of same in Table 2.

- Line (21): *Refinery Processing Gain* is a balancing item equal to total refinery production minus total refinery input in Table 2.

- Line (23): *Total Other Liquids* equals the sum of lines (18) through (22).

- Line (24): *Total Production of Products* equals crude oil input to refineries plus field production of natural gas liquids and LRG and finished petroleum products; plus imports of pentanes plus; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of pentanes plus; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of other liquids; plus imports of other liquids; plus field production of other liquids; plus total refinery production; minus total refinery input; plus crude oil product supplied in Table 2.

- Line (25): *Gross Imports of Refined Products* equals imports of LPG plus imports of finished petroleum products in Table 2.

- Line (26): *Exports of Refined Products* equals exports of LPG plus exports of finished petroleum products in Table 2.

- Line (27): *Net Imports of Refined Products* equals the difference between lines (25) and (26).

- Line (28) *Total New Supply of Products* equals crude oil input to refineries plus field production of natural gas liquids and LRG and finished petroleum products; plus imports of pentanes plus; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of pentanes plus; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of other liquids; plus imports of other liquids; plus total field production of other liquids; plus total refinery production; minus total refinery input; minus crude oil product supplied plus imports of LPG and finished petroleum products; minus exports of LPG and finished petroleum products in Table 2.

- Line (29): *Refined Products Stocks Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)* equals the sum of stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) for LPG and finished petroleum products in Table 2.

- Line (30): *Total Petroleum Supplied for Domestic Use* equals total products supplied in Table 2.

- Line (31): through (35) equal the respective products supplied in Table 2.

- Line (36): *Other Products Supplied* equals the sum of pentanes plus, aviation gasoline, naphtha-type jet fuel; kerosene-type jet fuel; naphtha <400 Deg. F. for petrochemical feedstock use, other oils >400 Deg. F. for petrochemical feedstock use, special naphthas, lubricants, waxes, petroleum coke, asphalt and road oil, still gas, unfinished oils, motor gasoline blending components, aviation gasoline blending components, and miscellaneous products supplied in Table 2.

- Line (37): *Total Product Supplied* is equal to total products supplied in Table 2.

- The sum of lines (38) and (39), stocks of *Crude Oil and Lease Condensate (Excluding SPR)* and stocks held in the *Strategic Petroleum Reserve*, equals ending stocks of crude oil in Table 2.

- Line (43): *Stocks of Refined Products* equals the sum of liquefied petroleum gases and finished petroleum product stocks in Table 2.

Note 10: New Stock Basis

In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to bulk terminal and pipeline surveys affecting subsequent stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. Using the expanded coverage (new basis), the end-of-year stocks, in million barrels, would have been:

- Crude Oil: 1982—645 (Total) and 351 (Other Primary)

- Crude Oil and Petroleum Products: 1974—1,420; 1980—1,420; and 1982—1,462.

- Motor Gasoline: 1974—225; 1980—263; 1982—225 (Total) and 203 (Finished).

- Distillate Fuel Oil: 1974—224; 1980—205; 1982—186.

- Residual Fuel Oil: 1974—75; 1980—91; and 1982—91.

- Liquefied Petroleum Gases: 1974—113; 1980—113; and 1982—103.

- Other Petroleum Products: 1974—220; 1980—220; and 1982—259.

- Stock withdrawal calculations beginning in 1981, 1983 were made using new basis stock levels.

In January 1984, changes were made in the reporting of natural gas liquids. As a result, unfractionated stream which was formerly included in "Other Petroleum Products Supply and Disposition" table in the "Summary Statistics," is now reported on a component basis (ethane, propane, normal butane, isobutane, and pentanes plus). Most of these stocks will now appear in "Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition" table of the "Summary Statistics." This change will affect stocks reported and stock withdrawals in each table. Under the new basis, end-of-year 1983 stocks, in million barrels, would have been:

- Liquefied Petroleum Gases: 1983—108

- Other Petroleum Products: 1983—248

Note 11: Stocks of Alaskan Crude Oil

Stocks of Alaskan crude oil in transit were included for the first time in January 1981. The major impact of this change is on the reporting of stock withdrawal calculations. Using the expanded coverage (new basis), 1980 end-of-year stocks, in million barrels, would have been 380 (Total) and 380 (Other Primary).

Note 12: 1981 Changes in Petroleum Industry Reporting

Petroleum statistics contained in this report for all years through 1980 were developed using definitions, concepts, reporting procedures, and aggregation methods that are consistent with those developed by the U.S. Bureau of Mines. Research conducted by the Energy Information Administration in 1979 and 1980 indicates that changes had occurred in the petroleum industry that were not being adequately reflected in EIA's reporting system.

A reporting forms, definitions, and procedures were modified beginning in January 1981 to describe industry operations more accurately. Unfortunately, empirical information is not available to precisely measure the data shortcomings through 1980. However, estimates of the magnitudes of differences in the major data series are described below to form a basis for comparing 1979, 1980, and 1981 data.

Motor Gasoline

Prior to 1979, the EIA product-supplied series for motor gasoline was consistently about 2 percent lower than the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) gasoline-supplied data series, which is derived from State tax receipts. The difference increased to about 3 percent in 1979 and 1980. There were two primary causes for this growing difference. First, refinery operations, particularly the flows of unfinished oils and the redesignation of some finished products, were not being accurately described on the EIA survey forms. Second, a large amount of gasoline was being produced away from refineries at "downstream blending stations" to take advantage of provisions in regulations governing the amount of lead that could be added. These blending stations were not reporting gasoline production to the EIA until the data system was changed in January 1981.

Quantitative estimates of the magnitude of the difference in EIA's gasoline product supplied data in 1979 and 1980 have been made by the EIA and the American Petroleum Institute (API). The following table provides 1979 and 1980 data as published in the *Petroleum Statement Annual*, as well as EIA and API estimates of "recast" motor gasoline product supplied.

Finished Motor Gasoline Product Supplied (Thousand Barrels per Day)

	EIA Reported	API Recast	EIA Recast	FHWA ¹
1979	7,034	7,302	7,183-7,347	7,258
1980	6,579	6,882	6,806-6,889	6,792

¹FHWA gasoline statistics based on data from Federal Highway Administration. Estimate of Total Gasoline Use. Table MF-21A Published October 1980 and September 1981. Aviation gasoline (Table MF-24) has been subtracted from FHWA product supplied quantities to make data comparable.

EIA recast estimates were based upon preliminary monthly information in the *Monthly Petroleum Statement*. The ranges displayed in the EIA column reflect uncertainty in the estimates. Also shown are the FHWA motor gasoline sales statistics for those years.

Distillate and Residual Fuel Oil

Distillate and residual fuel oil refinery production statistics through 1980 were adjusted to account for an imbalance between unfinished oil supply and disposition. The reported quantities of refinery inputs of unfinished oils typically exceed the available supply of unfinished oils. It has been assumed that this occurs when distillate and residual fuel oils produced by a refinery is shipped to another refinery, where it is treated as unfinished oil. This oil is then reprocessed rather than used or sold as distillate or residual fuel oil.

For many years (including 1980), the difference between unfinished oil disposition and supply was subtracted from distillate and residual fuel oil production to adjust for this discrepancy. Two-thirds of the difference was applied to distillate, and one-third to residual fuel oil.

Beginning in January 1981 this adjustment was discontinued because there was not sufficient empirical evidence to support it. The following table presents distillate and residual fuel oil refinery production in 1979 and 1980 as published (adjusted) and on the same basis as 1981 statistics (unadjusted) to permit comparison.

Distillate and Residual Fuel Oil Production and Product Supplied (Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Adjusted Refinery Production	Unadjusted Refinery Production	Difference	Unadjusted Product Supplied
Distillate Fuel Oil				
1979	3,152	3,169	16	3,327
1980	2,661	2,764	103	2,969
Residual Fuel Oil				
1979	1,687	1,695	8	2,834
1980	1,580	1,634	54	2,562

Adjusted distillate and residual fuel oil product supplied volumes differ from the unadjusted volumes by the same amounts as the adjusted and unadjusted production volumes.

Total Petroleum Products

The imbalance between the supply and disposition of unfinished oils and gasoline blending components is included with other products (line 35) in the U.S. Petroleum Balance (Table 1). These imbalances are reported as negative product supplied in the Other Liquids section, Supply and Disposition Statistics (Table 2). Since these changes only involve redistribution of the volumes of gasoline, distillate, and residual fuel oil, gasoline blending components, and unfinished oils, the total volume of petroleum products supplied remains unaffected by them.

Note 13: Natural Gas Liquids Reporting Changes

Beginning in January 1984, a number of changes in the reporting of natural gas liquids (NGL) were implemented. The modified system reflects supply and disposition of NGL on a component, rather than product, basis.

From 1979 to 1983, the EIA collected and reported information on the supply and disposition of nine NGL products. Beginning with January 1984, NGL supply and disposition data were reported on a five component basis (See table below) to be consistent with recordkeeping practices used by the industry. The following table shows the product category under the new and old basis.

Product Basis vs. Component Basis Reporting

1979-1983 Product Basis	1984 Component Basis				
	1. Ethane	2. Propane	3. Normal Butane	4. Isobutane	5. Pentanes Plus
1. Ethane	●				
2. Ethane-Propane Mixtures	●	●			
3. Propane		●			
4. Butane-Propane Mixtures		●	●		
5. Butane			●		
6. Isobutane				●	
7. Unfractionated Stream	●	●	●	●	●
8. Natural Gasoline and Isopentane					●
9. Plant Condensate					●

Four PSRS surveys were modified beginning in January 1984. They were:

- EIA-810 Monthly Refinery Report
- EIA-811 Monthly Bulk Terminal Report
- EIA-812 Monthly Product Pipeline Report
- EIA-816 Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report

A fifth survey, the Form EIA-814, *Monthly Imports and Exports* (formerly Form ERA-60) was not modified. Adjustments are applied to NGL imports data to make them consistent with the revised reporting system (See Explanatory Note 14).

Note 14: NGL Import/Export Algorithms

Beginning in January 1984, the Energy Information Administration (EIA) implemented changes in the reporting of natural gas liquids (NGL) supply data, moving from a nine-product slate basis to a five-product slate basis that corresponds to industry record-keeping practices. Changes could not be made to the import and export systems. Therefore, in order to allocate imports and exports of mixed NGL streams to individual component parts, the EIA developed a statistical algorithm.

Imports

The imports algorithm is based on information gathered from the larger importers of NGL, who were asked to provide component analysis of the products they imported during the first six months of 1983. The percentages shown in the table below are derived from the weighted averages of the data provided by the importers.

Exports

The export algorithm is based on information gathered from the larger exporters of NGL, who were asked to provide component analysis of the products they exported during 1983. The percentages shown below are derived from the weighted averages of the data provided by the exporters. It was necessary to derive percentages by Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts of exportation, due to the wide variation in components included in the mixed streams.

Algorithm for Allocating NGL Imports/Exports

	EIA Component State				Pen- tanes Plus
	Eth- ane	Pro- pane	Normal Butane	Iso- butane	
Port Product					
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane (EIA-814)					100%
Plant Condensate (EIA-814)					100%
ethane (IM-145) ...	100%				
Propane (IM-145) .		100%			
Butane (IM-145) ...			60%	40%	
Butane-Propane Mixtures (IM- 145).....		40%	35%	20%	5%
ethane-Propane Mixtures (IM- 145).....	80%	20%			
Port Product					
ethane (All PAD) ..	100%				
Propane (ALL PAD)		100%			
Butane (All PAD) ..			100%		
Mixed Streams					
PAD I, IV, V		40%	60%		
PAD II	30%	25%	15%	15%	15%
PAD III		80%	20%		

Note 15: Addition of Crude Oil Pipeline Movements Data

Beginning in January 1985, inter-PAD District pipeline movements of crude oil are included in the *PSM*. Crude oil pipeline movements are used in the crude oil supply balance at the PAD District level but do not affect National level statistics. As a result of including these movements, *Net Receipts* of crude oil and *Unaccounted for Crude Oil* at the PADD level are changed significantly. Also affected are crude oil imports and unfinished oils imports at the PADD level which are now provided by *PAD District of entry* (Tables 6-10) and by *PAD District of processing* (Tables 16-19).

The tables in the *PSM* that have been changed due to the inclusion of inter-PAD District pipeline movements of crude oil are listed below.

Tables 6-10, "PAD District I to V, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products." 1985 crude oil imports and unfinished oils imports in Tables 6 through 10 are now reported at the *PAD District of entry* rather than at the *PAD District of processing*. *Net Receipts* now include movements by pipeline as well as by tanker and barge.

Table 26, "Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge between PAD Districts." Pipeline crude oil movements data are now included with crude oil movements by tanker and barge. The crude oil line now includes movements by pipeline as well as by tanker and barge.

- Table 27, "Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline between PAD Districts." A line has been added to report crude oil movements.
- Table 29, "Net Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge between PAD Districts." The crude oil line now includes net movements by pipeline as well as by tanker and barge.

Note 16: 1986 Changes in Petroleum Industry Reporting

Beginning in January 1986, several changes to the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS) went into effect. These changes affected the frame of operators of petroleum facilities required to complete the monthly surveys in the PSRS and resulted in some changes to the tables presented in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly (PSM)*.

Changes in Survey Frames

As a result of frames maintenance activities, 39 respondents were added to the monthly survey frames. The following table shows the impact of the data reported by the new respondents on published data for production and stocks of major petroleum products.

Also, beginning in January 1986, a major integrated petroleum company consolidated production and stocks reporting for some of its facilities. Data previously reported separately on Form EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," and on Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," for two facilities have been combined with data reported for two refineries on Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report." The primary impact of this reporting change is on Table 24, "Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District," which will show a decrease in natural gas liquids (NGL) stocks at bulk terminals and natural gas processing plants, and an increase in NGL stocks at refineries.

Changes in Publication Tables

Several changes have been made to tables in the *PSM* either as a direct result of changes in reporting requirements or to improve the usefulness of the publication. These changes are:

- Table 13, "Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District"
 - Alaskan crude oil receipts are now shown separately.
- Table 14, "Refinery Production of Petroleum Products by PAD District"
 - The "petrochemical feedstock use" and "other use" are no longer shown separately for still gas or for liquefied refinery gases.

Impact of Adding New Respondents to December 1985 PSM Data:

Product	Refinery Production (Thousand Barrels per Day)		Stocks ¹ (Thousand Barrels)	
	Reported by New Respondents	Published U.S. Total	Reported by New Respondents	Published U.S. Total
Leaded Gasoline	1.3	2,326	224	81,379
Unleaded Gasoline	0.6	4,323	276	108,422
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	3,174	1,217	143,911
Residual Fuel Oil	0	1,055	1,747	50,671
NGL's & LRG's	0	393	409	80,898
Other Products	0	3,302	1,413	239,158
Crude Oil (excl. SPR)	—	—	2,314	318,695

¹Stocks as of December 31, 1985.

- Tables 16 and 17, "Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District"

—Imports of unfinished oils are now separated into four categories: naphthas and lighter, kerosene and light gas oils, heavy gas oils, and residuum.

- Tables 18 and 19, "Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source"

—Countries formerly included in the category "Other Western Hemisphere" and "Other Eastern Hemisphere" are now shown individually.

- Table 24, "Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District"

—The breakout between "petrochemical feeds use" and "other use" for each liquefied petroleum gas was eliminated.

Glossary





Definitions of Petroleum Products and Other Terms

Alcohol. The family name of a group of organic compounds composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. The series of molecules vary in chain length and are composed of a hydrocarbon plus a hydroxyl group; $\text{CH}-(\text{CH})_n-\text{OH}$ (e.g., methanol, ethanol, and tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA)).

Alkylation. A refining process for chemically combining butane with olefin hydrocarbons (e.g., propylene, ethylene) through the control of temperature and pressure in the presence of an acid catalyst, usually sulfuric acid or hydrofluoric acid. The product, alkylate, an iso-octane, has high octane value and is blended with motor and aviation gasoline to improve the antiknock value of the fuel.

Gravity. An arbitrary scale expressing the gravity or density of liquid petroleum products. The measuring scale is calibrated in terms of degrees API; it may be calculated in terms of the following formula:

$$\text{Degrees API} = \frac{141.5}{\text{sp gr } 60\text{F}/60\text{F}} - 131.5$$

Aromatics. Hydrocarbons characterized by unsaturated ring structures of carbon atoms. Commercial petroleum aromatics are benzene, toluene, and xylene (BTX).

Asphalt. A dark-brown-to-black cement-like material containing bitumens as the predominant constituents, obtained by petroleum processing. The definition includes crude asphalt as well as the following finished products: cements, fluxes, the asphalt content of emulsions (exclusive of water), and petroleum distillates blended with asphalt to make cutback asphalts. The conversion factor for asphalt is 5.5 barrels of 42 U.S. gallons per short ton.

ASTM. The acronym for the American Society for Testing and Materials.

Aviation Gasoline Blending Components. Naphthas which will be used for blending or compounding into finished aviation gasoline (e.g., straight-run gasoline, alkylate and reformate). Excludes oxygenates (alcohols, ethers), butane, and pentanes plus.

Aviation Gasoline (Finished). All special grades of gasoline for use in aviation reciprocating engines, as defined in ASTM Specification D910 and Military Specification MIL-G-5572. Excludes blending components which will be used in blending or compounding into finished aviation gasoline.

Barrel. A volumetric unit of measure for crude oil and petroleum products equivalent to 42 U.S. gallons. This measure is used in most statistical reports. Factors for converting petroleum coke, asphalt and wax to barrels are given in the definitions of these products.

Barrels Per Calendar Day. The maximum number of barrels of input that can be processed during a 24-hour period after making allowances for the following limitations:

The capability of downstream facilities to absorb the output of crude oil processing facilities of a given refinery. No reduction is made when a planned distribution of intermediate streams through other than downstream facilities is part of a refinery's normal operation;

The types and grades of inputs to be processed;

The types and grades of products expected to be manufactured;

The environmental constraints associated with refinery operations;

The reduction of capacity for scheduled downtime such as routine inspection, mechanical problems, maintenance, repairs, and turnaround; and

The reduction of capacity for unscheduled downtime such as mechanical problems, repairs, and slowdowns.

Barrels Per Stream Day. The amount a unit can process running at full capacity under optimal crude oil and product slate conditions.

Benzene. An aromatic hydrocarbon (C_6H_6) present to a minor degree in most crude oils. Some important products manufactured from benzene are: styrene, phenol, nylon, aniline, and synthetic detergents.

Butane. A normally gaseous straight-chain or branch-chain hydrocarbon, (C_4H_{10}). It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. It includes isobutane and normal butane and is designated in ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Association Specifications for commercial butane.

Isobutane. A normally gaseous branch-chain hydrocarbon, (C_4H_{10}). It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 10.9 degrees F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams.

Normal Butane. A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon, (C_4H_{10}). It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 31.1 degrees F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams.

Butylene. An olefinic hydrocarbon, (C_4H_8), recovered from refinery processes.

Catalytic Cracking. The refining process of breaking down the larger, heavier, and more complex hydrocarbon molecules into simpler and lighter molecules. Catalytic cracking is accomplished by the use of a catalytic agent and is an effective process for increasing

the yield of gasoline from crude oil. Catalytic cracking processes fresh feeds and recycled feeds.

Fresh Feeds. Crude oil or petroleum distillates which are being fed to processing units for the first time.

Recycled Feeds. Feeds that are continuously fed back for additional processing.

Catalytic Hydrocracking. A refining process that uses hydrogen and catalysts with relatively low temperatures and high pressures for converting middle boiling or residual material to high-octane gasoline, reformer charge stock, jet fuel and/or high grade fuel oil. The process uses one or more catalysts, depending upon product output, and can handle high sulfur feedstocks without prior desulfurization.

Catalytic Hydrotreating. A refining process for treating petroleum fractions from atmospheric or vacuum distillation units (e.g., naphthas, middle distillates, reformer feeds, residual fuel oil and heavy gas oil) and other petroleum (e.g., cat cracked naphtha, coker naphtha, gas oil, etc.) in the presence of catalysts and substantial quantities of hydrogen. Hydrotreating includes desulfurization, removal of substances (e.g., nitrogen compounds) that deactivate catalysts, conversion of olefins to paraffins to reduce gum formation in gasoline, and other processes to upgrade the quality of the fractions.

Catalytic Reforming. A refining process using controlled heat and pressure with catalysts to rearrange certain hydrocarbon molecules, thereby converting paraffinic and naphthenic type hydrocarbons (e.g., low-octane gasoline boiling range fractions) into petrochemical feedstocks and higher octane stocks suitable for blending into finished gasoline. Catalytic reforming uses two types of catalysts:

Conventional. A catalyst containing a single metal (e.g., platinum).

Bi-Metallic. A catalyst comprised of two metals (e.g., platinum, rhenium).

Charge Capacity. The input (feed) capacity of the refinery processing facilities.

Coal. A generic term applied to carbonaceous rocks that were formed by the partial or complete decomposition of vegetation. These stratified carbonaceous rocks are either solid or brittle and are highly combustible. Includes lignite, bituminous coal, and anthracite which conform to ASTM Specification D388.

Crude Distillation. The refining process of separating crude oil components at atmospheric pressure by heating to temperatures of about 600 degrees F to 750 degrees F (depending on the nature of the crude oil and desired products) and subsequent condensing of the fractions by cooling.

Crude Oil (including Lease Condensate). A mixture of hydrocarbons that existed in liquid phase in underground reservoirs and remains liquid at atmospheric pressure after passing through surface-separating fa-

cilities. Included are lease condensate and liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sands, gilsonite, and shale. Drip gases are also included, but topped oil (residual oil) and other unfinished oils are excluded. Liquids produced at natural gas processing plants mixed with crude oil are likewise excluded where identifiable. Crude oil is considered as either domestic or foreign, according to the following:

Domestic. Crude oil produced in the United States from its "outer continental shelf" as defined in USC 1331.

Foreign. Crude oil produced outside the United States. Imported Athabasca hydrocarbons are included.

Delayed Coking. A process by which heavier crude oil fractions can be thermally decomposed under conditions of elevated temperatures and pressure to produce a mixture of lighter oils and petroleum coke. The oils can be processed further in other refinery units to meet product specifications. The coke can be used either as a fuel or in other applications such as in the manufacturing of steel or aluminum.

Distillate Fuel Oil. A general classification for one of the petroleum fractions produced in conventional distillation operations. It is used primarily for space heating, on-and-off-highway diesel engine fuel (including railroad engine fuel and fuel for agricultural machinery) and electric power generation. Included are products known as No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 fuel oils; No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 diesel fuels.

No. 1 Fuel Oil. A light distillate fuel oil intended for use in vaporizing pot-type burners. ASTM Specification D396 specifies for this grade maximum distillation temperatures of 400 degrees F at the 10-percent recovery point and 550 degrees F at the 90-percent point, and kinematic viscosities between 1.4 and 2.0 centistokes at 100 degrees F.

No. 2 Fuel Oil. A distillate fuel oil for use in atomizing-type burners for domestic heating or for medium capacity commercial-industrial burner units. ASTM Specification D396 designates minimum maximum distillation temperatures at the 90-percent recovery point of 540 degrees F and 640 degrees F and kinematic viscosities between 2.0 and 3.6 centistokes at 100 degrees F.

No. 1 and No. 2 Diesel Fuel Oils. Distillate fuels used in compression-ignition engines, as designated in the ASTM Specification D975:

No. 1-D. A volatile distillate fuel oil with a maximum distillation temperature of 550 degrees F at the 90-percent recovery point for use in high-speed diesel engines generally operated under variations in speed and load. Includes type C-B diesel fuel used for city buses and similar operations. Properties defined in ASTM Specification D975.

No. 2-D. A gas oil type distillate of lower volatility with minimum and maximum distillation temperatures at the 90-percent recovery point of 540 and

degrees F for use in high-speed diesel engines generally operated under uniform speed and load conditions. Includes Type R-R diesel fuel used for railroad locomotive engines, and Type T-T for diesel-engine trucks. Properties are defined in ASTM Specification D975.

o. 4 Fuel Oil. A fuel oil for commercial burner installations not equipped with preheating facilities. It is used extensively in industrial plants. This grade is a blend of distillate fuel oil and residual fuel oil stocks that conforms to ASTM Specification D396 or Federal Specification VV-F-815C; with minimum and maximum kinematic viscosities between 5.8 and 6.4 centistokes at 100 degrees F. Also included is o. 4-D, a fuel oil for low and medium-speed diesel engines that conforms to ASTM Specification D975.

Electricity (Purchased). Electricity purchased for refining operations that is not produced within the refinery complex.

Gas. A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon (C_2H_6). It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of -127.48 degrees F. It is extracted from natural gas and refinery gas streams.

Ether. A generic term applied to a group of organic chemical compounds composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, characterized by an oxygen atom attached to two carbon atoms (e.g., methyl tertiary butyl ether).

Gasoline. An olefinic hydrocarbon, (C_2H_4), recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes.

Gas Production. Represents crude oil production on land, natural gas liquids production at natural gas processing plants, and new supply of other hydrocarbons and alcohol.

Cracking. A thermal cracking process which converts heavy hydrocarbons such as crude oil, tar sands, and distillation residues into light hydrocarbons. Feedstocks can be any pumpable hydrocarbons including those containing high concentrations of sulfur and metals.

Coking. A thermal cracking process utilizing the fluidized-solids technique to remove carbon (coke) for continuous conversion of heavy, low-grade oils into lighter products.

Alcohol. See *Motor Gasoline (Finished)*.

Oil. A liquid petroleum distillate having a viscosity intermediate between that of kerosene and lubricating oil. It derives its name from having originally been used in the manufacture of illuminating gas. It is now used to produce distillate fuel oils and gasoline.

Gasoline Blending Components. Naphthas which will be used for blending or compounding into finished motor gasoline (e.g., straight-run gasoline, naphtha, and reformat). Excludes oxygenates (alcohols, ethers), butane, and pentanes plus.

Heavy Gas Oil. Petroleum distillates with an approximate boiling range from 651 degrees F to 1000 degrees

Hydrogen. The lightest of all gases, occurring chiefly in combination with oxygen in water; also in acids, bases, alcohols, petroleum, and other hydrocarbons.

Idle Capacity. The component of operable capacity that is not in operation and not under active repair, but capable of being placed in operation within 30 days; and capacity not in operation but under active repair that can be completed within 90 days.

Imported Crude Oil Burned As Fuel. The amount of foreign crude oil burned as a fuel oil, usually as residual fuel oil, without being processed as such. Imported crude oil burned as fuel includes lease condensate and liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sand oil, gilsonite, and shale oil.

Isobutane. See *Butane*.

Isomerization. A refining process which alters the fundamental arrangement of atoms in the molecule without adding or removing anything from the original material. Used to convert normal butane into isobutane (C_4), an alkylation process feedstock, and normal pentane and hexane into isopentane (C_5), and isohexane (C_6), high-octane gasoline components.

Kerosene. A petroleum distillate that has a maximum distillation temperature of 401 degrees F at the 10-percent recovery point, a final boiling point of 572 degrees F, and a minimum flash point of 100 degrees F. Included are the two grades designated in ASTM D3699: No. 1-K and No. 2-K, and all grades of kerosene called range or stove oil. Kerosene is used in space heaters, cook stoves, and water heaters and is suitable for use as an illuminant when burned in wick lamps.

Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel. A quality kerosene product with a maximum distillation temperature of 400 degrees F at the 10-percent recovery point and a final maximum boiling point of 572 degrees F. The fuel is designated in ASTM Specification D1655 and Military Specification MIL-T-5624L (Grades JP-5 and JP-8). A relatively low-freezing point distillate of the kerosene type used primarily for commercial turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines.

Lease Condensate. A natural gas liquid recovered from gas well gas (associated and non-associated) in lease separators or natural gas field facilities. Lease condensate consists primarily of pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons.

Light Gas Oils. Liquid petroleum distillates heavier than naphtha, with an approximate boiling range from 401 degrees F to 650 degrees F.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG). Ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, normal butane, butylene, and isobutane produced at refineries or natural gas processing plants, including plants that fractionate raw natural gas plant liquids.

Liquefied Refinery Gases (LRG). Liquefied petroleum gases fractionated from refinery or still gases. Through compression and/or refrigeration, they are retained in the liquid state. The reported categories are ethane/ethylene, propane/propylene, normal butane/butylene, and isobutane. Excludes still gas.

Lubricating Oils. A substance used to reduce friction between bearing surfaces. Petroleum lubricants may be produced either from distillates or residues. Other substances may be added to impart or improve certain required properties. Do not include byproducts of lubricating oil refining such as aromatic extracts derived from solvent extraction or tars derived from deasphalting. "Lubricants" includes all grades of lubricating oils from spindle oil to cylinder oil and those used in greases. The three categories include:

Bright Stock. A refined, high viscosity lubricating oil base stock that is usually made from a residuum by a treatment such as deasphalting, acid treatment, or solvent extraction.

Neutral. A distillate lubricating oil base stock with a viscosity that is usually not above 550 Saybolt Universal Seconds (SUS) at 100 degrees F. A product of hydrotreating, acid treatment, or solvent extraction.

Other. A lubricating oil base stock used in finished lubricating oils and greases, including black, coastal, and red oils.

Middle Distillates. A general classification that includes distillate fuel oil and kerosene.

Miscellaneous Products. Includes all finished products not classified elsewhere (e.g., petrolatum, lube refining byproducts (aromatic extracts and tars), absorption oils, ram-jet fuel, petroleum rocket fuels, synthetic natural gas feedstocks, speciality oils and medicinal oils).

Motor Gasoline Blending Components. Naphthas which will be used for blending or compounding into finished motor gasoline (e.g., straight-run gasoline, alkylate and reformat). Excludes oxygenates (alcohols, ethers), butane, and pentanes plus.

Motor Gasoline (Finished). A complex mixture of relatively volatile hydrocarbons, with or without small quantities of additives, that have been blended to form a fuel suitable for use in spark-ignition engines. Motor gasoline, as given in ASTM Specification D439 or Federal Specification VV-G-1690B, include a range in distillation temperatures from 122 to 158 degrees F at the 10-percent recovery point and from 365 to 374 degrees F at the 90-percent recovery point. The Reid Vapor Pressure ranges from 9 to 15 psi. "Motor gasoline" includes finished leaded gasoline, finished unleaded gasoline, and gasohol. Blendstock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

Finished Leaded Gasoline. Contains more than 0.05 gram of lead per gallon or more than 0.005 gram of phosphorus per gallon. Premium and regular grades are included, depending on the octane rating. Includes leaded gasohol. Blendstock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

Finished Unleaded Gasoline. Contains not more than 0.05 gram of lead per gallon and not more than 0.005 gram of phosphorus per gallon. Premium and

regular grades are included, depending on the octane rating. Includes unleaded gasohol. Blendstock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

Gasohol. A blend of finished motor gasoline (leaded or unleaded) and alcohol (generally ethanol, sometimes methanol), limited to 10 percent by volume of alcohol.

Naphtha. A generic term applied to a petroleum fraction with an approximate boiling range between 122 and 374 degrees F.

Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel. A fuel in the heavy naphtha boiling range. ASTM Specification D1655 specifies for jet fuel maximum distillation temperatures of 290 degrees F at the 20-percent recovery point and 470 degrees F at the 90-percent point, meeting Military Specification MIL-T-5624L (Grade JP-4). JP-4 is used for turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines, primarily by the military. Excludes ram-jet and petroleum rocket fuels.

Natural Gas. A mixture of hydrocarbons and small quantities of various nonhydrocarbons existing in the gaseous phase or in solution with crude oil in underground reservoirs.

Natural Gas Field Facility. A field facility designed to process natural gas produced from more than one lease for the purpose of recovering condensate from the stream of natural gas; however, some field facilities are designed to recover propane, normal butane, pentanes plus, etc., and to control the quality of natural gas to be marketed.

Natural Gas Plant Liquids. Natural gas liquids recovered from natural gas in gas processing plants, and, in some situations, from natural gas field facilities. Natural gas liquids extracted by fractionators are also included. These liquids are defined according to the published specifications of the Gas Processors Association and the American Society for Testing and Materials and are classified as follows: ethane, propane, normal butane, isobutane, pentanes plus, and other products from natural gas processing plants (i.e., products meeting the standards for finished petroleum products produced at natural gas processing plants, such as finished motor gasoline, finished aviation gasoline, special naphthas, kerosene, distillate fuel oil and miscellaneous products).

Natural Gas Processing Plant. A gas processing facility is a facility designed (1) to achieve the recovery of natural gas liquids from the stream of natural gas which may or may not have been processed through separators and field facilities, and (2) to control the quality of the natural gas to be marketed. Cryogenic plants are classified as gas processing plants.

Natural Gasoline and Isopentane. A mixture of hydrocarbons, mostly pentanes and heavier, extracted from natural gas, that meets vapor pressure, end-point, and other specifications for natural gasoline set by the Gas Processors Association. Includes isopentane which is a saturated branch-chain hydrocarbon, (C₅H₁₂).

ed by fractionation of natural gasoline or isomerization of normal pentane.

Normal Butane. See *Butane*.

OPEC. The acronym for the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, that have organized for the purpose of negotiating with oil companies on matters of production, prices and future concession rights. Present members are Algeria, Ecuador, Gabon, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela.

Operable Capacity. The amount of capacity that, at the beginning of the period, is in operation; not in operation but not under active repair, but capable of being placed in operation within 30 days; or not in operation but under active repair that can be completed within 90 days. Operable capacity is the sum of the operating and idle capacity and is measured in barrels per calendar day or barrels per stream day.

Operating Capacity. The component of operable capacity that is in operation at the beginning of the period.

Other Hydrocarbons. Materials received by a refinery and consumed as a raw material. Includes hydrogen, tar derivatives, gilsonite, and natural gas received at the refinery for reforming into hydrogen. Natural gas not used as fuel is excluded.

Oxygenates. Oxygenates include both alcohols and ethers used as octane boosting additives for gasoline (e.g., methyl tertiary butyl ether).

Pentanes Plus. A mixture of hydrocarbons, mostly pentanes and heavier, extracted from natural gas. Includes pentane, natural gasoline, and plant condensate.

Petrochemical Feedstocks. Chemical feedstocks derived from petroleum principally for the manufacture of chemicals, synthetic rubber, and a variety of plastics. The categories reported are "Naphtha-Less than 400 degrees F" and "Other oils over 400 degrees F."

Naphtha-Less Than 400 Degrees F. A naphtha with a boiling range of less than 400 degrees F that is intended for use as a petrochemical feedstock.

Other Oils-Over 400 Degrees F. Oils with a boiling range of over 400 degrees F that is intended for use as a petrochemical feedstock.

Petroleum Coke. A residue, the final product of the condensation process in cracking. This product is reported as marketable coke or catalyst coke. The conversion factor is 5 barrels of 42 U.S. gallons per short ton.

Marketable Coke. Those grades of coke produced in delayed or fluid cokers which may be recovered as relatively pure carbon. This "green" coke may be sold as is or further purified by calcining.

Catalyst Coke. In many catalytic operations (e.g., catalytic cracking) carbon is deposited on the catalyst, thus deactivating the catalyst. The catalyst is reactivated by burning off the carbon, which is used

as a fuel in the refining process. This carbon or coke is not recoverable in a concentrated form.

Petroleum Products. Petroleum products are obtained from the processing of crude oil (including lease condensate), natural gas, and other hydrocarbon compounds. Petroleum products include unfinished oils, liquefied petroleum gases, pentanes plus, aviation gasoline, motor gasoline, naphtha-type jet fuel, kerosene-type jet fuel, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, petrochemical feedstocks, special naphthas, lubricants, waxes, petroleum coke, asphalt, road oil, still gas, and miscellaneous products.

Plant condensate. One of the natural gas liquids, mostly pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons, recovered and separated as liquids at gas inlet separators or scrubbers in processing plants.

Primary Stocks. Stocks of crude oil or petroleum products held in storage at (or in) leases, refineries, natural gas processing plants, pipelines, tankfarms, and bulk terminals that can store at least 50,000 barrels of petroleum products or that can receive petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. Crude oil that is in transit by water from Alaska, or that is stored on Federal leases or in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve is included. Primary Stocks exclude stocks of foreign origin that are held in bonded warehouse storage.

Production Capacity. The amount of product that can be produced from processing facilities.

Propane. A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon, (C₃H₈). It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of - 43.67 degrees F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. It includes all products designated in ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Association Specifications for commercial propane and HD-5 propane.

Propylene. An olefinic hydrocarbon, (C₃H₆), recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes.

Refinery. An installation that manufactures finished petroleum products from crude oil, unfinished oils, natural gas liquids, other hydrocarbons, and alcohol.

Residual Fuel Oil. The topped crude of refinery operations which includes No. 5 and No. 6 fuel oils as defined in ASTM Specification D396 and Federal Specification VV-F-815C, Navy Special fuel oil as defined in Military Specification MIL-F-859E including Amendment 2 (NATO Symbol F-77), and Bunker C fuel oil. Residual fuel oil is used for the production of electric power, space heating, vessel bunkering, and various industrial purposes. Imports of residual fuel oil include "Imported Crude Oil Burned as Fuel."

Residuum. Residue from crude oil after distilling off all but the heaviest components, with a boiling range greater than 1000 degrees F.

Road Oil. Any heavy petroleum oil, including residual asphaltic oil used as a dust palliative and surface treatment on roads and highways. It is generally produced in

six grades from 0, the most liquid, to 5, the most viscous.

Shell Storage Capacity. The design capacity of a petroleum storage tank and is always greater than or equal to working storage capacity.

Special Naphthas. All finished products within the naphtha boiling range that are used as paint thinners, cleaners, or solvents. These products are refined to a specified flash point. Special naphthas include all commercial hexane and cleaning solvents conforming to ASTM Specification D1836 and D484, respectively. Naphthas to be blended or marketed as motor gasoline or aviation gasoline, or that are to be used as petrochemical and synthetic natural gas (SNG) feedstocks are excluded.

Steam (Purchased). Steam, purchased for use by a refinery, that was not generated from within the refinery complex.

Still Gas (Refinery Gas). Any form or mixture of gases produced in refineries by distillation, cracking, reforming, and other processes. The principal constituents are methane, ethane, ethylene, normal butane, butylene, propane, propylene, etc. Still gas is used as a refinery fuel and a petrochemical feedstock.

Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR). Petroleum stocks maintained by the Federal Government for use during periods of major supply interruption.

Thermal Cracking. A refining process in which heat and pressure are used to break down, rearrange, or combine hydrocarbon molecules. Thermal cracking includes gas oil, visbreaking, fluid coking, delayed coking, and other thermal cracking processes (e.g., flexicoking). See individual categories for definition.

Toluene. An aromatic hydrocarbon ($C_6H_5CH_3$) somewhat similar to benzene but of a higher boiling point produced in the coking of coal and also by petroleum refining processes. It is the basis of dyes, explosives, and aromatic compounds. Along with xylene, it is a key component in unleaded gasoline.

Unfinished Oils. Includes all oils requiring further processing, except those requiring only mechanical blending. Includes naphthas, kerosene, light and heavy gas oils, and residuum. See individual categories for definition.

Unfractionated Streams. Mixtures of unsegregated natural gas liquid components excluding those in plant condensate. This product is extracted from natural gas.

Vacuum Distillation. Distillation under reduced pressure (less the atmospheric) which lowers the boiling temperature of the liquid being distilled. This technique with its relatively low temperatures prevents cracking or decomposition of the charge stock.

Visbreaking. A thermal cracking process in which heavy atmospheric or vacuum-still bottoms are cracked at moderate temperatures to increase production of distillate products and reduce viscosity of the distillation residues.

Wax. A solid or semi-solid material derived from petroleum distillates or residues by such treatments as chilling, precipitating with a solvent, or de-oiling. It is light-colored, more-or-less translucent crystalline material, slightly greasy to the touch, consisting of a mixture of solid hydrocarbons in which the paraffin series predominates. Includes all marketable wax whether crude scale or fully refined. The three grades included are microcrystalline, crystalline-fully refined, and crystalline-other. The conversion factor is 280 pounds per U.S. gallon per barrel.

Microcrystalline Wax. Wax extracted from certain petroleum residues having a finer or less apparent crystalline structure than paraffin wax and having the following physical characteristics: Penetration at 77 degrees F (D1321)-60 maximum. Viscosity at 210 degrees F in Saybolt Universal Seconds (SUS) (D88)-60 SUS (10.22 centistokes) minimum to 100 SUS (31.8 centistokes) maximum. Oil content (D721)-5 percent minimum.

Crystalline-Fully Refined Wax. A light-colored paraffin wax having the following characteristics: Viscosity at 210 degrees F (D88)-59.9 SUS (10.18 centistokes) maximum. Oil content (D721)-0.5 percent maximum. Other + 20 color, Saybolt minimum.

Crystalline-Other Wax. A paraffin wax having the following characteristics: Viscosity at 210 degrees F (D88)-59.9 SUS (10.18 centistokes) maximum. Oil content (D721)-0.51 percent minimum to 15 percent maximum.

Working Storage Capacity. The volume between the maximum safe fill capacity and the quantity below which pump suction is ineffective (bottoms).

Xylene. An aromatic hydrocarbon ($C_6H_4(CH_3)_2$) produced in petroleum refining (cracking) processes. One important use is as a solvent in the manufacture of paints. Along with toluene, it is a key ingredient in unleaded gasoline.

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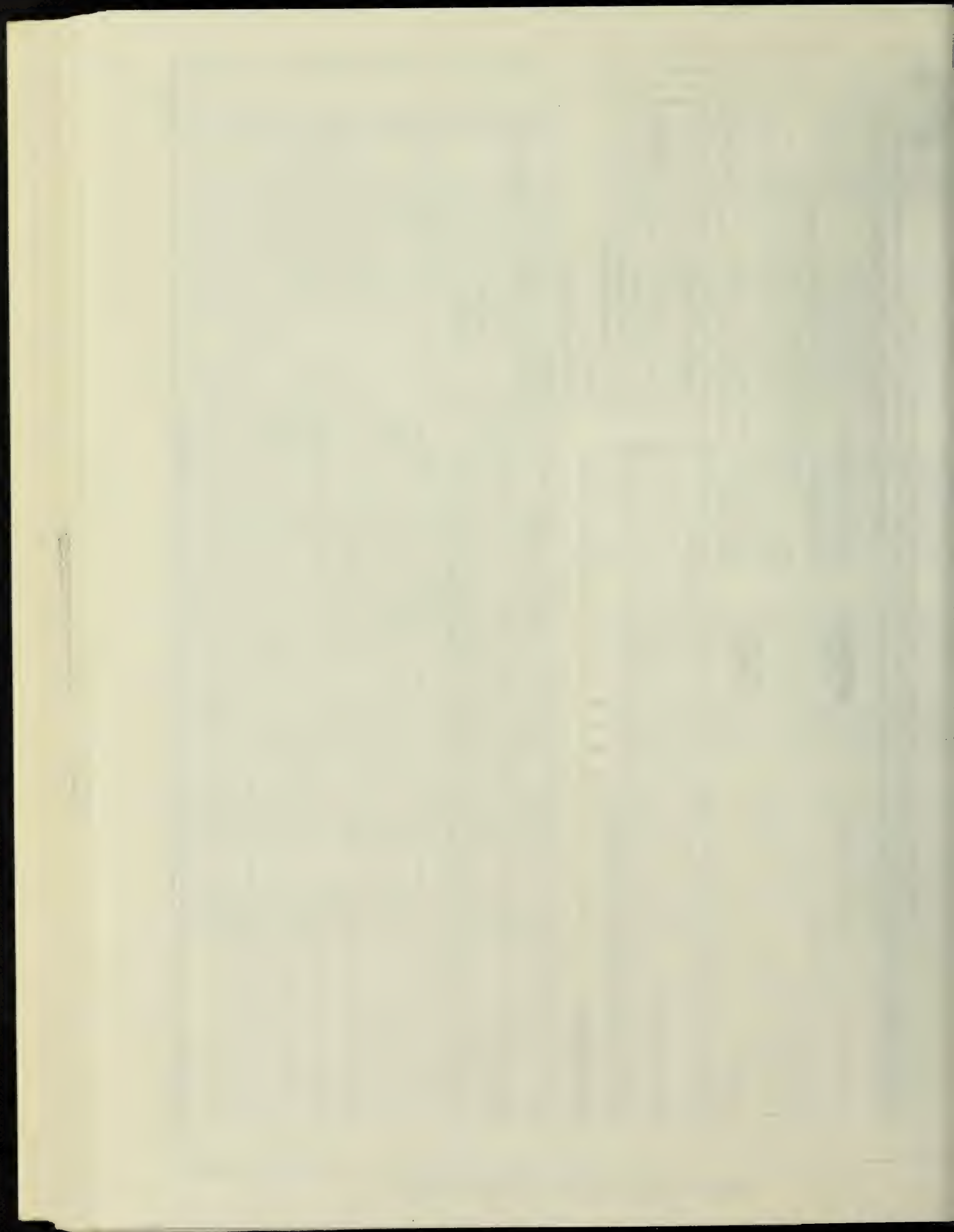
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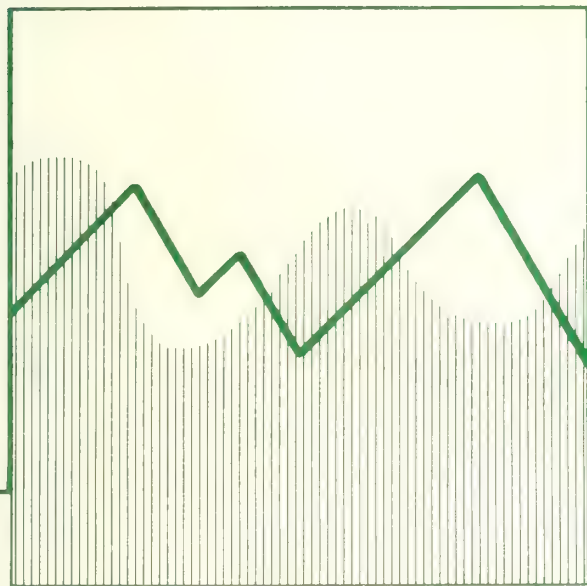
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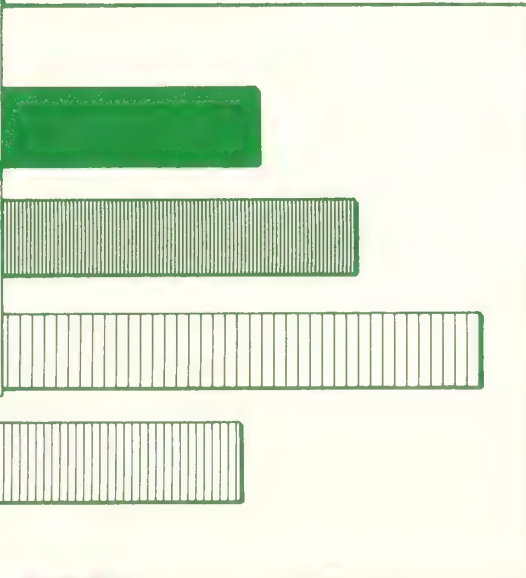
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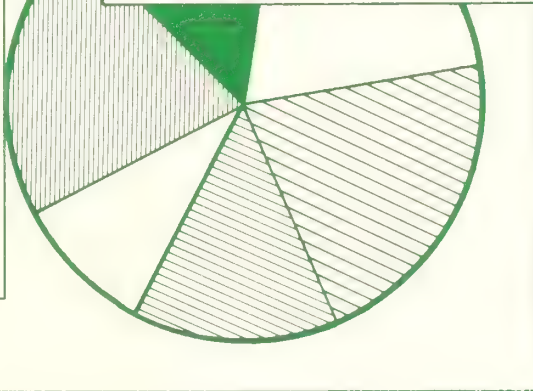
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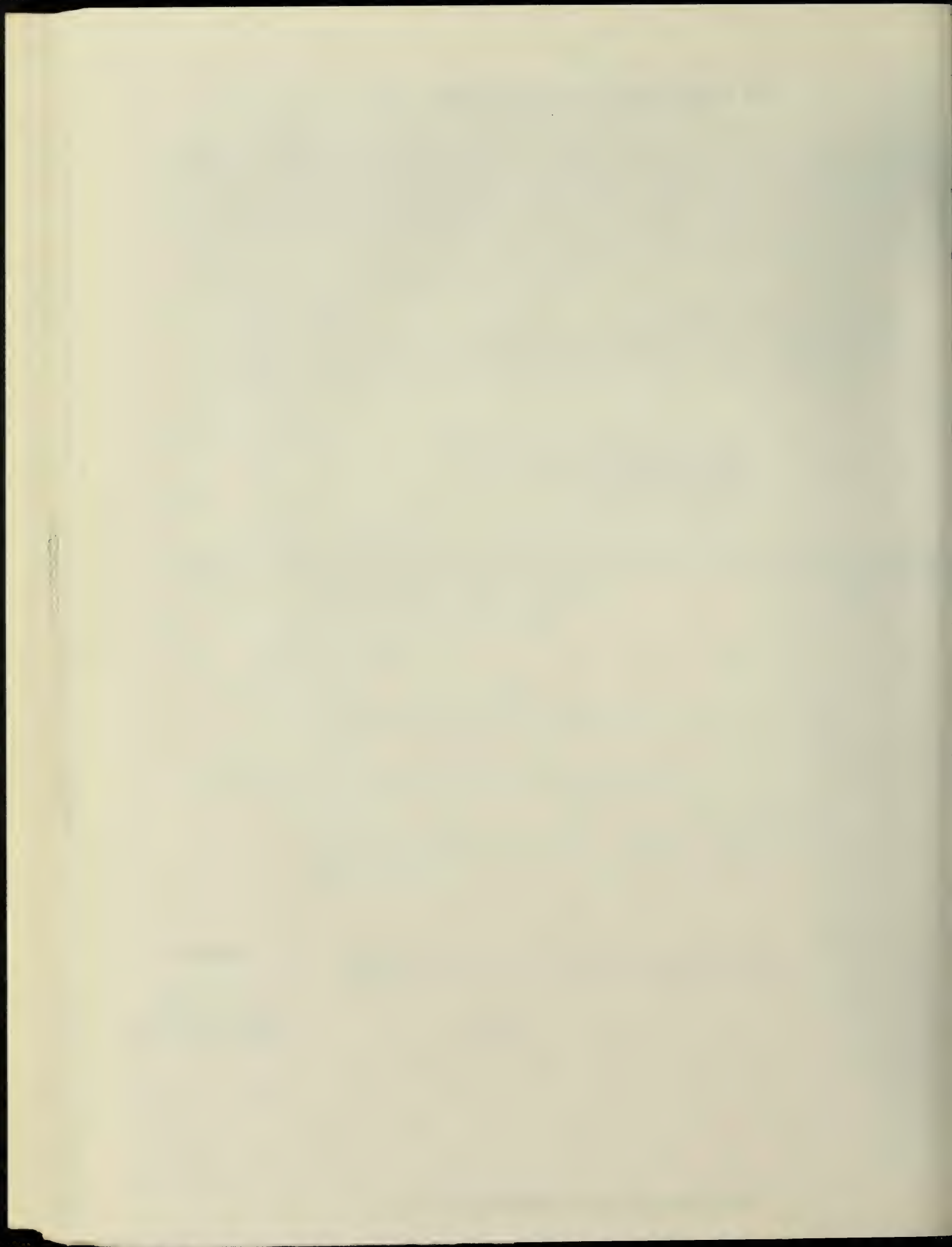
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Fuel Oil Trends.....	September	1983
U.S. Crude Oil, Natural Gas, and Natural Gas Liquids Reserves.....	September	1983
Oil Market Trends	November	1983
International Petroleum Council Revises Minimum Operating Inventory Estimates	December (1)	1983
U.S. Petroleum Developments: 1983.....	December (2)	1983
Overview of Petroleum Transportation	December (3)	1983
EIA Revises Petroleum Supply Reporting System	January	1984
Trends in Petroleum Product Consumption	January	1984
Petroleum Consumption in the Industrial Sector.....	January	1984
Motor Gasoline Outlook for Summer 1984	February	1984
Recent Motor Gasoline Trends.....	February	1984
New Patterns Emerging in U.S. Petroleum Imports and Exports	February	1984
Refinery Capacity Trends and Outlook	April	1984
Mid-Year Petroleum Review	June	1984
Timeliness and Accuracy of Selected Petroleum Supply Data Series	June	1984
Winter 1984-1985 Distillate Fuel Oil Outlook	July	1984
Distillate Fuel Oil Overview	July	1984
Recent Trends in Primary Petroleum Storage Capacity.....	August	1984
U.S. Crude Oil, Natural Gas, and Natural Gas Liquids Reserves.....	August	1984
Comparisons of Independent Statistics on Petroleum Supply.....	September	1984
Evaluation of Crude Oil Production Statistics.....	September	1984
U.S. Petroleum Developments: 1984.....	November	1984
U.S. Petroleum Import/Export Trends	December	1984
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Motor Gasoline Outlook for Summer 1985	February	19
Motor Gasoline Trends	February	19
Octane Boosting Additives	February	19
Refinery Capacity Trends and Outlook	March	19
Mid-Year Petroleum Review	May	19
Timeliness and Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data	June	19
Distillate Fuel Oil Trends	July	19
U.S. Crude Oil, Natural Gas, and Natural Gas Liquids Reserves	July	19
World Oil Price and Inventory Cycles	August	19
Petroleum Storage Technology	August	19
Comparison of Independent Statistics on Petroleum Supply	September	19
U.S. Petroleum Developments: 1985	November	19
1986 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System	January	19
Trends in Petroleum Supply	January	19
EIA Publishes Annual Energy Outlook	January	19
Western Countries Lead U.S. Petroleum Import Sources	January	19
U.S. Petroleum Exports Show Slight Upturn	January	19
Motor Gasoline Trends	February	19
Oil Imports from Saudi Arabia	February	19
Refinery Capacity Trends and Outlook	March	19

Petroleum Focus





Petroleum Supply Summary

Average Volume for Period (Million Barrels per Day)	April			Cumulative January Through May		
	1986	1985	% Change	1986	1985	% Change
Products Supplied						
Motor Gasoline	6.9	7.1	-2.1	6.8	6.7	0.9
Stillate Fuel Oil	2.7	2.6	5.3	3.1	3.1	1.6
Residual Fuel Oil	1.2	1.2	2.5	1.4	1.3	7.3
Other Products	5.0	4.7	7.7	4.7	4.7	1.0
Total	15.9	15.5	2.5	16.0	15.7	1.6
Inputs to Refineries	13.2	12.1	9.3	12.3	11.6	6.2
Production						
Crude Oil, Natural Gas Liquids, and Other ¹	10.4	10.8	-3.4	10.6	10.6	-.9
Imports						
Crude Oil ²	4.1	3.5	16.7	3.4	2.8	20.3
Refined Petroleum Products	(s) .2	.2	-85.3	(s) .1	.1	-67.1
Other Products	1.8	2.0	-9.8	1.8	1.9	-6.2
Total	6.0	5.8	3.4	5.2	4.8	7.5
Exports						
Crude Oil	.1	.2	-62.3	.1	.2	-30.5
Refined Petroleum Products	.7	.5	60.8	.7	.6	21.4
Total	.8	.7	17.2	.8	.8	7.3
Stock Withdrawal						
Crude Oil ²	.3	-.5	-	-.1	-.1	-
Refined Petroleum Products	-1.0	-.4	-	.2	.5	-
Stocks at End of Period (Million Barrels)						
Crude Oil						
Reserve	500	472	5.9			
Other	329	357	-7.7			
Total	829	829	(s)			
Products						
Motor Gasoline ³	219	215	2.1			
Stillate Fuel Oil	98	104	-6.3			
Residual Fuel Oil	38	41	-8.9			
Other	308	313	-1.5			
Total	663	679	-2.3			
Total Crude Oil and Products	1,492	1,508	-1.0			

¹ Includes alcohol and other hydrocarbon liquids.

² Excludes Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR).

³ Including blending components.

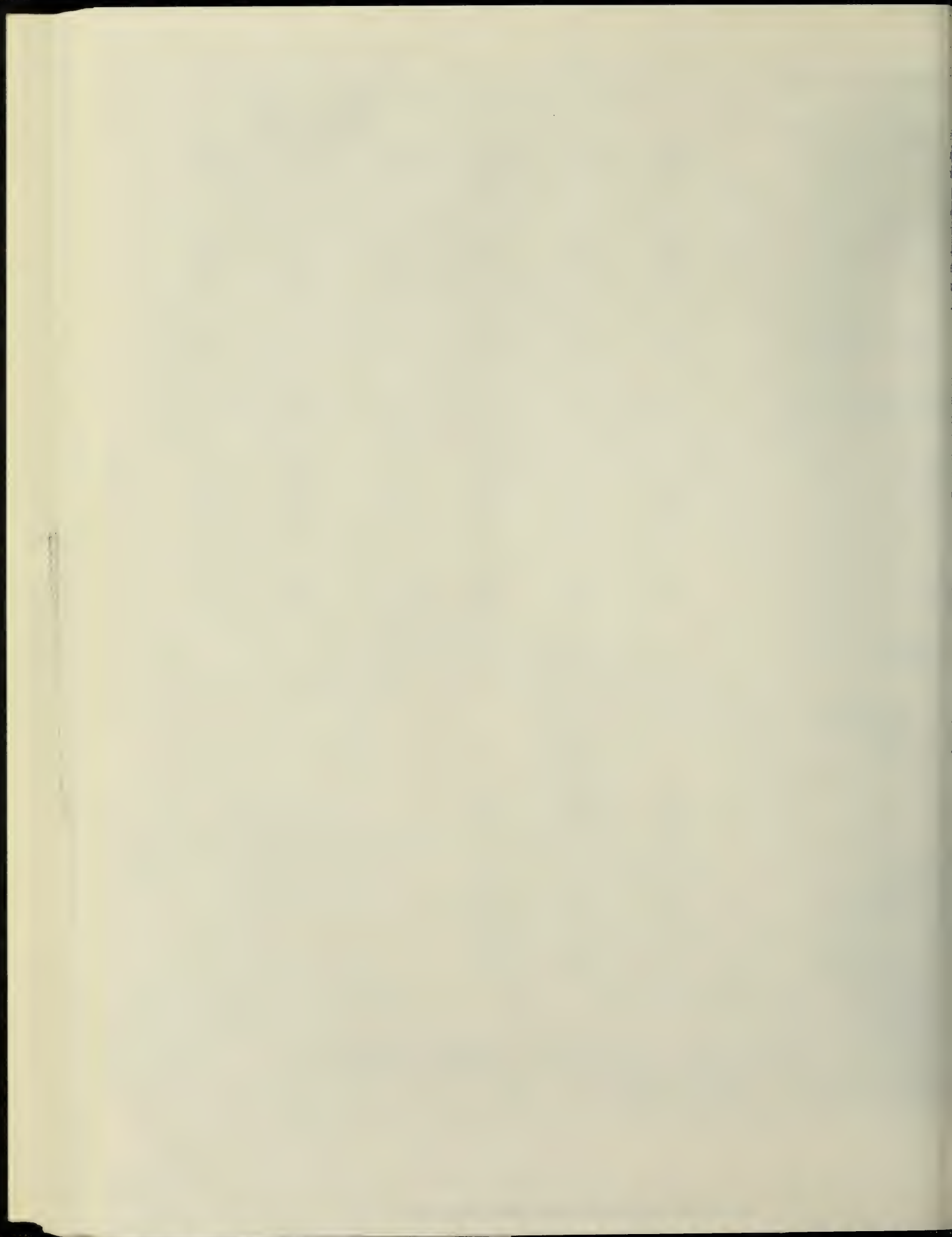
(s) = Less than 0.05 million barrels per day or less than 0.05 percent.

Note: Percent changes are based on unrounded values. May 1986 data are estimates based on weekly data, except

for exports, NGL production, other hydrocarbons, and alcohol which are April 1986 monthly values. Total may not

equal to sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration, "Petroleum Supply Monthly," April 1986.



TIMELINESS AND ACCURACY OF PETROLEUM SUPPLY DATA

Petroleum Supply Division (PSD) of the Energy Information Administration (EIA) operates an information collection and dissemination system known as the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS). This system comprises weekly, monthly, and annual surveys that collect information on the flow of petroleum and petroleum products from producers, pipelines, bulk terminals, natural gas processors, and importers. Data from these surveys are published in various EIA publications (Figure

article is part of a series begun in 1982 to assess the quality of PSRS data.¹ It describes improvements to the PSRS during the past year, discusses various factors affecting petroleum data, and presents an assessment of the accuracy of weekly and monthly published statistics for 1985 in comparison with previous years.²

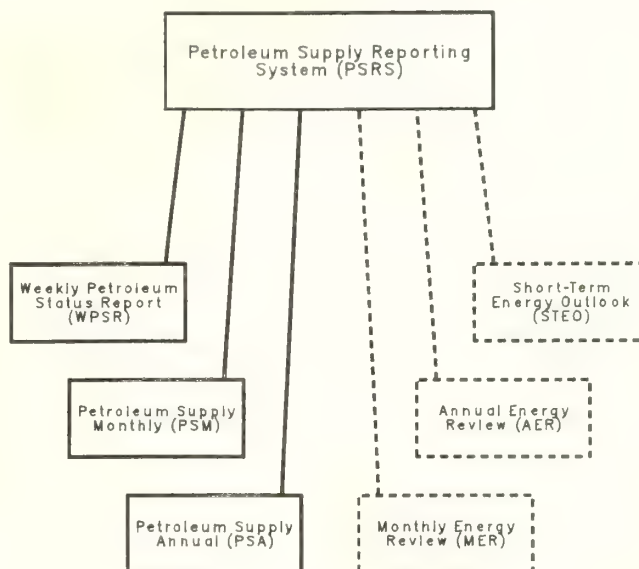
Publications to PSRS Reporting

In 1985 all PSRS surveys were reviewed in preparation for clearance by the Office of Management and Budget. The primary objectives of the review were to improve PSRS survey consistency and to reduce respondent burden.

Form EIA-814 "Monthly Imports Report" was revised to be more consistent with other survey forms. Product classifications and definitions were changed to match the product reported on surveys of domestic petroleum products. During this review the two monthly import surveys, Forms EIA-814 and EIA-815 (Monthly Imports from Puerto Rico to the United States), were combined into one survey. Forms EIA-804 "Weekly Imports Report" and EIA-805 "Weekly Imports from Puerto Rico to the United States," were also combined. The units for reporting the quantity of crude oil and petroleum products on Form EIA-814 were changed from barrels to thousands of barrels. Also, the regulation section was deleted because of deregulation of petroleum products.

Amount of "unaccounted for" crude oil (the difference between the reported supply of crude oil to the U.S. petroleum industry and the

Figure F1. Petroleum Supply Reporting System and Resultant Publications



— PSRS Publication

--- PSRS Contributes Data to Publication

Source: Energy Information Administration

reported disposition of that crude oil) has increased in the past few years. Due to misunderstanding of reporting requirements, inaccurate reporting of refinery inputs has contributed to the "unaccounted for" crude oil problem.³ EIA has notified all refiners of

¹Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, June 1985, DOE/EIA-0109(85/06), p. xiii; June 1984, DOE/EIA-0109(84/06), p. xviii; August 1983, DOE/EIA-0109(83/08), p. ix; April 1982, DOE/EIA-0109(82/04), p. 4.

²The basis for this assessment is the unpublished report "Annual Bluebook Charts for 1985."

³Energy Information Administration, Office of Oil and Gas, Petroleum Supply Division, "An Assessment of Unaccounted For Crude Oil," September 23, 1985.

correct reporting procedures for unfinished oils, finished petroleum products, and natural gas liquids. Instructions concerning refinery inputs for Forms EIA-810 "Monthly Refinery Report" and EIA-820 "Annual Refinery Report" have been clarified also.

Estimates of processing gain in the Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS) tended to be higher than in the Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS) for 1983 and 1984. New estimating procedures based on a 12-month moving average were implemented in 1986 to improve the WPSRS estimates.

To maintain complete survey frames, updates are done on an ongoing basis. However, a major frame update effort is conducted every three years. The "Triennial Frames Update" provides a comprehensive evaluation of PSRS survey frames. As a result of frames maintenance activities 39 respondents were added to the monthly survey frames in January 1986. These additional respondents resulted in a 7.6 million barrel increase in total stocks, less than 1 percent.

Factors Affecting Accuracy

The sampling process provides a means to estimate characteristics of the population on the basis of a sample drawn from it. The weekly surveys use samples drawn from the universe of respondents. The monthly surveys query the entire universe of eligible respondents. The PSD conducts five weekly sample surveys and eight monthly census surveys. Since the weekly sample covers 90 percent of the aggregates being estimated, it is unlikely that sampling error is a major contributor to the difference between weekly estimates and final annual aggregates.

There are several other types of errors that may affect a sample survey or a census survey. When the frame is incomplete the result is undercoverage (frame error). PSRS frames are updated on an ongoing basis, and a major frames review is conducted triennially. Nonresponse errors occur when respondents do not submit their weekly or monthly survey forms in time for the data to be included in the publication. In the PSRS these errors tend to be very small due to high response rates in both the weekly and monthly

surveys. In the weekly survey, the exponential smoothed average of a respondent's past reported values is used for missing or faulty data. data reported in the previous month is imputed missing data in the monthly system (except in imports survey). Errors also occur when reported volumes and true volumes differ; these errors are called reporting or response errors.

Reporting errors may have several causes, for example, transposition of figures written on forms or use of preliminary data due to unavailability of final data. One type of processing error may be caused by keying data into computer files incorrectly. Automated edit procedures are designed to detect some of these errors by checking current data for consistency with previous data and for internal consistency. However, processing errors cannot always be detected, especially if they are of small magnitude.

Automated range-check edits were implemented in December 1984. These edits find many errors and inconsistencies in respondents' data that may have gone undetected previously. Some of these errors may require correction, possibly through resubmissions that would increase the difference between the preliminary monthly and final monthly data. During 1985, this procedure continued in addition to the edit listing report (which checks for consistency), the range checks report (detects reported values theoretically possible but different from a company's historical reporting pattern) and a 13-month report (used for manual checking current month reported data against previous months), and the results are reflected in the current data assessment.

Survey Timing

The weekly survey reference period is from 7 a.m. Friday to 7 a.m. the following Friday. Survey forms must be filed with PSD by 5 p.m. on the Monday following the end of the reference period. These data are published in the WPSR on Thursday following the close of the reference week. Weekly data serve primarily as indicators of the monthly surveys. Data on the most important petroleum variables are collected on the weekly surveys.

The monthly survey reference period begins 12 a.m. on the first day of the month and ends midnight

last day of the month. Monthly surveys (with exception of the EIA-814) must be filed with by the 20th calendar day following the reference period. The EIA-814 "Monthly Imports Report" must be submitted by the 15th working day following the reference period. The Petroleum Supply Monthly (PSM) containing these data is published within 60 days after the close of the reference month.

Although respondents have almost three weeks to submit their data to PSD there are cases where the submitted are preliminary. Respondents are given an opportunity to change their original monthly submissions through the resubmission process. Whenever an error greater than 5 percent from the true value is discovered resubmissions are required. The data published in the Petroleum Supply Annual (PSA) reflect these corrections plus the results of the Annual Refinery Report (Form EIA-820). The PSA is published within 6 months of the close of the calendar year.

Assessment

To assess the accuracy of the PSRS data, the final monthly values as published in the PSA are compared with the preliminary monthly data as published in the PSM and monthly estimates derived from weekly data (MFW). It is important to note that the weekly data are based on estimates provided by a sample of companies and are primarily used as lead indicators of monthly data. Also, the method used to calculate MFW estimates assumes that major variables remain constant throughout the week. (Explanatory Note 8 in this publication describes the method used to derive monthly estimates from weekly survey data.) Another factor affecting the assessment is that errors may still be present in final monthly data. The final monthly data reflect all revisions made during the year and have been thoroughly reviewed and edited; therefore, these data are considered the most accurate data available.

The difference between interim MFW and PSM data and the final PSA data (error) is analyzed using the following measures:

Mean absolute error is a measure of the average magnitude of the revision taking place over the year.

- Mean absolute percent error provides a measure of the average revisions relative to the aggregates being measured for a specific variable.
- Range of the percent errors shows the dispersion of the percent differences between interim and final values.
- Median of the percent errors is a point at which half of the values are higher and half are lower.

Table F1 displays the mean absolute error and mean absolute percent error of monthly-from-weekly estimates and of preliminary monthly values for 30 different petroleum variables. Most monthly-from-weekly data series improved in 1985 compared with 1984. Preliminary monthly data were less accurate in 1985 compared with the previous year. However, the margin of error remained relatively small; the mean absolute percent error was less than 2 percent for 25 of the 30 variables.

Comparisons of interim and final data for selected data series are highlighted in Figures F2 through F4. The range of the percent differences between interim and final values for 12 months in 1985 in comparison with previous years is illustrated in the figures. The ends of the bar indicate the extreme percent differences between interim and final values occurring during the year; the length of the bar shows the range of the percent differences. The median is represented by the horizontal line within the bar. When a bar is well above or below the zero percent line, bias is suggested in the preliminary data. Bias indicates that one series is consistently higher or lower than the other. A short bar centered about the zero-percent line indicates small changes to the preliminary data and a high level of accuracy.

Refinery Inputs and Production

Improvements were exhibited in the MFW refinery inputs and production data during 1985 (Figure F2). Revisions for crude oil inputs in the MFW data were less than 1 percent in all months but January. The mean absolute percent error (the sum of the absolute values of the percent errors divided by 12) for 1985 MFW motor gasoline production data indicates that the accuracy was

Table F1. Differences Between Interim and Final Data -- Summary Statistics

Variables	Monthly-from-Weekly Estimates				Preliminary Monthly Data			
	Mean Absolute Error ¹		Mean Absolute Percent Error		Mean Absolute Error ¹		Mean Absolute Percent Error	
	1985	1984	1985	1984	1985	1984	1985	1984
Total Product Supplied	300	337	1.90	2.15	64	42	0.41	0.2
Refinery Output	266	277	1.96	2.03	63	29	0.47	0.2
Crude Oil Input	69	124	0.58	1.02	22	22	0.19	0.1
Crude Oil Production	104	129	1.16	1.45	104	129	1.16	1.4
Total Imports ²	224	259	4.39	4.89	49	56	0.93	1.0
Crude Oil Imports ²	131	94	4.76	2.99	34	24	1.04	0.7
Product Imports	270	289	14.36	14.22	37	32	1.94	1.5
Gasoline Imports	51	36	12.81	12.40	6	9	1.30	2.6
Distillate Fuel Oil Imports	45	25	25.01	9.65	8	6	4.74	1.8
Residual Fuel Oil Imports	69	97	13.44	13.64	40	8	8.28	0.9
Jet Fuel Imports	13	15	39.24	22.26	3	5	6.53	9.6
Other Product Imports	169	160	22.65	22.29	40	14	5.11	1.9
Gasoline Supplied	112	143	1.64	2.15	24	13	0.35	0.2
Distillate Fuel Oil Supplied	58	90	2.00	3.07	20	11	0.70	0.3
Residual Fuel Oil Supplied	96	112	8.18	8.03	38	15	3.18	1.0
Jet Fuel Oil Supplied	34	25	2.75	2.10	24	6	1.93	0.5
Other Products Supplied	150	173	4.18	4.77	58	25	1.59	0.6
Gasoline Production	61	67	0.96	1.04	17	14	0.27	0.2
Distillate Fuel Oil Production	29	39	1.06	1.47	10	7	0.40	0.2
Residual Fuel Oil Production	27	31	3.03	3.43	10	8	1.15	0.9
Jet Fuel Production	25	12	2.10	1.07	23	5	1.90	0.4
Other Product Production	281	276	11.35	10.86	17	5	0.68	0.1
Total Stocks ²	6,740	8,537	0.66	0.79	1,760	1,023	0.17	0.0
Product Stocks ²	5,661	7,376	0.82	1.00	983	727	0.14	0.1
Crude Oil Stocks ²	2,622	3,825	0.79	1.12	970	556	0.30	0.1
Gasoline Stocks	1,568	3,117	0.71	1.31	1,051	261	0.48	0.1
Distillate Fuel Oil Stocks	1,163	1,527	0.96	1.24	370	118	0.30	0.0
Residual Fuel Oil Stocks	815	2,260	1.78	4.65	551	162	1.23	0.3
Jet Fuel Stocks	527	605	1.25	1.44	240	72	0.57	0.1
Other Product Stocks	4,380	4,479	1.64	1.62	1,776	413	0.67	0.1

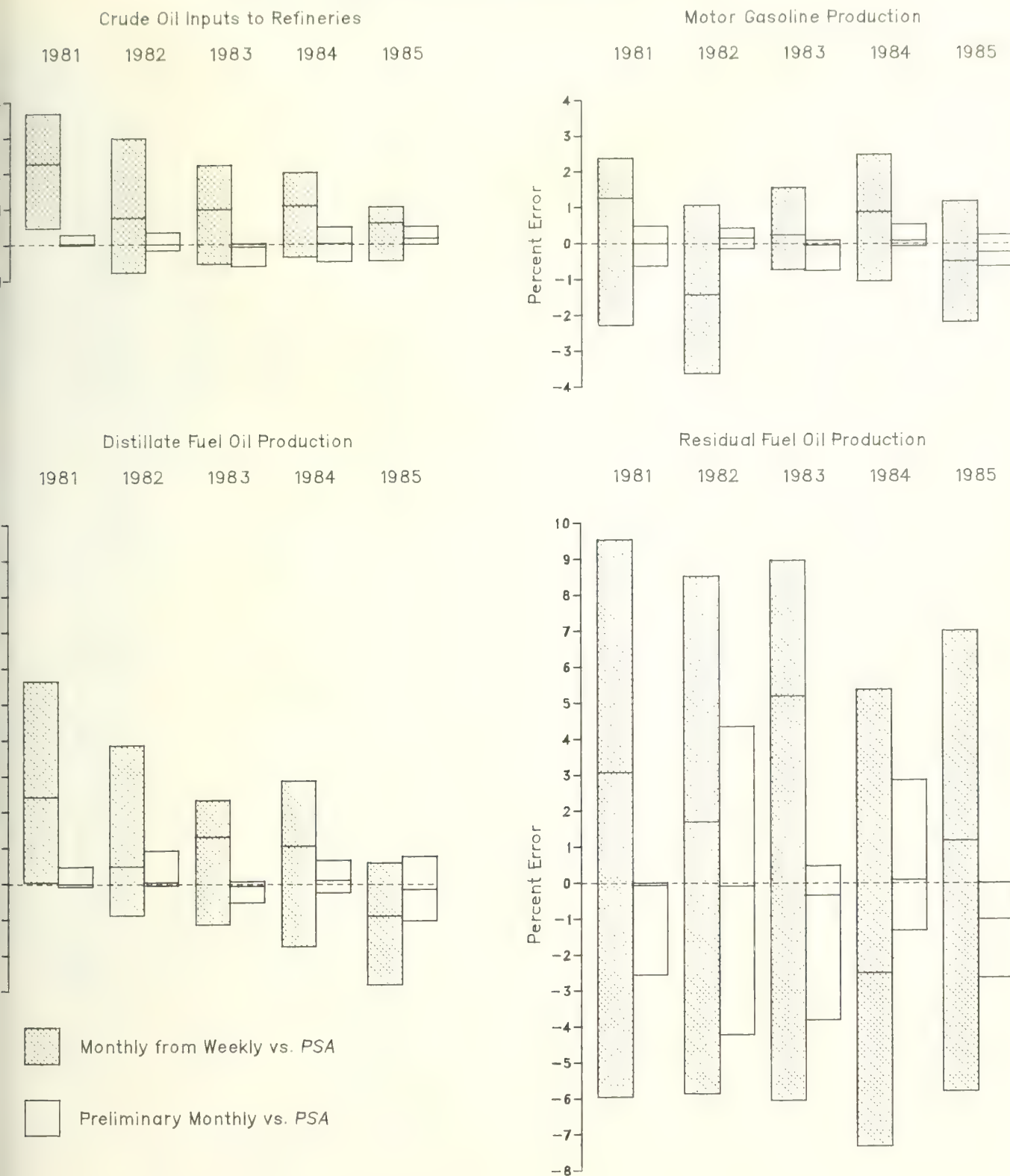
¹Mean Absolute Error is measured in terms of thousand barrels for stocks and thousand barrels per day for all other series.

²Excluding Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR).

Note: Error is the difference between monthly-from-weekly data or preliminary monthly data as published in the Petroleum Supply Monthly and final data as published in the Petroleum Supply Annual. Percent Error is the error multiplied by 100 and divided by the final published value. Mean Absolute Error is the sum of the absolute values of the errors divided by 12. Mean Absolute Percent Error is the sum of the absolute values of the percent errors divided by 12.

Source: Energy Information Administration, Petroleum Supply Reporting System.

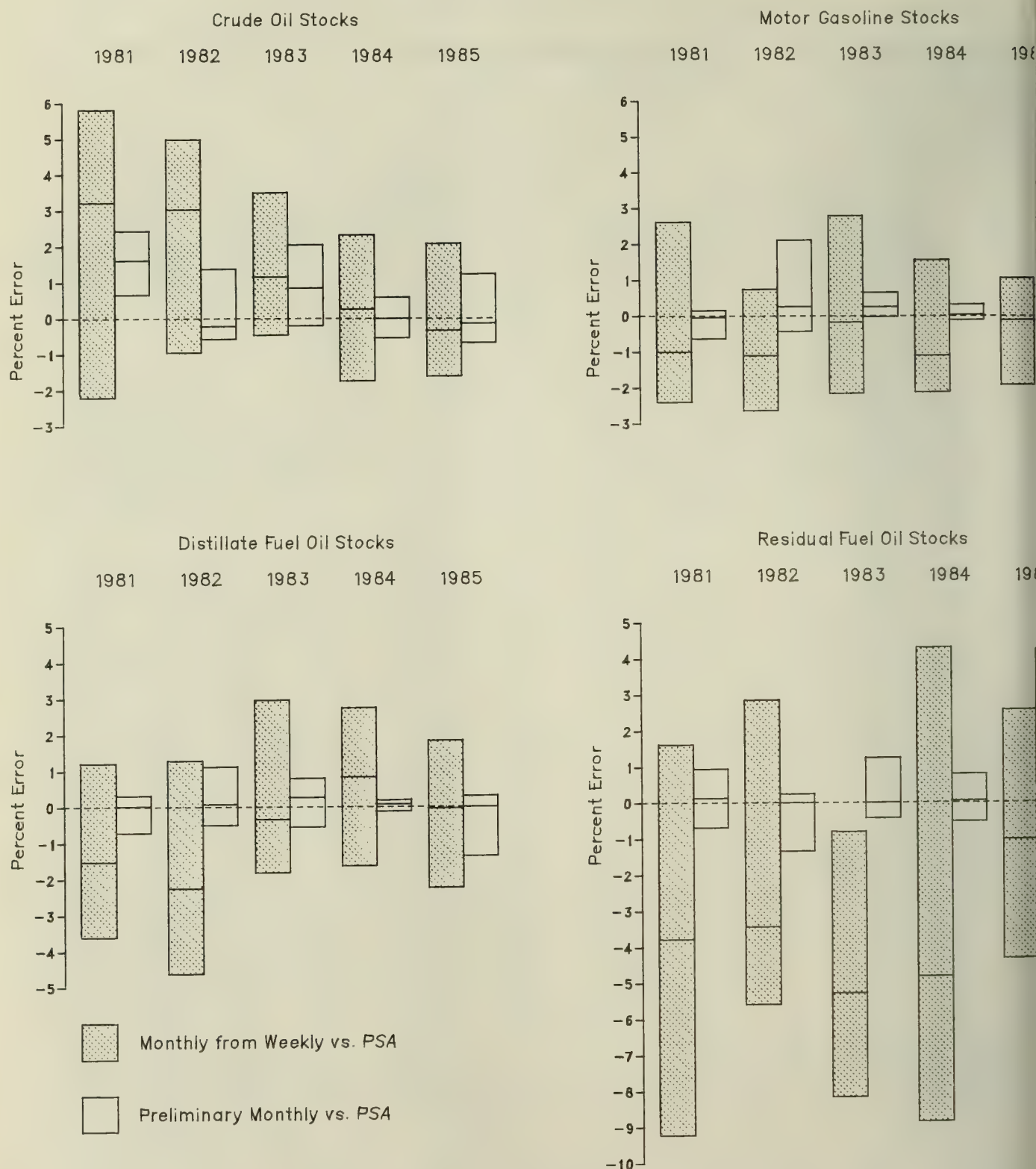
Figure F2. Range of Percent Errors in Interim Data for Refinery Inputs and for Production of Refined Products



Note: Horizontal Line Within Bar = Median of percent errors; i.e., the average of the two middle values when the values are arranged in order of magnitude.
 Length of Bar = Range of percent errors occurring during the year; i.e., the upper end of the bar indicates the maximum percent error and the lower end indicates the minimum percent error.

Source: Energy Information Administration, Petroleum Supply Reporting System.

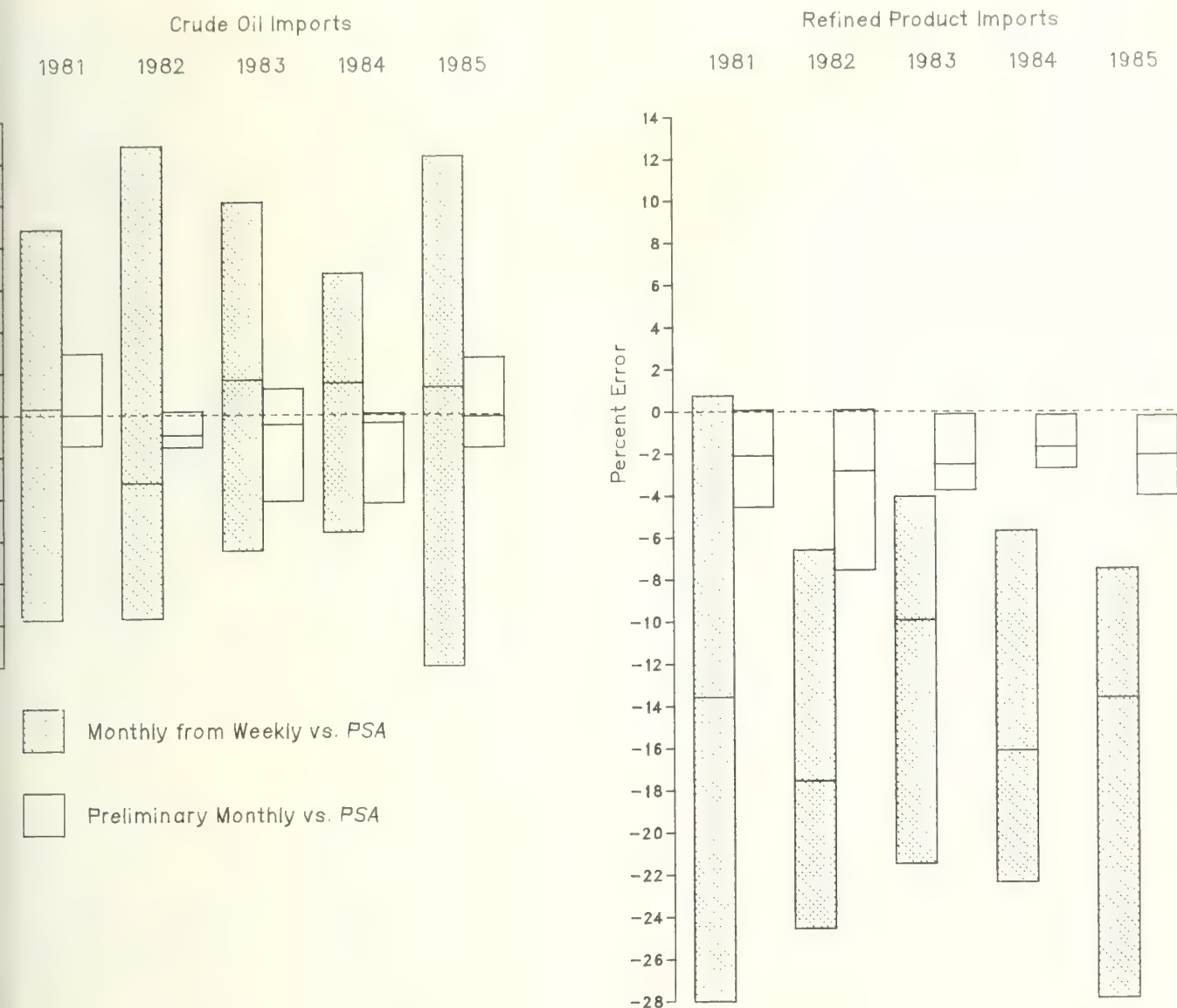
Figure F3. Range of Percent Errors in Interim Data for Stocks of Crude Oil and of Petroleum Products



Note: Horizontal Line Within Bar = Median of percent errors; i.e., the average of the two middle values when the values are arranged in order of magnitude.
 Length of Bar = Range of percent errors occurring during the year; i.e., the upper end of the bar indicates the maximum percent error and the lower end indicates the minimum percent error.

Source: Energy Information Administration, Petroleum Supply Reporting System.

Figure F4. Range of Percent Errors in Interim Data for Imports of Crude Oil and of Refined Products



Note: Horizontal Line Within Bar = Median of percent errors; i.e., the average of the two middle values when the values are arranged in order of magnitude.
 Length of Bar = Range of percent errors occurring during the year; i.e., the upper end of the bar indicates the maximum percent error and the lower end indicates the minimum percent error.

Source: Energy Information Administration, Petroleum Supply Reporting System.

but the same as it was in 1984. MFW distillate production data improved slightly during 1985.

In most months the differences between MFW estimates and final estimates for distillate

production were less in 1985 than in 1984 when there was a positive bias. The range (the dispersion of the percent differences between the interim and final values) of revisions for residual fuel oil production was basically the same in 1985 as in 1984, although the bias in the

percent error for residual fuel oil production was higher than in 1985.

The accuracy of the preliminary monthly data on refinery inputs and production was about the same in 1985 as in 1984. In only one month during 1985 was there a revision between preliminary and final monthly values greater than 1 percent for crude oil inputs, distillate fuel oil production, and motor gasoline production. As in 1984, the mean absolute percent errors for these variables were less than 0.5 percent. Preliminary monthly data for residual fuel oil production were slightly worse in 1985 because of revisions for 10 months when preliminary monthly data were less than the final data.

Stocks

Weekly estimates of stocks showed some improvement in accuracy for 1985 compared with 1984, especially for residual fuel oil (Figure F3). In 1985 the range of percent errors for residual fuel oil exhibited a large decrease compared with 1984. The largest revision in 1985 was -4 percent, and in 1984 it was -9 percent.⁴ The median of percent errors (a point at which half of the values are higher and half are lower) in 1984 for weekly residual fuel oil stocks was approximately -4 percent, while in 1985 it decreased to -1 percent. The range for crude oil, motor gasoline, and distillate fuel stocks remained about the same for 1985 as in the previous year. The median fell closer to zero for both distillate fuel oil and motor gasoline stocks but remained about the same for crude oil.

Preliminary stocks data showed slight deterioration during 1985 compared with 1984. Even so, with the exception of residual fuel oil stocks and other product stocks, the mean absolute percent errors for 1985 were less than 0.5 percent. In February 1985, the mean absolute percent error for preliminary residual fuel oil stocks data was 4 percent; otherwise the largest percentage was -2 percent.

Imports

The range for weekly imports of crude oil in 1985 exhibited a large increase. Values for two months during 1985 caused this range to increase (between 12 percent and -12 percent). However, the median of percent errors for 1985 remained about the same as in previous years. Weekly import data for refined products remained at about the same level in 1985 as in 1984 (Figure F4). The largest percent error was -28 percent in 1985 and -2 percent in 1984. This occurred during April of both years. Other than the April percentage, the largest percentage difference in 1985 was -1 percent. Overall, weekly import data remained at about the same level of accuracy, with the exception of distillate fuel oil data, which exhibited some deterioration.

Preliminary monthly data for imports of crude oil remained at about the same level of accuracy in 1985 as in 1984. Preliminary monthly data for imports of refined products showed slight deterioration. The mean absolute percent error and the median of percent errors for refined product imports were both approximately 2 percent; they were 1 percent and -0.07 percent respectively, for crude oil imports.

Conclusion

Data quality efforts have enabled EIA to improve the accuracy of the weekly publication and maintain the overall accuracy of the monthly publication. With the continued cooperation of respondents and ongoing efforts of the processing personnel, data accuracy will continue to improve. In order to resolve remaining problems and continue to improve the accuracy of petroleum supply data, EIA implemented revised survey forms, definitions, and instructions in January 1986.

⁴The absolute value indicates the magnitude of the revision between preliminary and final data. A negative sign indicates that the preliminary estimate (PSM and/or MFW) was lower than the final estimate (PSA). A positive sign indicates that the preliminary estimate was larger than the final estimate.

Summary Statistics

1985 statistics contained in this section are final. They have been extracted from the *Petroleum Supply Annual* which was released May 22, 1986.



Table S1. Crude Oil¹ and Petroleum Products Overview

		Field Production			Stock Withdrawal ²			Ending Stocks ³
		Total Domestic ⁴	Crude Oil	Natural Gas Plant Liquids	Crude Oil ⁵	Petroleum Products	Petroleum Products Supplied	Crude Oil ⁵ and Petroleum Products
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973	Average	10,975	9,208	1,738	11	-146	17,308	1,008
1974	Average	10,498	8,774	1,688	-62	-117	16,653	^B 1,074
1975	Average	10,045	8,375	1,633	^B -17	^B -145	16,322	1,133
1976	Average	9,774	8,132	1,603	-39	96	17,461	1,112
1977	Average	9,913	8,245	1,618	-170	-378	18,431	1,312
1978	Average	10,328	8,707	1,567	-78	172	18,847	1,278
1979	Average	10,179	8,552	1,584	-148	-25	18,513	1,341
1980	Average	10,214	8,597	1,573	-98	-42	17,056	^B 1,392
1981	Average	10,230	8,572	1,609	^B -290	^B 130	16,058	1,484
1982	Average	10,252	8,649	1,550	-136	283	15,296	^B 1,430
1983	Average	10,299	8,688	1,559	^B -214	^B 234	15,231	1,454
1984								
	January	10,477	8,868	1,572	-328	1,115	16,801	1,429
	February	10,565	8,874	1,635	197	-1,374	15,437	1,463
	March	10,319	8,672	1,599	-25	641	16,050	1,444
	April	10,531	8,862	1,619	-476	-106	15,568	1,462
	May	10,623	8,955	1,614	-677	-434	15,620	1,496
	June	10,507	8,852	1,613	-104	-109	15,709	1,503
	July	10,587	8,885	1,634	-169	-169	15,498	1,513
	August	10,478	8,809	1,637	250	252	16,116	1,498
	September	10,692	8,993	1,660	260	-769	15,247	1,513
	October	10,608	8,906	1,649	-759	-246	15,616	1,544
	November	10,689	8,979	1,678	-236	-177	15,627	1,556
	December	10,578	8,897	1,649	-290	293	15,375	1,556
	Average	10,554	8,879	1,630	-199	-81	15,726	--
1985								
	January	10,412	8,740	1,628	76	1,351	16,109	1,512
	February	10,692	9,025	1,623	425	1,347	16,121	1,462
	March	10,748	9,095	1,600	-309	403	15,373	1,460
	April	10,673	9,043	1,582	-520	56	15,472	1,473
	May	10,770	9,132	1,594	-700	-399	15,504	1,508
	June	10,664	9,022	1,597	264	-382	15,483	1,511
	July	10,550	8,949	1,568	326	-496	15,434	1,516
	August	10,485	8,803	1,594	159	568	16,060	1,494
	September	10,584	8,954	1,575	-34	-255	15,099	1,502
	October	10,637	8,970	1,610	98	124	15,944	1,496
	November	10,640	8,902	1,660	-295	-634	15,503	1,523
	December	10,777	9,030	1,680	-58	207	16,611	1,519
	Average	10,636	8,971	1,609	-50	153	15,726	--
1986								
	January	10,716	8,942	1,721	-461	-228	15,923	1,538
	February	10,686	8,940	1,710	-35	847	16,056	1,515
	March	10,596	8,939	1,617	-338	1,178	16,188	1,489
	April*	10,413	8,815	1,561	^R 27	^R 265	^R 15,743	^R 1,480
	May**	NA	8,805	NA	270	-973	15,887	1,492
	Average	NA	8,888	NA	-110	205	15,959	--

¹ Includes lease condensate.² A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.³ Stocks are totals as of end of period.⁴ Includes crude oil, natural gas plant liquids, other hydrocarbons, and alcohol.⁵ Includes stocks located in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.⁶ Includes crude oil for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.⁷ Net Imports equal Imports minus Exports.⁸ In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. See Explanatory Note 10.

Footnotes continued on following page.

Table S1. Crude Oil¹ and Petroleum Products Overview (continued)

		Imports			Exports			
		Total	Crude Oil ⁶	Petroleum Products	Total	Crude Oil	Petroleum Products	Net ⁷ Imports
Thousand Barrels per Day								
73	Average	6,256	3,244	3,012	231	2	229	6,025
74	Average	6,112	3,477	2,635	221	3	218	5,892
75	Average	6,056	4,105	1,951	209	6	204	5,846
76	Average	7,313	5,287	2,026	223	8	215	7,090
77	Average	8,807	6,615	2,193	243	50	193	8,565
78	Average	8,363	6,356	2,008	362	158	204	8,002
79	Average	8,456	6,519	1,937	472	235	237	7,984
80	Average	6,909	5,263	1,646	544	287	258	6,365
81	Average	5,996	4,396	1,599	595	228	367	5,401
82	Average	5,113	3,488	1,625	815	236	579	4,298
83	Average	5,051	3,329	1,722	739	164	575	4,312
84	January	5,430	3,055	2,375	575	153	422	4,855
	February	5,693	2,950	2,743	582	185	397	5,111
	March	5,301	3,470	1,832	840	236	605	4,461
	April	5,372	3,417	1,955	655	172	483	4,717
	May	5,979	3,942	2,036	766	219	548	5,212
	June	5,482	3,546	1,936	864	222	642	4,618
	July	5,407	3,646	1,761	536	108	429	4,871
	August	5,044	3,248	1,796	732	190	542	4,312
	September	5,252	3,342	1,909	664	162	502	4,588
	October	5,779	3,751	2,028	599	141	458	5,179
	November	5,587	3,583	2,004	854	202	652	4,733
	December	4,933	3,136	1,796	986	185	801	3,947
	Average	5,437	3,426	2,011	722	181	541	4,715
85	January	4,415	2,717	1,698	792	144	647	3,623
	February	3,913	2,108	1,805	857	221	636	3,056
	March	4,673	2,786	1,887	694	189	505	3,979
	April	5,316	3,401	1,915	764	236	528	4,553
	May	5,776	3,730	2,046	705	250	455	5,071
	June	4,929	3,188	1,741	692	226	467	4,237
	July	4,950	3,203	1,747	675	154	521	4,274
	August	4,718	3,114	1,603	749	241	508	3,969
	September	4,970	3,155	1,816	806	188	618	4,164
	October	5,121	3,238	1,883	690	123	567	4,431
	November	6,116	3,999	2,118	1,036	286	750	5,080
	December	5,831	3,696	2,135	925	197	728	4,905
	Average	5,067	3,201	1,866	781	204	577	4,286
86	January	5,386	3,329	2,057	853	159	694	4,533
	February	4,622	3,005	1,617	866	162	704	3,756
	March	4,638	3,000	1,637	710	212	498	3,927
	April*	^R 5,310	^R 3,709	^R 1,601	827	94	733	4,483
	May**	5,971	4,125	1,846	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Average	5,196	3,440	1,755	NA	NA	NA	NA

Footnotes continued.

* See Explanatory Note 9.1.

** Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

R = Revised data. NA = Not available.

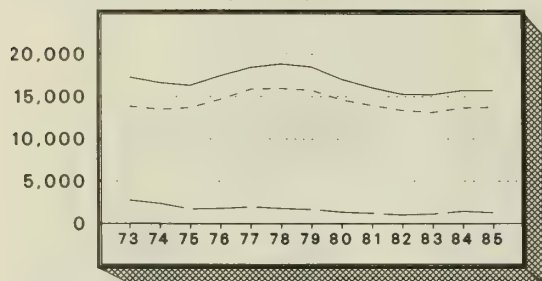
Notes: Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See the last page of this section.

Figure S1. Petroleum Overview

(Thousand Barrels per Day)



Annual

20,000

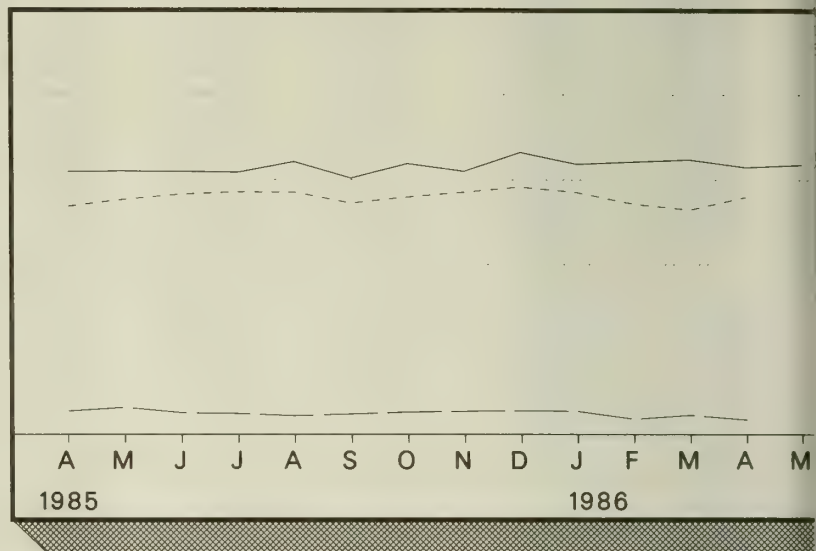
15,000

10,000

5,000

0

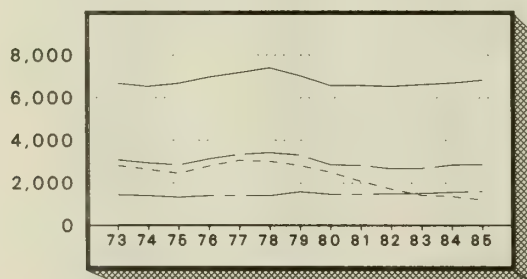
Legend
Petroleum Products Supplied
Refinery Production
Net Petroleum Products Imports



Monthly

Figure S2. Petroleum Products Supplied

(Thousand Barrels per Day)



Annual

8,000

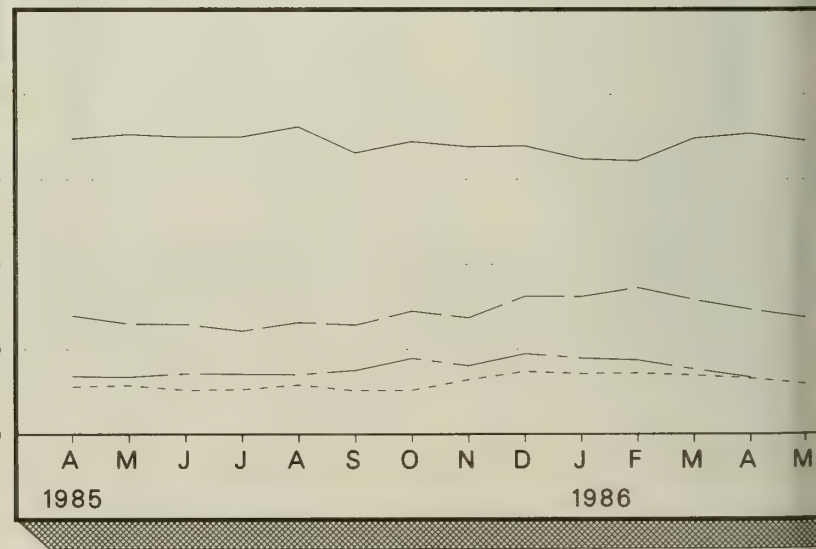
6,000

4,000

2,000

0

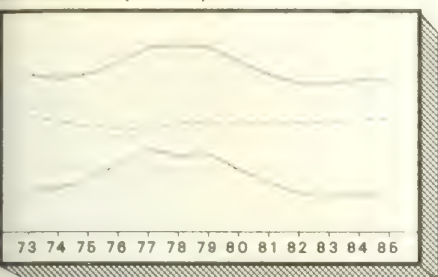
Legend
Motor Gasoline
Distillate Fuel Oil
Residual Fuel Oil
Liquefied Petroleum Gases



Monthly

Table S3. Crude Oil Supply and Disposition

(in Millions of Barrels per Day)



Annual

15,000

12,500

10,000

7,500

5,000

2,500

0

A M J J A S O N D J F M A M

1985

1986

Legend

Refinery Inputs

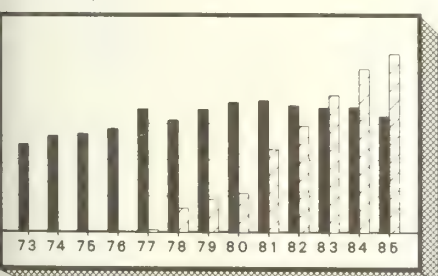
Domestic Crude Oil Production

Net Imports (excludes SPR)

Monthly

Table S4. Crude Oil Ending Stocks

(in Millions of Barrels)



Annual

500

400

300

200

100

0

A M J J A S O N D J F M A M

1985

1986

Legend

Other Primary

SPR

Average Stock Range (See Explanatory Note 6.)

Monthly

Table S2. Crude Oil¹ Supply and Disposition

		Supply							U co for
		Field Production		Imports			Stock Withdrawal ³		
		Total Domestic	Alaskan	Total	SPR ⁴	Other	SPR ⁴	Other	
1973	Average	9,208	198	3,244	--	3,244	--	11	
1974	Average	8,774	193	3,477	--	3,477	--	-62	
1975	Average	8,375	191	4,105	--	4,105	--	-17	
1976	Average	8,132	173	5,287	--	5,287	--	-39	
1977	Average	8,245	464	6,615	21	6,594	-20	-150	
1978	Average	8,707	1,229	6,356	162	6,195	-163	84	
1979	Average	8,552	1,401	6,519	67	6,452	-67	-81	
1980	Average	8,597	1,617	5,263	44	5,219	-45	-52	
1981	Average	8,572	1,609	4,396	256	4,141	-336	⁶ 46	
1982	Average	8,649	1,696	3,488	165	3,323	-174	38	
1983	Average	8,688	1,714	3,329	234	3,096	-234	⁶ 20	
1984	January	8,868	1,752	3,055	200	2,855	-173	-155	
	February	8,874	1,749	2,950	85	2,866	-96	293	
	March	8,672	1,570	3,470	148	3,322	-147	122	
	April	8,862	1,770	3,417	170	3,248	-170	-307	
	May	8,955	1,764	3,942	246	3,696	-245	-432	
	June	8,852	1,659	3,546	309	3,237	-309	205	
	July	8,885	1,695	3,646	329	3,317	-328	159	
	August	8,809	1,722	3,248	180	3,068	-179	429	
	September	8,993	1,761	3,342	53	3,289	-53	314	
	October	8,906	1,732	3,751	187	3,565	-186	-573	
	November	8,979	1,781	3,583	219	3,364	-207	-29	
	December	8,897	1,720	3,136	229	2,907	-241	-50	
	Average	8,879	1,722	3,426	197	3,229	-195	-4	
1985	January	8,740	1,647	2,717	223	2,494	-223	298	
	February	9,025	1,877	2,108	98	2,010	-97	522	
	March	9,095	1,866	2,786	48	2,738	-48	-262	
	April	9,043	1,784	3,401	108	3,293	-111	-409	
	May	9,132	1,888	3,730	222	3,508	-225	-475	
	June	9,022	1,871	3,188	155	3,034	-155	419	
	July	8,949	1,809	3,203	226	2,977	-225	551	
	August	8,803	1,795	3,114	116	2,999	-116	274	
	September	8,954	1,867	3,155	71	3,084	-71	37	
	October	8,970	1,850	3,238	20	3,218	-20	119	
	November	8,902	1,804	3,999	53	3,946	-53	-242	
	December	9,030	1,852	3,696	74	3,621	-60	2	
	Average	8,971	1,825	3,201	118	3,083	-117	67	
1986	January	8,942	1,822	3,329	51	3,277	-35	-426	
	February	8,940	1,823	3,005	24	2,981	-35	(⁵)	
	March	8,939	1,824	3,000	59	2,941	-49	-289	
	April*	8,815	1,862	^R 3,709	^R 63	^R 3,646	^R -63	^R 90	
	May**	8,805	1,862	4,125	33	4,092	-33	303	
	Average	8,888	1,839	3,440	46	3,394	-43	-67	

¹ Includes lease condensate.² Stocks are totals as of end of period.³ A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.⁴ Strategic Petroleum Reserve.⁵ Beginning in January 1983, crude oil used directly as fuel is shown as product supplied.⁶ Stocks of Alaskan crude oil in transit were included beginning in January 1981. Stock withdrawals are calculated using new basis stock levels. See Explanatory Notes 10 and 11.

Footnotes continued on following page.

S2. Crude Oil¹ Supply and Disposition (continued)

	Supply		Disposition			Ending Stocks ²		
	Crude Used Directly ⁵	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ⁵	Total Crude Oil	SPR ⁴	Other Primary
Thousand Barrels per Day									Million Barrels
Average	-19	13	12,431	2	--	242	--	242
Average	-15	13	12,133	3	--	265	--	265
Average	-17	13	12,442	6	--	271	--	271
Average	-18	15	13,416	8	--	285	--	285
Average	-14	16	14,602	50	--	348	7	340
Average	-14	16	14,739	158	--	376	67	309
Average	-13	16	14,648	235	--	430	91	339
Average	-13	15	13,481	287	--	⁶ 466	108	⁶ 358
Average	-58	5	12,470	228	--	594	230	363
Average	-59	3	11,774	236	--	⁶ 644	294	350
Average	--	2	11,685	164	66	723	379	344
January	--	1	11,587	153	64	733	384	349
February	--	1	12,157	185	65	727	387	340
March	--	2	11,926	236	62	728	392	336
April	--	1	11,891	172	64	742	397	346
May	--	2	12,247	219	62	763	404	359
June	--	2	12,255	222	61	767	414	353
July	--	2	12,028	108	60	772	424	348
August	--	1	12,346	190	63	764	429	335
September	--	3	12,271	162	66	756	431	325
October	--	1	11,978	141	69	780	437	343
November	--	(s)	12,108	202	62	787	443	344
December	--	(s)	11,755	185	64	796	451	345
Average	--	2	12,044	181	64	--	--	--
January	--	1	11,445	144	63	794	457	336
February	--	1	11,367	221	63	782	460	322
March	--	1	11,372	189	69	791	462	330
April	--	1	11,805	236	67	807	465	342
May	--	1	12,094	250	65	829	472	357
June	--	1	12,292	226	56	821	477	344
July	--	1	12,445	154	55	811	484	327
August	--	(s)	12,045	241	55	806	487	318
September	--	(s)	11,925	188	55	807	489	317
October	--	(s)	12,209	123	55	804	490	314
November	--	(s)	12,410	286	59	812	491	321
December	--	1	12,570	197	63	814	493	321
Average	--	1	12,002	204	60	--	--	--
January	--	3	12,375	159	62	826	494	332
February	--	(s)	11,921	162	68	827	495	332
March	--	1	11,648	212	56	838	497	341
April*	--	1	^R 12,483	94	51	837	499	338
May**	--	NA	13,222	NA	NA	829	500	329
Average	--	NA	12,337	NA	NA	--	--	--

Notes continued.

See Explanatory Note 9.2.

Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

Revised data. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. NA = Not available.

* Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

** See the last page of this section.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports

		Imports from OPEC Sources ¹										
		Algeria	Libya	Saudi Arabia	United Arab Emirates	Indonesia	Iran	Nigeria	Venezuela	Other OPEC ²	Total OPEC	Total Arab OPEC ³
1973	Average	136	164	486	71	213	223	459	1,135	106	2,993	915
1974	Average	190	4	461	74	300	469	713	979	88	3,280	752
1975	Average	282	232	715	117	390	280	762	702	122	3,601	1,383
1976	Average	432	453	1,230	254	539	298	1,025	700	134	5,066	2,424
1977	Average	559	723	1,380	335	541	535	1,143	690	287	6,193	3,185
1978	Average	649	654	1,144	385	573	555	919	645	226	5,751	2,963
1979	Average	636	658	1,356	281	420	304	1,080	690	212	5,637	3,056
1980	Average	488	554	1,261	172	348	9	857	481	130	4,300	2,551
1981	Average	311	319	1,129	81	366	0	620	406	90	3,323	1,848
1982	Average	170	26	552	92	248	35	514	412	97	2,146	854
1983	Average	240	0	337	30	338	48	302	422	144	1,862	632
1984	January	242	0	477	114	289	0	243	549	51	1,965	842
	February	369	7	324	33	267	0	244	478	174	1,896	751
	March	285	0	310	112	283	67	269	358	127	1,811	723
	April	280	0	320	95	226	0	288	593	158	1,962	735
	May	471	0	329	240	479	0	289	627	242	2,677	1,146
	June	302	0	411	46	415	0	243	640	171	2,227	838
	July	332	0	429	112	384	0	204	539	242	2,241	946
	August	404	0	438	82	281	0	114	475	216	2,009	993
	September	359	0	159	113	333	17	160	715	147	2,002	688
	October	333	0	287	114	421	0	208	585	115	2,062	754
	November	298	0	183	124	424	24	163	564	173	1,954	668
	December	204	0	224	211	314	12	166	459	174	1,765	723
	Average	323	1	325	117	343	10	216	548	166	2,049	819
1985	January	112	0	106	60	296	0	262	481	89	1,405	305
	February	174	0	108	0	232	0	119	524	64	1,220	307
	March	247	0	85	52	283	0	164	588	84	1,505	385
	April	286	8	201	70	313	0	280	684	86	1,928	575
	May	255	0	41	128	265	0	381	552	354	1,976	635
	June	178	5	26	81	438	0	357	452	152	1,690	378
	July	125	10	44	13	390	42	381	573	248	1,825	286
	August	135	0	46	17	377	100	207	568	289	1,740	280
	September	147	0	27	57	206	43	285	808	230	1,802	302
	October	177	20	251	17	277	41	305	676	196	1,958	520
	November	164	11	430	34	356	99	325	727	294	2,440	752
	December	244	0	642	15	324	0	432	625	149	2,430	925
	Average	187	4	168	45	314	27	293	605	187	1,830	472
1986	January	183	0	664	11	285	0	241	629	216	2,229	944
	February	161	0	600	0	277	(s)	199	464	64	1,766	788
	March	260	0	482	0	163	0	328	762	117	2,112	798
	April	275	0	722	0	282	0	311	802	139	2,532	1,061
	Average	221	0	617	3	251	(s)	271	668	136	2,166	899

¹ Excludes petroleum imported into the United States indirectly from OPEC countries, primarily from Caribbean and West European areas, as petroleum products which were refined from crude oil produced in OPEC countries.

² Includes Ecuador, Gabon, Iraq, Kuwait, and Qatar.

³ Includes Algeria, Libya, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Iraq, Kuwait, and Qatar.

Footnotes continued on following page.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports (continued)

		Imports from Non-OPEC Sources ⁴										
		Baha- mas	Canada	Mexico	Nether- lands Antilles	Trinidad and Tobago	United Kingdom	Puerto Rico	Virgin Islands	Other Non- OPEC	Total Non- OPEC	Total Imports
		Thousand Barrels per Day										
1973	Average	174	1,325	16	585	255	15	99	329	465	3,263	6,256
1974	Average	164	1,070	8	511	251	8	90	391	340	2,832	6,112
1975	Average	152	846	71	332	242	14	90	406	300	2,454	6,056
1976	Average	118	599	87	275	274	31	88	422	353	2,247	7,313
1977	Average	171	517	179	211	289	126	105	466	550	2,614	8,807
1978	Average	160	467	318	229	253	180	94	429	484	2,613	8,363
1979	Average	147	538	439	231	190	202	92	431	548	2,819	8,456
1980	Average	78	455	533	225	176	176	88	388	491	2,609	6,909
1981	Average	74	447	522	197	133	375	62	327	534	2,672	5,996
1982	Average	65	482	685	175	112	456	50	316	627	2,968	5,113
1983	Average	125	547	826	189	96	382	40	282	701	3,189	5,051
1984	January	159	635	710	279	54	382	53	390	804	3,465	5,430
	February	156	620	748	289	77	344	58	418	1,087	3,797	5,693
	March	90	694	716	169	93	434	34	248	1,013	3,490	5,301
	April	95	705	869	207	91	282	37	257	869	3,410	5,372
	May	31	722	676	192	57	429	38	336	819	3,302	5,979
	June	52	506	754	234	104	345	53	268	939	3,255	5,482
	July	14	577	740	99	120	362	27	292	934	3,166	5,407
	August	57	547	640	206	98	388	34	236	829	3,035	5,044
	September	98	550	780	133	103	490	38	250	808	3,249	5,252
	October	151	682	827	112	122	486	37	321	979	3,717	5,779
	November	88	640	841	181	115	544	44	283	897	3,633	5,587
	December	75	675	686	161	98	337	46	235	855	3,168	4,933
	Average	88	630	748	188	94	402	42	294	902	3,388	5,437
1985	January	92	616	767	132	113	345	32	235	678	3,010	4,415
	February	37	730	652	52	119	151	50	213	689	2,693	3,913
	March	36	909	923	49	115	133	29	235	739	3,168	4,673
	April	4	890	950	18	107	213	42	205	959	3,388	5,316
	May	74	823	929	28	126	419	37	252	1,112	3,800	5,776
	June	24	720	726	30	92	481	23	271	872	3,240	4,929
	July	38	610	814	36	133	324	14	236	918	3,124	4,950
	August	11	664	859	18	121	336	28	241	699	2,978	4,718
	September	47	783	852	40	129	303	26	173	815	3,169	4,970
	October	35	825	745	5	99	352	21	260	821	3,163	5,121
	November	22	766	887	30	100	376	26	325	1,143	3,676	6,116
	December	54	902	676	44	96	273	12	314	1,029	3,400	5,831
	Average	40	770	816	40	113	310	28	247	873	3,237	5,067
1986	January	66	826	680	58	108	348	21	326	724	3,157	5,386
	February	15	688	571	11	85	218	20	309	939	2,855	4,622
	March	13	741	616	27	79	178	25	186	661	2,526	4,638
	April	5	775	693	13	111	188	23	209	762	2,779	5,310
	Average	25	759	641	28	96	234	22	257	767	2,829	4,995

Footnotes continued.

⁴ Includes petroleum imported into the United States indirectly from OPEC countries, primarily from Caribbean and West European areas, as petroleum products which were refined from crude oil produced in OPEC countries.

Notes: Beginning in October 1977, Strategic Petroleum Reserve imports are included.

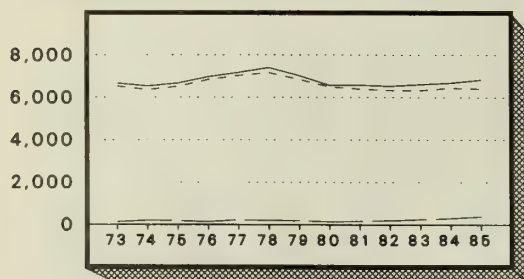
Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See the last page of this section.

Figure S5. Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition

(Thousand Barrels per Day)



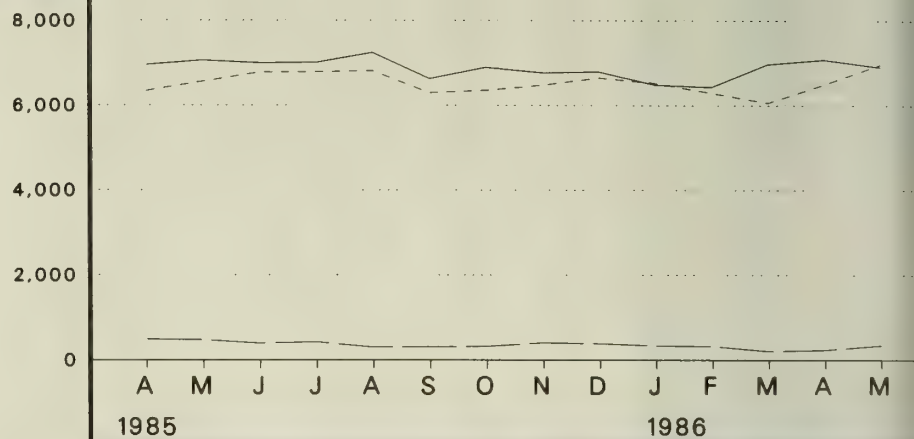
Annual

Legend

Products Supplied

Finished Gasoline Production

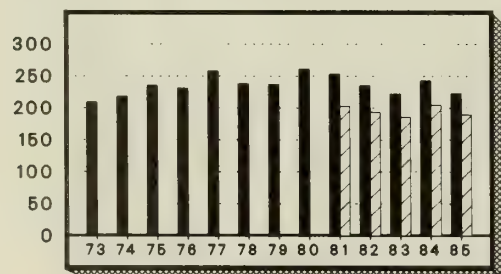
Finished Gasoline Imports



Monthly

Figure S6. Motor Gasoline Ending Stocks

(Million Barrels)



Annual

Legend

Total Motor Gasoline

Finished Motor Gasoline

Average Stock Range (See Explanatory M



Monthly

¹ Includes motor gasoline blending components and finished motor gasoline.

Table S4. Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition

	Supply			Disposition				Ending Stocks ¹	
	Total Production	Imports ²	Stock With- drawal ^{2, 3}	Exports	Products Supplied			Total Motor Gasoline ⁴	Finished Motor Gasoline
					Total	Unleaded ⁴	Unleaded		
Thousand Barrels per Day							Percent of Total	Million Barrels	
Average	6,535	134	9	4	6,674	--	--	209	--
Average	6,360	204	-24	2	6,537	--	--	⁶ 218	--
Average	6,520	184	^b -28	2	6,675	--	--	235	--
Average	6,841	131	10	3	6,978	--	--	231	--
Average	7,033	217	-72	2	7,177	1,976	27.5	258	--
Average	7,169	190	54	1	7,412	2,521	34.0	238	--
Average	6,852	181	2	(^s)	7,034	2,798	39.8	237	--
Average	6,506	140	-66	1	6,579	3,067	46.6	⁶ 261	--
Average ⁷	6,405	157	⁶ 28	2	6,588	3,264	49.5	253	--
Average	6,338	197	25	20	6,539	3,409	52.1	⁶ 235	--
Average	6,340	247	⁶ 45	10	6,622	3,647	55.1	222	186
January	6,036	231	-1	1	6,265	3,605	57.5	226	186
February	6,317	299	-383	2	6,231	3,585	57.5	237	197
March	6,359	355	-176	9	6,528	3,750	57.4	243	202
April	6,525	319	-167	(^s)	6,676	3,857	57.8	248	207
May	6,650	346	-105	(^s)	6,890	4,004	58.1	253	210
June	6,619	296	209	17	7,107	4,214	59.3	246	204
July	6,450	247	142	9	6,830	4,057	59.4	238	200
August	6,405	242	447	1	7,093	4,283	60.4	224	186
September	6,516	349	-275	2	6,588	3,973	60.3	234	194
October	6,388	308	34	1	6,729	4,093	60.8	232	193
November	6,709	286	-183	11	6,800	4,245	62.4	240	199
December	6,478	308	-215	16	6,555	4,168	63.6	243	205
Average	6,453	299	-54	⁶	6,693	3,987	59.6	--	--
January	5,926	204	220	2	6,348	4,016	63.3	234	198
February	5,914	348	327	2	6,587	4,126	62.6	225	189
March	6,072	481	115	3	6,664	4,202	63.1	219	186
April	6,344	494	128	11	6,956	4,396	63.2	215	182
May	6,564	480	23	8	7,060	4,445	63.0	215	181
June	6,780	396	-172	7	6,997	4,482	64.1	218	186
July	6,788	426	-188	18	7,008	4,545	64.8	226	192
August	6,814	305	127	4	7,242	4,755	65.7	222	188
September	6,299	314	22	6	6,629	4,357	65.7	223	187
October	6,356	324	235	19	6,897	4,485	65.0	214	180
November	6,480	410	-104	17	6,770	4,477	66.1	217	183
December	6,651	386	-227	18	6,792	4,561	67.1	223	190
Average	6,419	381	41	10	6,831	4,406	64.5	--	--
January	6,522	341	-376	0	6,487	4,404	67.9	239	201
February	6,297	325	-185	0	6,438	4,341	67.4	245	207
March	6,060	211	699	0	6,970	4,706	67.5	220	185
April*	^R 6,497	^R 241	^R 346	0	^R 7,083	4,813	67.9	^R 209	^R 175
May**	6,965	346	-401	NA	6,911	NA	NA	219	185
Average	6,471	293	19	NA	6,782	NA	NA	--	--

Stocks are totals as of end of period.

Beginning in 1981, excludes blending components.

A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

Includes gasoline.

Includes motor gasoline blending components.

In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. See Explanatory Note 10.

Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified. See Explanatory Note 12.

* Revised data. (^s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. NA = Not available.

See Explanatory Note 9.3.

Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

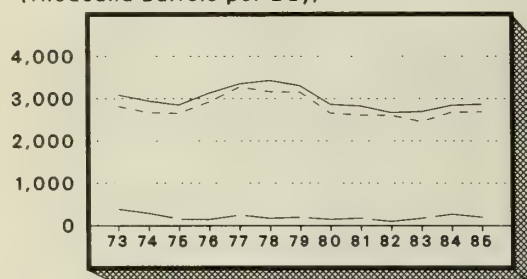
Notes: Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See the last page of this section.

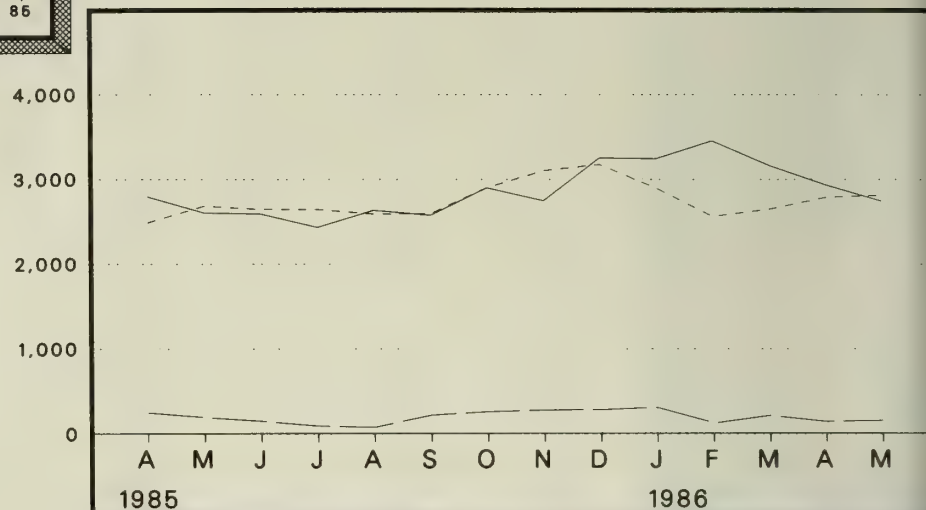
Figure S7. Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

(Thousand Barrels per Day)



Annual

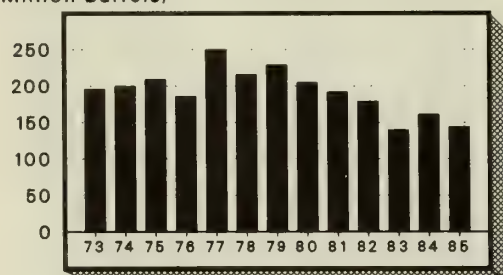
Legend
Products Supplied
Total Production
Imports



Monthly

Figure S8. Distillate Fuel Oil Ending Stocks

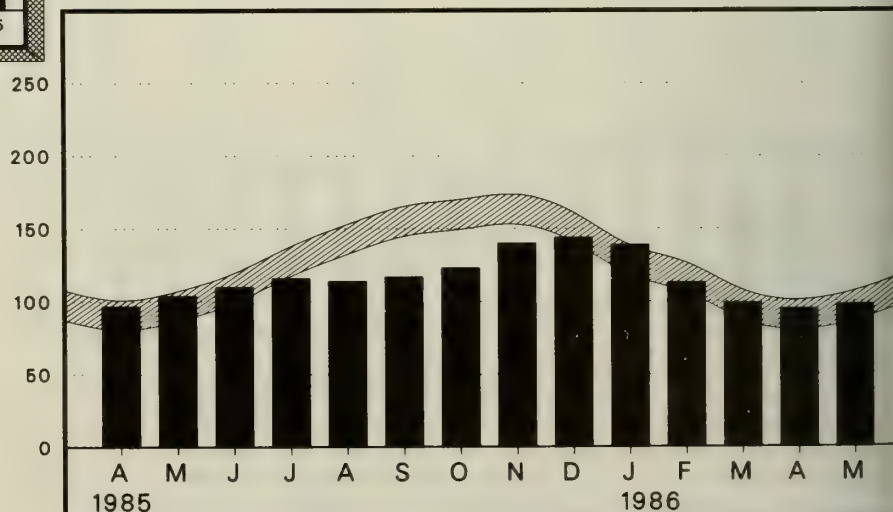
(Million Barrels)



Annual

Legend

▨ Average Stock Range (See Explanatory Notes)



Monthly

Table S5. Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

	Supply				Disposition		Ending Stocks ¹
	Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal ²	Crude Used Directly ³	Exports	Products Supplied ³	
	Thousand Barrels per Day				Million Barrels		
Average	2,822	392	-115	2	9	3,092	196
Average	2,669	289	-9	2	2	2,948	⁴ 200
Average	2,654	155	⁴ 40	2	1	2,851	209
Average	2,924	146	62	1	1	3,133	186
Average	3,278	250	-176	1	1	3,352	250
Average	3,167	173	93	1	3	3,432	216
Average	3,153	193	-34	1	3	3,311	229
Average	2,662	142	64	1	3	2,866	⁴ 205
Average⁵	2,613	173	⁴ 38	10	5	2,829	192
Average	2,606	93	35	10	74	2,671	⁴ 179
Average	2,456	174	⁴ 124	--	64	2,690	140
January	2,591	299	676	--	40	3,525	119
February	2,867	454	-446	--	41	2,834	132
March	2,479	115	731	--	66	3,259	110
April	2,342	220	396	--	32	2,926	98
May	2,624	253	-15	--	48	2,814	98
June	2,880	256	-490	--	53	2,593	113
July	2,719	199	-373	--	40	2,504	124
August	2,661	259	-287	--	74	2,559	133
September	2,707	291	-321	--	22	2,654	143
October	2,691	421	-300	--	47	2,765	152
November	2,826	316	-291	--	24	2,827	161
December	2,798	190	-3	--	120	2,865	161
Average	2,681	272	-57	--	51	2,845	--
January	2,631	272	603	--	41	3,465	142
February	2,504	143	748	--	64	3,330	121
March	2,267	156	714	--	44	3,093	99
April	2,490	253	82	--	27	2,798	97
May	2,686	197	-245	--	31	2,607	104
June	2,647	152	-175	--	30	2,594	110
July	2,646	95	-193	--	112	2,436	116
August	2,592	81	62	--	100	2,636	114
September	2,594	222	-120	--	121	2,575	117
October	2,902	262	-195	--	67	2,901	123
November	3,102	280	-543	--	92	2,747	140
December	3,176	287	-128	--	81	3,254	144
Average	2,687	200	48	--	67	2,868	--
January	2,899	312	157	--	126	3,243	139
February	2,563	129	938	--	176	3,455	113
March	2,647	217	436	--	131	3,168	99
April*	^R 2,788	^R 146	^R 132	--	128	^R 2,939	^R 95
May**	2,814	159	-74	--	NA	2,746	98
Average	2,745	194	307	--	NA	3,105	--

Stocks are totals as of end of period.

A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

Beginning in January 1983, product supplied for distillate fuel oil does not include crude oil used directly.

See Explanatory Note 4.

In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. See Explanatory Note 10.

Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified. See Explanatory Note 12.

= Revised data. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. NA = Not available.

See Explanatory Note 9.4.

Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

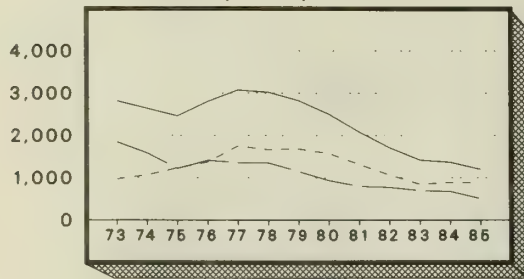
tes: Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

urce: See the last page of this section.

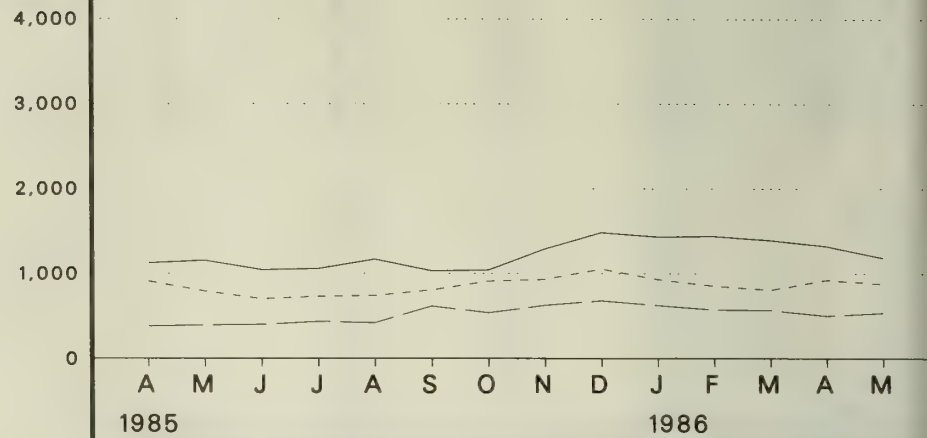
Figure S9. Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

(Thousand Barrels per Day)



Annual

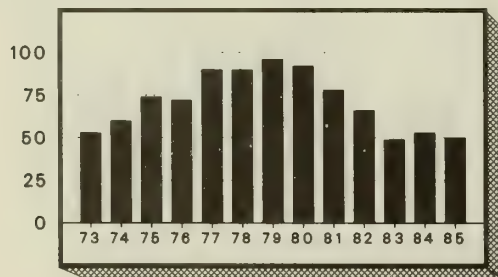
Legend
Products Supplied
Total Production
Imports



Monthly

Figure S10. Residual Fuel Oil Ending Stocks

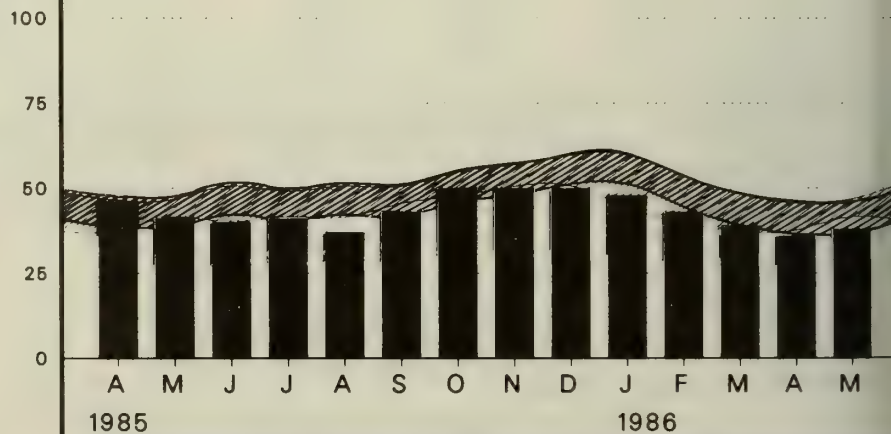
(Million Barrels)



Annual

Legend

▨ Average Stock Range (See Explanatory N



Monthly

Table S6. Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

	Supply				Disposition		Ending Stocks ¹
	Total Produc- tion	Imports	Stock Withdrawal ²	Crude Used Directly ³	Exports	Products Supplied ³	
Thousand Barrels per Day							Million Barrels
Average	971	1,853	5	17	23	2,822	53
Average	1,070	1,587	-17	13	14	2,639	⁴ 60
Average	1,235	1,223	⁴ 2	15	15	2,462	74
Average	1,377	1,413	5	17	12	2,801	72
Average	1,754	1,359	-48	13	6	3,071	90
Average	1,667	1,355	-1	13	13	3,023	90
Average	1,687	1,151	-15	12	9	2,826	96
Average	1,580	939	10	12	33	2,508	⁴ 92
Average ⁵	1,321	800	⁴ 37	48	118	2,088	78
Average	1,070	776	32	48	209	1,716	⁴ 66
Average	852	699	⁴ 55	--	185	1,421	49
January	961	1,059	110	--	151	1,979	45
February	1,003	1,151	-416	--	87	1,651	57
March	889	636	298	--	204	1,619	48
April	847	651	15	--	130	1,384	47
May	840	565	32	--	200	1,237	46
June	849	685	-15	--	176	1,344	47
July	770	597	-76	--	99	1,192	49
August	800	572	149	--	260	1,261	45
September	850	606	-74	--	214	1,168	47
October	907	461	-127	--	174	1,066	51
November	928	585	125	--	286	1,352	47
December	1,053	627	-193	--	299	1,189	53
Average	891	681	-12	--	190	1,369	--
January	1,004	568	219	--	312	1,480	46
February	1,040	580	41	--	295	1,366	45
March	963	477	-35	--	216	1,190	46
April	912	383	-2	--	167	1,126	46
May	793	394	155	--	185	1,156	41
June	702	400	59	--	118	1,043	40
July	732	437	-29	--	83	1,058	41
August	742	424	108	--	106	1,168	37
September	808	617	-207	--	188	1,031	43
October	912	541	-228	--	184	1,042	50
November	932	627	5	--	275	1,290	50
December	1,055	681	-4	--	250	1,483	50
Average	882	510	7	--	197	1,202	--
January	933	629	83	--	211	1,435	48
February	856	577	193	--	183	1,443	43
March	810	571	125	--	113	1,393	39
April*	^R 927	^R 504	^R 96	--	202	^R 1,325	^R 36
May**	881	540	-89	--	NA	1,186	38
Average	882	564	79	--	NA	1,355	--

Stocks are totals as of end of period.

A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

Beginning in January 1983, product supplied for residual fuel oil does not include crude oil used directly.

See Explanatory Note 4.

In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. See Explanatory Note 10.

Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified. See Explanatory Note 12.

* Revised data. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. NA = Not available.

See Explanatory Note 9.4.

Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

† Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See the last page of this section.

Figure S11. Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

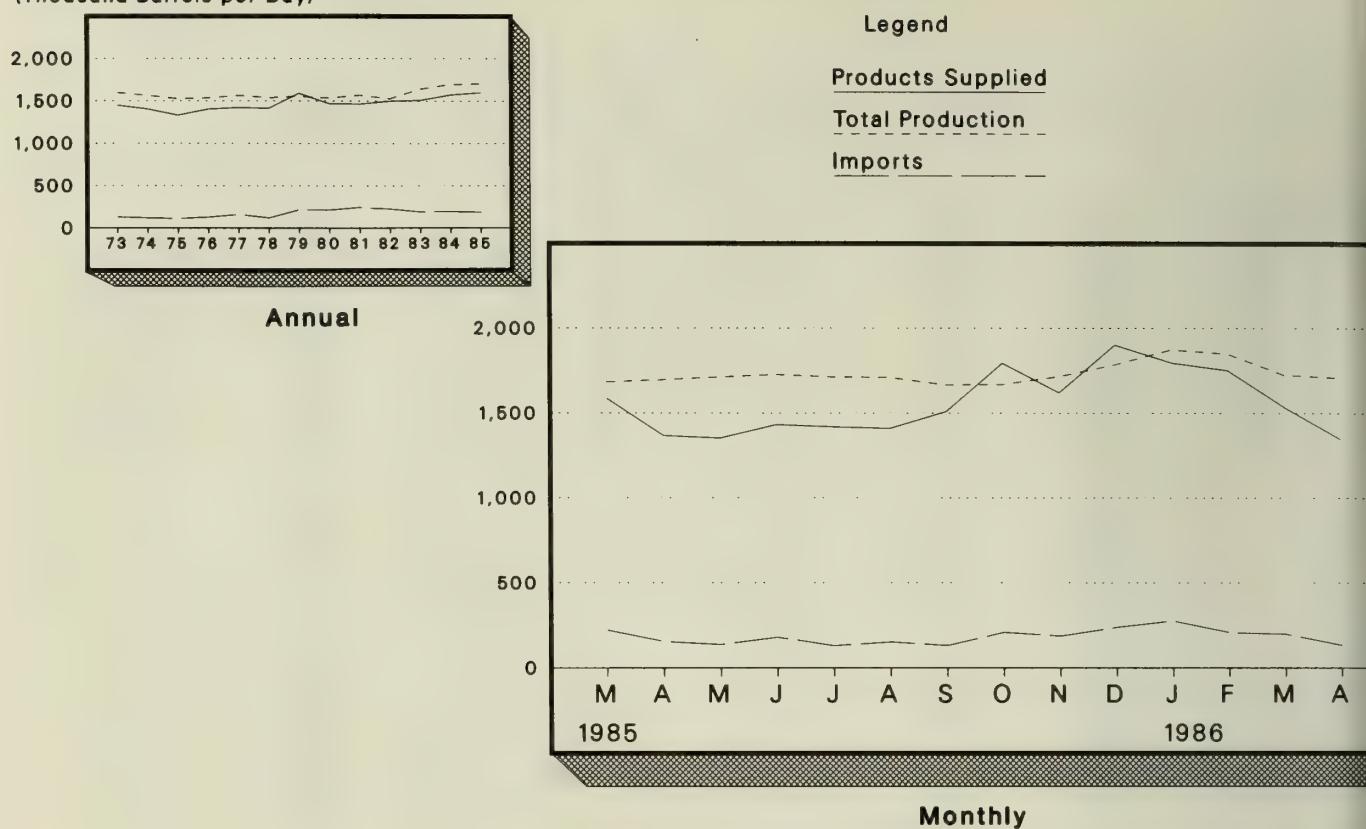


Figure S12. Liquefied Petroleum Gases Ending Stocks

(Million Barrels)

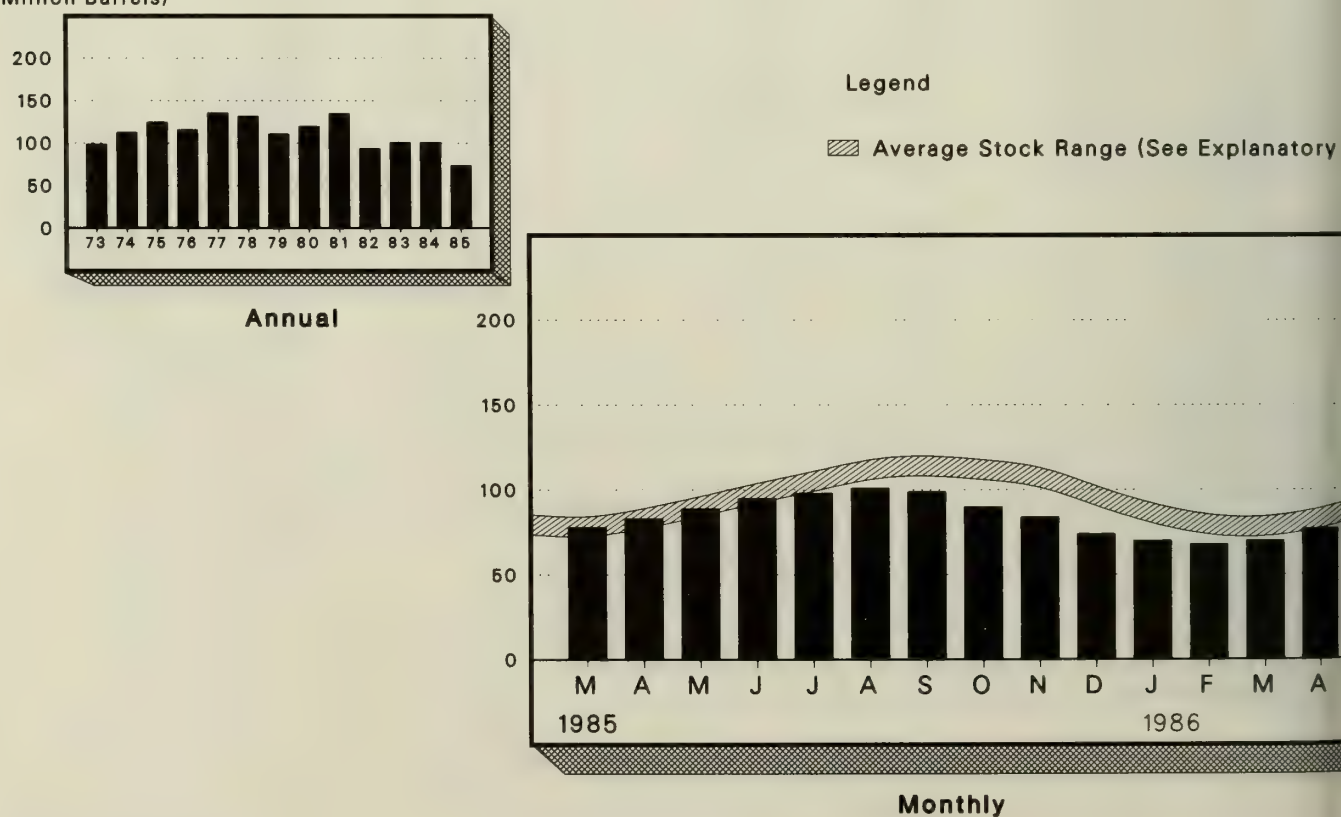


Table S7. Liquefied Petroleum Gases¹ Supply and Disposition

	Supply				Disposition		Ending Stocks ²
	Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal ³	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
	Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
Average	1,600	132	-35	220	27	1,449	99
Average	1,565	123	-38	220	25	1,406	⁴ 113
Average	1,527	112	⁴ -35	246	26	1,333	125
Average	1,535	130	24	260	25	1,404	116
Average	1,566	161	-55	233	18	1,422	136
Average	1,537	123	12	239	20	1,413	132
Average	1,556	217	70	236	15	1,592	111
Average	1,535	216	-27	233	21	1,469	⁴ 120
Average	1,571	244	⁴ -18	289	42	1,466	135
Average	1,528	226	111	300	65	1,499	⁴ 94
Average	1,642	190	4	253	73	1,509	⁴ 101
January	1,615	269	⁴ 494	340	23	2,015	93
February	1,696	237	122	324	41	1,690	89
March	1,696	241	12	288	68	1,593	89
April	1,716	155	-139	253	54	1,426	93
May	1,714	211	-240	244	42	1,399	100
June	1,714	158	-201	237	53	1,380	106
July	1,725	132	-139	232	43	1,444	111
August	1,711	154	-100	241	34	1,490	114
September	1,693	128	-50	283	26	1,462	115
October	1,684	207	138	322	56	1,650	111
November	1,716	212	89	376	52	1,588	108
December	1,679	237	239	349	82	1,724	101
Average	1,697	195	19	291	48	1,572	--
January	1,676	255	399	322	70	1,937	88
February	1,689	237	330	320	72	1,865	79
March	1,684	223	29	297	52	1,588	78
April	1,696	156	-143	262	78	1,368	83
May	1,713	138	-219	239	40	1,353	89
June	1,728	181	-175	250	51	1,432	95
July	1,713	131	-107	249	68	1,420	98
August	1,710	153	-98	277	80	1,409	101
September	1,667	132	61	321	29	1,510	99
October	1,669	209	304	340	47	1,794	90
November	1,716	188	192	387	88	1,620	84
December	1,786	239	337	386	75	1,901	74
Average	1,704	187	75	304	62	1,599	--
January	1,874	277	75	382	47	1,797	70
February	1,850	208	98	330	75	1,752	68
March	1,726	199	-90	252	47	1,536	70
April*	1,708	134	-203	259	33	1,347	77
Average	1,789	205	-32	305	50	1,606	--

¹ Includes ethane, propane, normal butane, and isobutane. Beginning in January 1984, unfractionated stream is reported by individual product.

² Stocks are totals as of end of period.

A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

³ In January 1975, 1981, 1983, and 1984, a new stock basis was established affecting stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. See Explanatory Note 10.

⁴ See Explanatory Note 9.5.

Notes: Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See the last page of this section.

Table S8. Other Petroleum Products¹ Supply and Disposition

		Supply			Disposition			Ending Stocks ²
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal ³	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973	Average	3,693	502	-9	750	166	3,270	208
1974	Average	3,558	432	-28	665	174	3,123	⁴ 218
1975	Average	3,424	277	⁴ -2	537	160	3,002	219
1976	Average	3,643	206	-5	524	175	3,145	220
1977	Average	3,912	205	-27	514	165	3,410	230
1978	Average	4,046	166	14	492	167	3,568	225
1979	Average	4,153	195	-37	352	209	3,749	238
1980	Average	3,956	210	-23	311	198	3,634	⁴ 247
1981	Average	3,739	226	⁴ 46	723	199	3,088	282
1982	Average	3,453	334	80	787	211	2,869	⁴ 253
1983	Average	3,460	411	⁴ 6	712	242	2,923	⁴ 256
1984	January	3,376	517	⁴ -163	570	207	2,953	253
	February	3,595	602	-250	754	225	2,966	261
	March	3,512	485	-227	527	258	2,988	268
	April	3,584	610	-211	623	268	3,092	274
	May	3,683	662	-105	764	257	3,218	277
	June	3,869	541	391	1,232	343	3,223	265
	July	3,864	587	277	1,022	238	3,467	257
	August	3,848	569	41	637	172	3,650	256
	September	3,759	536	-50	699	238	3,308	257
	October	3,585	632	10	709	180	3,336	257
	November	3,532	606	81	945	279	2,997	254
	December	3,379	434	464	1,016	284	2,977	240
	Average	3,632	565	23	791	245	3,183	--
1985	January	3,285	400	-88	556	223	2,815	243
	February	3,422	498	-101	707	204	2,910	245
	March	3,464	550	-421	633	190	2,769	259
	April	3,618	628	-7	836	245	3,158	259
	May	3,721	837	-113	991	191	3,263	262
	June	3,924	612	80	995	261	3,360	260
	July	3,994	658	19	975	241	3,455	259
	August	4,087	640	372	1,328	218	3,549	248
	September	3,878	529	-10	823	274	3,299	248
	October	3,810	548	9	861	250	3,255	248
	November	3,772	612	-183	906	277	3,016	250
	December	3,658	542	226	1,006	305	3,118	246
	Average	3,721	588	-17	886	240	3,166	--
1986	January	3,805	498	-165	925	311	2,899	252
	February	3,759	377	-197	768	270	2,901	258
	March	3,646	440	7	822	208	3,066	257
	April*	3,658	576	-108	759	369	2,998	261
	Average	3,716	474	-114	820	289	2,967	--

¹ Includes pentanes plus, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, unfinished oils, gasoline blending components and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, and liquefied petroleum gases.

² Stocks are totals as of end of period.

³ A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

⁴ In January 1975, 1981, 1983, and 1984, a new stock basis was established affecting stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. See Explanatory Note 10.

* See Explanatory Note 9.6.

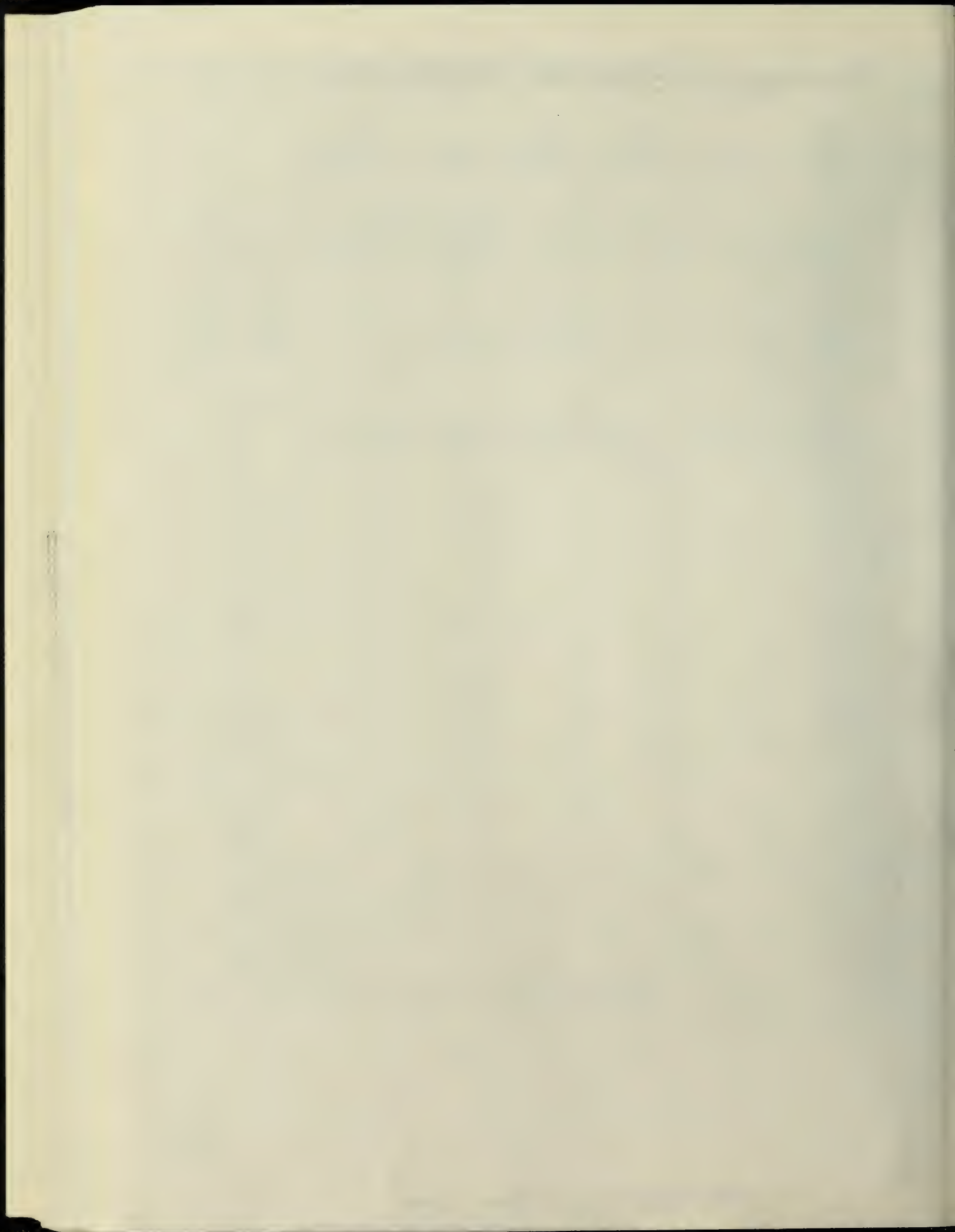
Notes: Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

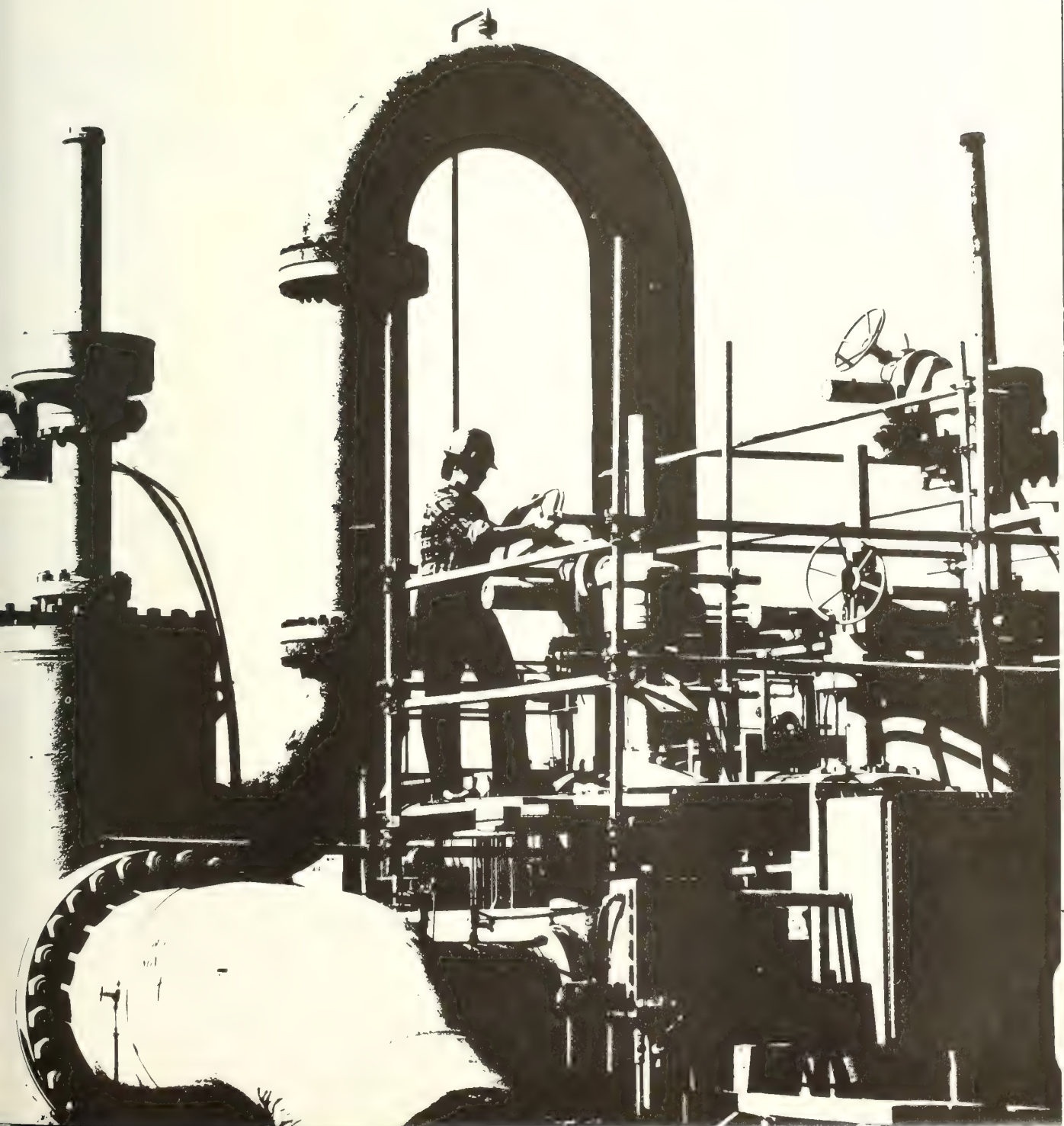
Source: See the last page of this section.

Sources of Summary Statistics

1. 1973 through 1976: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, *Mineral Industry Surveys, Petroleum Statement, Annual* and *PAD Districts Supply/Demand, Annual*.
2. 1977 through 1980: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Energy Data Reports, Petroleum Statement, Annual* and *PAD Districts Supply/Demand, Annual*, and unleaded gasoline data from *Monthly Petroleum Statistics Report*.
3. 1981 through 1985: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*.
4. January 1986 through April 1986: Detailed statistics in appropriate issues of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (See Explanatory Notes 9.1 through 9.6.)
5. May 1986 Estimates based on EIA weekly data (except domestic crude oil production). (See Explanatory Note 1.1.)
6. January 1986 through May 1986: Domestic crude oil production estimate based on historical statistics from State Conservation Agencies and the U.S. Geological Survey. (See Explanatory Note 3.)



Detail Statistics





U.S. Petroleum Balance, April 1986

	Current Month		Year-to-date	
	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day
Oil (Including Lease Condensate)				
Production				
Foreign	E 55,860	1,862	E 219,933	1,833
Domestic	E 208,581	6,953	E 849,131	7,076
Total U.S.	E 264,441	8,815	E 1,069,064	8,909
Imports				
Imports (Gross Excluding SPR)	109,386	3,646	385,621	3,214
Imports	1,889	63	5,986	50
Imports	2,829	94	18,847	157
Imports (Net Including SPR)	108,446	3,615	372,760	3,106
Sources				
Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	-1,889	-63	-5,465	-46
Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	2,710	90	-19,455	-162
Product Supplied and Losses	-1,577	-53	-7,257	-60
Accounted for 1	2,356	79	43,329	361
Total Other Sources	1,600	53	11,152	93
Input to Refineries	374,487	12,483	1,452,976	12,108
(3) + (7) + (12)				
Gas Plant Liquids (NGPL)				
Production	46,820	1,561	198,191	1,652
Imports 2	598	20	2,088	17
Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) 2	28	1	1,019	8
Total NGPL Supply	47,446	1,582	201,298	1,677
Liquids				
Finished Oils and Gasoline Blending Components, Total				
Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	-4,648	-155	-2,643	-22
Imports	11,192	373	34,273	286
Hydrocarbons and Alcohol New Supply (Field Production)	1,129	38	5,015	42
Cracking Processing Gain 1	14,340	478	63,703	531
Crude Oil Product Supplied	1,538	51	7,093	59
Total Other Liquids	23,551	785	107,441	895
= (18) through (22)				
Production of Products 3	445,484	14,849	1,761,715	14,681
(13) + (17) + (23)				
Imports of Refined Products 3				
Imports (Gross)	36,166	1,206	171,145	1,426
Imports	21,902	730	78,320	653
Imports (Net)	14,264	475	92,826	774
New Supply of Products	459,748	15,325	1,854,540	15,455
(24) + (27)				
Products Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) 3	12,555	419	62,734	523
Petroleum Products Supplied for Domestic Use	472,303	15,743	1,917,274	15,977
(28) + (29)				
Finished Motor Gasoline	212,495	7,083	809,904	6,749
Distillate Fuel Oil	88,179	2,939	383,661	3,197
Residual Fuel Oil	39,748	1,325	167,808	1,398
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	40,409	1,347	192,757	1,606
Crude Oil	89,934	2,998	356,051	2,967
Other Oil	1,538	51	7,093	59
Total Product Supplied	472,303	15,743	1,917,274	15,977
= (31) through (36)				
Stocks, All Oils				
Crude Oil and Lease Condensate (Excluding SPR)	338,150	--	338,150	--
Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR)	498,781	--	498,781	--
Finished Oils	108,442	--	108,442	--
Gasoline Blending Components 5	34,685	--	34,685	--
Pentanes Plus	7,170	--	7,170	--
Finished Refined Products 3	493,032	--	493,032	--
Total Stocks	1,480,260	--	1,480,260	--

Financing item.
 Includes products in the pentanes plus category only.
 Products included see Explanatory Note 9.7.
 Includes pentanes plus, other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel
 and liquefied petroleum gases.
 Includes other hydrocarbons and alcohol.
 Estimated.
 Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
 and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes 1, 2 and 9.7.

Table 2. Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, April 1986
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 264,441	0	111,275	821	2,356	39	374,487	2,829	1,538	836,931
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	46,679	12,420	4,692	-6,054	0	0	13,328	1,078	43,332	83,677
Pentanes Plus	7,864	0	675	28	0	0	5,567	77	2,923	7,170
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	38,815	12,420	4,017	-6,082	0	0	7,761	1,001	40,409	76,507
Ethane	15,541	243	589	169	0	0	151	154	16,237	14,301
Propane	15,009	8,762	1,342	-4,099	0	0	112	580	20,322	40,241
Normal Butane	4,496	3,386	1,267	-1,443	0	0	3,810	189	3,706	14,323
Isobutane	3,769	29	820	-709	0	0	3,688	77	144	7,642
Other Liquids	1,129	0	11,192	-4,648	0	0	17,211	0	-9,538	143,127
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	1,129	0	0	12	0	0	1,141	0	0	384
Unfinished Oils	0	0	7,713	-5,578	0	0	9,361	0	-7,226	108,442
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	3,479	897	0	0	6,689	0	-2,313	34,053
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	21	0	0	20	0	1	248
Finished Petroleum Products	141	406,946	32,149	18,637	0	0	0	20,902	436,971	416,525
Finished Motor Gasoline	10	194,887	7,221	10,377	0	0	0	0	212,495	174,587
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	9	61,751	1,316	5,020	0	0	0	0	68,096	65,953
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	1	133,136	5,905	5,357	0	0	0	0	144,399	108,634
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	893	6	94	0	0	0	0	993	2,100
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	6,604	135	-917	0	0	0	140	5,682	6,712
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	28,229	1,047	2,996	0	0	0	371	31,901	38,591
Kerosene	0	2,478	5	-805	0	0	0	21	1,657	6,928
Distillate Fuel Oil	43	83,611	4,391	3,970	0	0	0	3,836	88,179	95,292
Residual Fuel Oil	0	27,796	15,131	2,889	0	0	0	6,068	39,748	35,942
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed Use	0	2,804	1,538	-30	0	0	0	212	4,100	1,969
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed Use	0	8,161	1,202	-25	0	0	0	792	8,546	1,308
Special Naphthas	0	1,462	212	173	0	0	0	14	1,833	3,570
Lubricants	0	4,339	412	-53	0	0	0	628	4,070	12,012
Waxes	0	421	38	54	0	0	0	23	490	562
Petroleum Coke	0	14,139	0	268	0	0	0	8,699	5,708	7,014
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	11,547	673	-32	0	0	0	76	12,112	27,307
Still Gas	0	17,355	0	0	0	0	0	0	17,355	0
Miscellaneous Products	88	2,220	138	-322	0	0	0	22	2,102	2,631
Total	312,390	419,366	159,308	8,756	2,356	39	405,026	24,809	472,303	1,480,260

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Commodity	Field Production	Refinery Production	Supply		Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ¹	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Disposition	
			Imports	Exports					Exports	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil (including lease condensate) E	1,069,064	0	391,607		-24,920	43,329	164	1,452,976	18,847	836,931
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	197,591	49,740	27,018		-2,779	0	0	58,957	6,361	83,677
Pentanes Plus	32,689	0	2,428		1,019	0	0	22,301	7,170	7,170
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	164,902	49,740	24,590		-3,798	0	0	36,656	6,021	76,567
Ethane	64,603	725	3,751		-2,536	0	0	321	681	14,391
Propane	64,276	35,960	8,846		-767	0	0	535	4,136	40,241
Normal Butane	21,462	12,193	7,214		-166	0	0	21,309	864	14,323
Isobutane	14,561	862	4,779		-329	0	0	14,491	340	7,642
Other Liquids	5,015	0	34,273		-2,643	0	0	76,124	0	143,127
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	5,015	0	0		0	0	0	5,015	0	384
Unfinished Oils	0	0	27,199		-1,773	0	0	49,033	0	108,442
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	7,074		-840	0	0	22,093	0	34,053
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0		-30	0	0	-17	0	246
Finished Petroleum Products	600	1,602,020	146,555		66,532	0	0	0	72,298	416,525
Finished Motor Gasoline	13	761,238	33,439		15,214	0	0	0	0	809,904
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	12	239,774	6,347		15,426	0	0	0	0	261,559
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	1	521,464	27,092		-212	0	0	0	0	65,953
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	3,091	6		2	0	0	0	0	108,634
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	22,772	409		32	0	0	0	0	2,100
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	131,275	3,431		-5,097	0	0	0	195	23,018
Kerosene	0	13,694	1,270		749	0	0	0	2,322	6,712
Distillate Fuel Oil	180	327,157	24,408		48,619	0	0	0	0	127,287
Residual Fuel Oil	0	105,798	68,504		14,729	0	0	0	0	15,635
Naphtha < 400 Deg for Petro Feed Use	0	11,046	5,379		-294	0	0	0	0	383,661
Other Oils > 400 Deg for Petro Feed Use	0	31,602	3,654		133	0	0	0	0	167,808
Special Naphthas	0	6,243	1,608		400	0	0	0	481	35,342
Lubricants	0	17,356	1,498		-355	0	0	0	2,022	15,650
Waxes	0	1,823	144		70	0	0	0	74	1,304
Petroleum Coke	0	58,176	0		-855	0	0	0	2,432	8,177
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	32,959	2,234		-6,100	0	0	0	165	16,067
Still Gas	0	69,478	0		0	0	0	0	26,247	1,872
Miscellaneous Products	407	8,312	571		-715	0	0	0	87	31,074
Total	1,272,270	1,651,760	599,453		36,190	43,329	164	1,588,057	97,507	1,917,274

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

(S) - Less than 500 barrels.

E - Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation

Table 4. Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, April 1986
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ¹	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 8,815	0	3,709	27	79	1	12,483	94	51
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,556	414	156	-202	0	0	444	36	1,444
Pentanes Plus	262	0	23	1	0	0	186	3	97
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,294	414	134	-203	0	0	259	33	1,347
Ethane	518	8	20	6	0	0	5	5	541
Propane	500	292	45	-137	0	0	4	19	677
Normal Butane	150	113	42	-48	0	0	127	6	124
Isobutane	126	1	27	-24	0	0	123	3	5
Other Liquids	38	0	373	-155	0	0	574	0	-318
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	38	0	0	(s)	0	0	38	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	257	-186	0	0	312	0	-241
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	116	30	0	0	223	0	-77
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	(s)
Finished Petroleum Products	5	13,565	1,072	621	0	0	0	697	14,566
Finished Motor Gasoline	(s)	6,496	241	346	0	0	0	0	7,083
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	(s)	2,058	44	167	0	0	0	0	2,270
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	(s)	4,438	197	179	0	0	0	0	4,813
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	30	(s)	3	0	0	0	0	33
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	220	5	-31	0	0	0	5	189
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	941	35	100	0	0	0	12	1,063
Kerosene	0	83	(s)	-27	0	0	0	1	55
Distillate Fuel Oil	1	2,787	146	132	0	0	0	128	2,939
Residual Fuel Oil	0	927	504	96	0	0	0	202	1,325
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	93	51	-1	0	0	0	7	137
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	272	40	-1	0	0	0	26	285
Special Naphthas	0	49	7	6	0	0	0	(s)	61
Lubricants	0	145	14	-2	0	0	0	21	136
Waxes	0	14	1	2	0	0	0	1	16
Petroleum Coke	0	471	0	9	0	0	0	290	190
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	385	22	-1	0	0	0	3	404
Still Gas	0	579	0	0	0	0	0	0	579
Miscellaneous Products	3	74	5	-11	0	0	0	1	70
Total	10,413	13,979	5,310	292	79	1	13,501	827	15,743

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Commodity	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ¹	Crude Losses	Disposition		
							Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 8,909	0	3,263	-208	361	1	12,108	157	59
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,647	415	225	-23	0	0	491	53	1,719
Pentanes Plus	272	0	20	8	0	0	186	3	112
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,374	415	205	-32	0	0	305	50	1,606
Ethane	538	6	31	-21	0	0	3	6	545
Propane	536	300	74	-6	0	0	4	34	864
Normal Butane	179	102	60	-1	0	0	178	7	154
Isobutane	121	7	40	-3	0	0	121	3	42
Other Liquids	42	0	286	-22	0	0	634	0	-329
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	42	0	0	0	0	0	42	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	227	-15	0	0	409	0	197
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	59	-7	0	0	184	0	132
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	1
Finished Petroleum Products	5	13,350	1,221	554	0	0	0	602	14,528
Finished Motor Gasoline	(s)	6,344	279	127	0	0	0	0	6,749
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	(s)	1,998	53	129	0	0	0	0	2,160
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	(s)	4,346	226	-2	0	0	0	0	4,570
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	26	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	0	26
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	190	3	(s)	0	0	0	2	192
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	1,094	29	-42	0	0	0	19	1,061
Kerosene	0	114	11	6	0	0	0	1	130
Distillate Fuel Oil	2	2,726	203	405	0	0	0	139	3,197
Residual Fuel Oil	0	882	571	123	0	0	0	177	1,398
Naphtha < 400 Deg for Petro. Feed Use	0	92	45	-2	0	0	0	4	130
Other Oils > 400 Deg for Petro. Feed Use	0	263	30	1	0	0	0	17	274
Special Naphthas	0	52	13	3	0	0	0	1	66
Lubricants	0	145	12	-3	0	0	0	20	144
Waxes	0	15	1	1	0	0	0	1	16
Petroleum Coke	0	485	0	-7	0	0	0	219	214
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	275	19	-51	0	0	0	1	242
Still Gas	0	579	0	0	0	0	0	0	579
Miscellaneous Products	3	69	5	-6	0	0	0	2	64
Total	10,602	13,765	4,995	302	361	1	13,234	813	15,977

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item

(s) Less than 500 barrels per day

E Estimated

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation

Table 6. PAD District I, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, April 1986
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition						
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PADD of Entry ¹	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ²	Net Receipts ³	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 1,536	0	32,147	-457	-2,753	2,658	0	33,131	0	0	15,146
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	932	1,434	1,381	-668	0	1,586	0	282	15	4,368	3,722
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	797	1,434	1,022	-705	0	1,586	0	243	15	3,876	3,690
Pentanes Plus	135	0	359	37	0	0	0	39	0	492	32
Other Liquids	6	0	4,929	729	0	1,037	0	6,174	0	527	15,492
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	6	0	0	13	0	0	0	19	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	2,813	71	0	652	0	5,275	0	-1,739	11,506
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	2,116	645	0	385	0	880	0	2,266	3,986
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	0	40,176	24,199	13,158	0	64,985	0	0	1,046	141,472	123,420
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	19,692	5,536	5,324	0	38,942	0	0	0	69,494	54,612
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	0	4,176	1,137	1,713	0	10,833	0	0	0	17,859	18,418
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	15,516	4,399	3,611	0	28,109	0	0	0	51,635	36,194
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	39	0	95	0	0	0	134	369
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	493	0	-241	0	84	0	0	0	336	1,200
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	1,205	679	1,526	0	9,471	0	0	(s)	12,881	9,186
Kerosene	0	155	5	74	0	102	0	0	7	329	2,525
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	8,746	3,758	5,818	0	14,699	0	0	530	32,491	30,042
Residual Fuel Oil	0	3,456	13,088	684	0	402	0	0	(s)	17,630	14,124
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed	0	160	234	-22	0	-140	0	0	37	195	238
Special Naphthas	0	41	19	-50	0	150	0	0	3	157	1,313
Lubricants	0	509	321	-103	0	593	0	0	178	1,142	3,007
Waxes	0	64	10	18	0	10	0	0	5	97	86
Petroleum Coke	0	1,251	0	-103	0	0	0	0	272	876	869
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	2,268	452	311	0	447	0	0	1	3,477	5,133
Still Gas	0	1,961	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,961	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	175	97	-117	0	130	0	0	11	274	716
Total	2,474	41,610	62,656	12,762	-2,753	70,266	0	39,587	1,060	146,368	157,780

¹ Beginning in January 1985, crude oil and unfinished oils are reported on this table by PAD District of entry. Previously they were reported by PAD District of processing.

² Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

³ Beginning in January 1985, net receipts include crude oil movements by pipeline, tanker, and barge. Previously only tanker and barge movements of crude oil were included. See Explanatory Note 14.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Commodity	Field Production	Refinery Production	Supply		Disposition						
			Imports by PADD of Entry ¹	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) ton (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ²	Net Receipts ³	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)											
E 29,703											
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs											
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	9,688	1,930	1,636	-1,833	0	4,616	0	3,516	517	12,004	23,332
Pentanes Plus	8,447	1,930	1,576	-1,704	0	4,171	0	2,222	440	11,758	20,380
	1,241	0	60	-129	0	445	0	1,294	77	246	2,952
Other Liquids											
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	169	0	43	-103	0	-86	0	1,598	0	-1,575	22,518
Unfinished Oils	169	0	0	-2	0	0	0	167	0	0	162
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	-1,121	0	19	0	-899	0	-203	15,794
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	43	978	0	-105	0	2,289	0	-1,373	6,506
	0	0	0	42	0	0	0	41	0	1	56
Finished Petroleum Products											
Finished Motor Gasoline	25	86,598	849	7,107	0	21,866	0	0	669	115,776	110,197
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	0	46,180	238	7,186	0	13,114	0	0	0	66,718	50,173
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	15,688	9	3,346	0	4,859	0	0	0	23,902	20,947
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	30,492	229	3,840	0	8,255	0	0	0	42,816	29,226
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	248	0	9	0	67	0	0	0	324	573
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	699	52	-92	0	207	0	0	0	866	949
Kerosene	0	4,172	0	1,102	0	1,592	0	0	1	6,865	9,100
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	222	0	-47	0	-45	0	0	(s)	130	1,941
Residual Fuel Oil	0	20,097	348	-814	0	6,468	0	0	12	26,087	28,105
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed	0	1,903	140	121	0	-229	0	0	0	1,935	3,190
Special Naphthas	0	1,868	10	-34	0	-8	0	0	79	1,757	399
Lubricants	0	428	13	-3	0	103	0	0	6	535	701
Waxes	0	726	9	126	0	374	0	0	17	1,218	1,837
Petroleum Coke	0	40	10	7	0	0	0	0	1	56	44
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	2,701	0	-51	0	0	0	0	479	2,171	1,482
Miscellaneous Products	0	3,663	0	-432	0	232	0	0	72	3,391	11,362
	0	3,396	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,396	0
	25	255	29	29	0	-9	0	0	2	327	341
Total	39,585	88,528	15,465	7,666	-2,488	64,896	2	85,921	1,524	126,205	229,789

¹ Beginning in January 1985, crude oil and unfinished oils are reported on this table by PAD District of entry. Previously they were reported by PAD District of processing.

² Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

³ Beginning in January 1985, net receipts include crude oil movements by pipeline, tanker, and barge. Previously only tanker and barge movements of crude oil were included. See Explanatory Note 14.

(S) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 8. PAD District III, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, April 1986
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition				Ending Stocks		
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PADD of Entry ¹	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ²	Net Receipts ³	Crude Losses	Disposition			
								Refinery Inputs		Exports	Products Supplied
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 124,692	0	59,569	-5,127	4,346	-7,432	2	176,046	0	0	654,780
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	31,685	7,622	887	-3,317	0	-4,468	0	8,010	434	23,965	53,392
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	26,467	7,622	887	-3,391	0	-4,261	0	4,485	434	22,405	49,424
Pentanes Plus	5,218	0	0	74	0	-207	0	3,525	0	1,560	3,968
Other Liquids	802	0	5,409	-3,949	0	-951	0	9,756	0	-8,445	66,871
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	802	0	0	5	0	0	0	807	0	0	217
Unfinished Oils	0	0	4,714	-2,872	0	-671	0	6,545	0	-5,374	51,540
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	695	-1,056	0	-280	0	2,430	0	-3,071	14,964
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	-26	0	0	0	-26	0	0	150
Finished Petroleum Products	109	192,161	4,620	-5,066	0	-90,575	0	0	6,861	94,388	118,083
Finished Motor Gasoline	10	92,391	346	-2,713	0	-54,167	0	0	0	35,867	45,282
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	9	29,264	0	-768	0	-16,527	0	0	0	11,978	16,592
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	1	63,127	346	-1,945	0	-37,640	0	0	0	23,889	28,690
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	456	0	1	0	-186	0	0	0	271	671
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	3,588	0	-411	0	-564	0	0	140	2,473	2,315
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	15,352	0	94	0	-12,137	0	0	332	2,977	13,417
Kerosene	0	1,901	0	-819	0	-57	0	0	13	1,012	2,194
Distillate Fuel Oil	43	37,912	0	-1,498	0	-21,394	0	0	1,172	13,891	24,880
Residual Fuel Oil	0	9,702	1,535	-277	0	-173	0	0	525	10,262	10,276
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed	0	8,507	2,459	-95	0	148	0	0	527	10,492	2,504
Special Naphthas	0	862	168	249	0	-253	0	0	3	1,023	1,325
Lubricants	0	2,728	58	86	0	-982	0	0	398	1,492	5,895
Waxes	0	224	15	30	0	-10	0	0	10	249	344
Petroleum Coke	0	6,273	0	254	0	0	0	0	3,735	2,792	2,796
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	3,035	33	250	0	-679	0	0	(s)	2,639	4,977
Still Gas	0	7,607	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,607	0
Miscellaneous Products	56	1,623	6	-217	0	-121	0	0	6	1,341	1,207
Total	157,288	199,783	70,485	-17,459	4,346	-103,426	2	193,812	7,294	109,908	893,126

¹ Beginning in January 1985, crude oil and unfinished oils are reported on this table by PAD District of entry. Previously they were reported by PAD District of processing.

² Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

³ Beginning in January 1985, net receipts include crude oil movements by pipeline, tanker, and barge. Previously only tanker and barge movements of crude oil were included. See Explanatory Note 14.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Commodity	Supply				Disposition				Ending Stocks		
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PADD of Entry ¹	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ²	Net Receipts ³	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs		Exports	Products Supplied
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 17,886	0	1,463	1,061	3,783	-11,574	0	12,618	0	1	12,295
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	3,158	222	597	-58	0	-1,734	0	418	1	1,766	1,147
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	2,341	222	341	-82	0	-1,496	0	256	1	1,069	1,004
Pentanes Plus	817	0	256	24	0	-238	0	162	0	697	143
Other Liquids	0	0	0	-6	0	0	0	-48	0	42	4,523
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	0	-272	0	0	0	-381	0	109	2,497
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	266	0	0	0	333	0	-67	2,026
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	7	12,908	158	88	0	233	0	0	4	13,390	12,616
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	6,695	66	421	0	18	0	0	0	7,200	4,799
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	0	3,237	29	235	0	-276	0	0	0	3,225	2,405
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	3,458	37	186	0	294	0	0	0	3,975	2,394
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	17	0	7	0	24	0	0	0	48	60
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	326	0	15	0	-118	0	0	0	223	326
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	610	0	-39	0	623	0	0	0	1,194	832
Kerosene	0	-4	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	-1	23
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	3,531	92	-143	0	-314	0	0	1	3,165	2,590
Residual Fuel Oil	0	302	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	302	408
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed	0	1	0	-1	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	3
Special Naphthas	0	5	0	-3	0	0	0	0	0	2	7
Lubricants	0	36	0	-1	0	0	0	0	1	34	11
Waxes	0	8	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	11	2
Petroleum Coke	0	221	0	-1	0	0	0	0	(s)	220	110
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	701	0	-172	0	0	0	0	1	528	3,439
Still Gas	0	418	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	418	0
Miscellaneous Products	7	41	0	-1	0	0	0	0	(s)	47	10
Total	21,051	13,130	2,218	1,085	3,783	-13,075	0	12,988	5	15,199	30,581

¹ Beginning in January 1985, crude oil and unfinished oils are reported on this table by PAD District of entry. Previously they were reported by PAD District of processing.

² Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

³ Beginning in January 1985, net receipts include crude oil movements by pipeline, tanker, and barge. Previously only tanker and barge movements of crude oil were included. See Explanatory Note 14.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 10. PAD District V, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, April 1986
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition				Ending Stocks		
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PADD of Entry ¹	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ²	Net Receipts ³	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs		Exports	Products Supplied
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 90,624	0	5,159	2,849	-532	-22,152	35	71,885	2,491	1,537	80,968
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,216	1,212	193	-178	0	0	0	1,102	112	1,229	2,084
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	763	1,212	193	-200	0	0	0	555	112	1,301	2,009
Pentanes Plus	453	0	0	22	0	0	0	547	0	-72	75
Other Liquids	152	0	811	-1,319	0	0	0	-269	0	-87	33,723
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	152	0	0	-4	0	0	0	148	0	0	5
Unfinished Oils	0	0	186	-1,384	0	0	0	-1,179	0	-19	27,105
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	625	64	0	0	0	757	0	-68	6,571
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	5	0	0	42
Finished Petroleum Products	0	75,103	2,323	3,350	0	3,491	0	0	12,322	71,945	52,209
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	29,929	1,035	159	0	2,093	0	0	0	33,216	19,721
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	0	9,386	141	494	0	1,111	0	0	0	11,132	7,591
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	20,543	894	-335	0	982	0	0	0	22,084	12,130
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	172	6	38	0	0	0	0	0	216	427
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	1,498	83	-188	0	391	0	0	0	1,784	1,922
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	6,890	368	313	0	451	0	0	0	7,984	6,056
Kerosene	0	204	0	-16	0	0	0	0	0	188	245
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	13,325	193	607	0	541	0	0	0	12,545	9,675
Residual Fuel Oil	0	12,433	368	2,361	0	0	0	0	0	5,542	7,944
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed	0	429	37	97	0	0	0	0	0	360	133
Special Naphthas	0	126	12	-20	0	0	0	0	0	2	224
Lubricants	0	340	24	-161	0	15	0	0	0	33	1,266
Waxes	0	85	3	-4	0	0	0	0	0	77	86
Petroleum Coke	0	3,693	0	169	0	0	0	0	0	4,213	1,757
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	1,880	188	11	0	0	0	0	0	2	2,396
Still Gas	0	3,973	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	126	6	-16	0	0	0	0	0	3	357
Total	91,992	76,315	8,486	4,702	-532	-18,661	35	72,718	14,925	74,623	168,984

¹ Beginning in January 1985, crude oil and unfinished oils are reported on this table by PAD District of entry. Previously they were reported by PAD District of processing.

² Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

³ Beginning in January 1985, net receipts include crude oil movements by pipeline, tanker, and barge. Previously only tanker and barge movements of crude oil were included. See Explanatory Note 14.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

PAD District and State	Production	
	Total	Daily Average
PAD District I		
Florida	808	29
New York	E 73	E 3
Pennsylvania	E 370	E 13
Virginia	E 3	E 0
West Virginia	263	9
Adjustment 2	-95	-3
Total PAD District I	E 1,422	E 51
PAD District II		
Illinois	2,707	97
Indiana	547	20
Kansas	5,710	204
Kentucky	552	20
Michigan	E 2,310	E 83
Missouri	E 22	E 1
Nebraska	541	19
North Dakota	3,759	134
Ohio	E 1,168	E 42
Oklahoma	12,304	439
South Dakota	125	4
Tennessee	52	2
Adjustment 2	-534	-19
Total PAD District II	E 29,263	E 1,045
PAD District III		
Alabama	1,768	63
Arkansas	E 1,341	E 48
Louisiana	E 38,591	E 1,378
Gulf Coast	E 2,408	E 86
Rest of State	E 40,999	E 1,464
Total Louisiana	2,384	85
Mississippi		
New Mexico		
Northwestern	681	24
Southeastern	5,437	194
Total New Mexico	6,118	219
Texas		
TRRC District 01	2,008	72
TRRC District 02	2,999	107
TRRC District 03	8,611	308
PAD District and State	Total	Daily Average
Texas (continued)		
TRRC District 04	2,351	84
TRRC District 05	893	32
TRRC District 06	3,227	115
TRRC District 07B	2,779	99
TRRC District 07C	3,034	108
TRRC District 08	18,041	644
TRRC District 08A	15,021	536
TRRC District 09	2,939	105
TRRC District 10	1,521	54
East Texas	3,484	124
Total Texas	66,908	2,390
Adjustment 2	-904	-32
Total PAD District III	E 118,614	E 4,236
PAD District IV		
Colorado	E 2,246	E 80
Montana	E 2,302	E 82
Utah	3,327	119
Wyoming	E 9,570	E 342
Adjustment 2	-259	-9
Total PAD District IV	E 17,186	E 614
PAD District V		
Alaska		
South Alaska	1,387	50
North Slope	52,015	1,858
Adjustment for Alaska ²	-2,358	-84
Total Alaska	51,044	1,823
Arizona	13	(s)
California		
Central Coastal	E 5,579	E 199
East Central	E 21,231	E 758
North	E 15	E 1
South	E 5,717	E 204
Total California	E 32,542	E 1,162
Nevada	266	10
Adjustment for Arizona, California, and Nevada ²	-22	-1
Total PAD District V	E 83,843	E 2,994
United States Total	E 250,328	E 8,940

¹ Includes the following offshore production (thousand barrels): Alaska: State - 1,229; California: Federal - E2,246, State - E2,865, Louisiana: Federal - 26,919, State - E2,004; Texas: Federal - 1,491, State - 184; U.S. Total - E36,938

² These adjustments are used to reconcile the national and PADD level sums of the State data with the independently estimated U.S. and Alaskan figures shown in the Summary Statistics portion of this issue and with the PADD level figures published in a previous issue. Final data at the State, PAD District, and national levels will be published without adjustments in the "Petroleum Supply Annual."

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: State Conservation Agencies and the U.S. Mineral Management Service.

Table 12. Natural Gas Processing Plant Production of Petroleum Products by PAD District,¹ April 1986
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III				PAD		United States		
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total		Dist. IV Rocky Mt.	Dist. V West Coast
Natural Gas Liquids	310	622	932	3	1,470	325	7,890	9,688	19,153	2,922	6,402	591	2,617	31,685	3,158	1,216	46,679
Pentanes Plus	59	76	135	0	186	84	971	1,241	3,330	133	1,139	178	438	5,218	817	453	7,864
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	251	546	797	3	1,284	241	6,919	8,447	15,823	2,789	5,263	413	2,179	26,467	2,341	763	38,815
Ethane	72	181	253	0	620	1	3,181	3,802	6,591	1,194	2,288	54	806	10,933	483	70	15,541
Propane	107	246	353	2	378	143	2,534	3,057	5,890	1,282	1,767	191	847	9,977	1,225	397	15,009
Normal Butane	57	86	143	1	160	89	732	982	2,392	-833	638	119	368	2,684	476	211	4,496
Isobutane	15	33	48	0	126	8	472	606	950	1,146	570	49	158	2,873	157	85	3,769
Finished Petroleum Products	0	0	0	0	3	3	19	25	30	50	2	25	2	109	7	0	141
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	9	0	0	0	10	0	0	10
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	9	0	0	9
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	41	2	0	0	43	0	0	43
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	3	3	19	25	29	0	0	25	2	56	7	0	88
Total Production	310	622	932	3	1,473	328	7,909	9,713	19,183	2,972	6,404	616	2,619	31,794	3,165	1,216	46,820

¹ Production represents quantity of natural gas processing plant output less input to fractionating facilities.
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

(Thousand Barrels, Except Where Noted)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III				PAD District IV		United States
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ill., Ky	Ind., Wisc., Daks.	Minn., Kans., Mo.	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La. Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	Dist. V West Coast
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	30,081	3,050	33,131	1,871	53,436	8,406	17,094	80,807	91,560	64,139	4,024	1,841	176,046	12,618	71,885
Pentanes Plus	39	0	39	0	776	42	476	1,294	2,043	479	40	50	3,525	162	547
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	211	32	243	163	1,430	219	410	2,222	1,413	2,393	76	55	4,485	256	555
Ethane	0	0	0	0	109	0	0	109	0	42	0	0	42	0	0
Propane	2	0	2	0	77	0	0	77	5	5	0	0	33	0	0
Normal Butane	143	32	175	70	607	143	205	1,025	678	1,287	18	15	2,187	164	259
Isobutane	66	0	66	93	637	76	205	1,011	730	1,036	58	40	2,223	92	296
Other Liquids															
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	6	13	19	7	147	13	0	167	0	332	0	7	807	0	148
Unfinished Oil (net)	5,142	133	5,275	-20	-488	-103	-288	-899	-23	4,922	51	29	6,545	-381	-1,179
Motor Gasoline Blending Components (net)	918	-38	880	21	1,853	124	291	2,289	168	775	28	78	2,430	333	757
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components (net)	0	0	0	0	42	0	-1	41	0	-26	0	0	-26	0	5
Total Input to Refineries	36,397	3,190	39,587	2,042	57,196	8,701	17,982	85,921	16,088	101,181	70,264	2,060	193,812	12,988	72,718
Crude Oil Distillation															
Gross Input (daily average)	1,002	102	1,103	62	1,788	280	572	2,702	487	3,107	133	61	5,936	425	2,403
Operable Capacity (daily average)	1,346	108	1,453	66	2,217	317	728	3,329	557	3,580	252	76	7,075	533	3,079
Operating Ratio (percent) ¹	74.4	94.2	75.9	94.5	80.6	88.4	78.5	81.2	87.4	86.8	52.6	81.1	83.9	79.7	78.0
Crude Oil Qualities															
Sulfur Content, Weighted Average (percent)	.99	.57	.96	59	.79	1.93	.46	83	57	85	1.14	83	94	80	1.03
API Gravity, Weighted Average	28.47	39.14	29.41	29.84	36.35	30.04	37.76	35.85	38.28	35.19	32.03	39.98	34.10	36.34	25.09
Operable Capacity (daily average)	1,346	108	1,453	66	2,217	317	728	3,329	557	3,580	252	76	7,075	533	3,079
Operating Ratio	1,105	108	1,213	66	2,104	310	694	3,173	543	3,426	224	76	6,779	516	2,867
Idle	240	(s)	241	0	114	7	34	155	14	154	100	28	0	17	212
Alaskan Crude Oil Receipts	345	0	345	0	394	0	0	394	0	7,789	4,838	0	12,627	0	32,300
Alaskan Crude Oil Receipts	345	0	345	0	394	0	0	394	0	7,789	4,838	0	12,627	0	32,300
Alaskan Crude Oil Receipts	345	0	345	0	394	0	0	394	0	7,789	4,838	0	12,627	0	32,300

¹ Represents gross input divided by operable capacity.

(s) Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 14. Refinery Production of Petroleum Products by PAD District, April 1986
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			PAD District III			PAD District IV		United States					
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.		Total	Dist. IV Rocky Mt.	Dist. V West Coast		
Liquefied Refinery Gases	1,397	37	1,434	36	1,568	211	115	1,930	187	3,656	3,616	82	81	7,622	222	1,212	12,420
Ethane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-109	359	-7	0	0	243	0	0	243
Propane	1,095	37	1,132	36	1,602	210	270	2,118	326	2,359	1,682	52	60	4,479	137	896	8,762
Normal Butane	302	0	302	0	40	1	-155	-114	-104	949	1,933	22	21	2,821	66	311	3,386
Isobutane	0	0	0	0	-74	0	0	-74	74	-11	8	8	0	79	19	5	29
Finished Motor Gasoline	18,545	1,147	19,692	1,217	31,002	4,481	9,480	46,180	8,606	47,754	33,956	1,069	1,006	92,391	6,695	29,929	194,887
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	3,811	365	4,176	443	9,088	1,618	4,539	15,688	3,505	16,204	8,723	360	472	29,264	3,237	9,386	61,751
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	14,734	782	15,516	774	21,914	2,863	4,941	30,492	5,101	31,550	25,233	709	534	63,127	3,458	20,543	133,136
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	93	16	139	248	175	154	127	0	0	456	17	172	893
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	493	0	493	0	576	106	17	699	896	1,706	541	146	299	3,588	326	1,498	6,604
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	1,205	0	1,205	0	2,987	350	835	4,172	810	7,600	6,895	10	37	15,352	610	6,890	28,229
Kerosene	109	46	155	106	87	12	17	222	-17	1,379	521	16	2	1,901	-4	204	2,478
Distillate Fuel Oil	7,651	1,095	8,746	435	12,152	2,288	5,222	20,097	3,309	19,347	13,709	1,112	435	37,912	3,531	13,325	83,611
Residual Fuel Oil	3,308	148	3,456	80	1,492	192	139	1,903	626	5,449	3,417	196	14	9,702	302	12,433	27,796
Naphtha < 400 Deg. For Petro. Feed. Use	155	0	155	0	345	0	110	455	82	1,112	758	6	15	1,973	0	221	2,804
Other Oils > 400 Deg. For Petro. Feed. Use	5	0	5	0	1,413	0	0	1,413	102	4,837	1,595	0	0	6,534	1	208	8,161
Special Naphthas	23	18	41	0	311	0	117	428	160	658	-93	137	0	862	5	126	1,462
Lubricants	168	341	509	0	436	0	290	726	8	1,763	511	446	0	2,728	36	340	4,339
Waxes	0	64	64	0	13	0	27	40	7	102	74	41	0	224	8	85	421
Petroleum Coke	1,233	18	1,251	25	1,728	527	421	2,701	260	2,667	3,272	65	9	6,273	221	3,693	14,139
Marketable	345	0	345	0	1,031	391	321	1,743	40	1,193	2,422	42	0	3,697	116	2,718	8,619
Catalyst	888	18	906	25	697	136	100	958	220	1,474	850	23	9	2,576	105	975	5,520
Asphalt and Road Oil	2,126	142	2,268	99	2,516	498	550	3,663	360	725	1,029	796	125	3,035	701	1,880	11,547
Still Gas	1,810	151	1,961	76	2,587	304	429	3,396	393	4,359	2,685	105	65	7,607	418	3,973	17,355
Miscellaneous Products	133	42	175	2	209	37	7	255	60	745	792	26	0	1,623	41	126	2,220
Fuel Use	0	22	22	0	0	0	0	0	52	134	419	0	0	605	21	0	648
Non-Fuel Use	133	20	153	2	209	37	7	255	8	611	373	26	0	1,018	20	126	1,572
Total Production	38,361	3,249	41,610	2,076	59,515	9,022	17,915	88,528	16,024	104,013	73,405	4,253	2,088	199,783	13,130	76,315	419,366
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ¹	-1,964	-59	-2,023	-34	-2,319	-321	67	-2,607	64	-2,832	-3,141	-34	-28	-5,971	-142	-3,597	-14,340

¹ Represents the arithmetic difference between input and output.

Note: See Explanatory Note 2.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Commodity	PAD District I		PAD District II				PAD District III		PAD District IV		United States					
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky	Minn., Wisc., Dak.	Okl., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La Gulf Coast		No La., Ark	New Mexico	Total	PAD Rocky Mt	Dist V West Coast
Finished Motor Gasoline ²	493	358	482	506	492	494	503	483	446	447	227	436	444	486	395	453
Finished Aviation Gasoline ³	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2
Liquefied Refinery Gases	40	12	37	30	25	7	24	13	38	55	20	43	42	18	17	32
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	14	0	13	0	11	13	1	9	62	18	8	36	160	20	27	21
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	34	0	31	0	56	42	50	52	79	105	2	20	84	50	97	74
Kerosene	3	14	4	57	2	1	3	-1	14	8	4	1	10	0	3	6
Distillate Fuel Oil	217	344	228	230	276	311	252	229	201	209	273	233	208	289	188	218
Residual Fuel Oil	94	46	90	28	23	8	24	43	56	52	48	7	53	25	176	72
Naphtha < 400 Deg. F. Petro. Feed. Use	4	0	4	7	0	7	6	6	12	12	1	8	11	0	3	7
Other Oils > 400 Deg. F. Petro. Feed. Use	0	0	0	27	0	0	18	7	50	24	0	0	36	0	3	21
Lubricants	1	6	1	6	0	7	5	11	7	-1	34	0	5	0	2	4
Special Naphthas	5	107	13	8	0	17	9	1	18	8	109	0	15	3	5	11
Waxes	0	20	2	0	0	2	1	0	1	1	10	0	1	1	1	1
Petroleum Coke	35	6	33	33	63	25	34	18	28	50	16	5	34	18	52	37
Asphalt and Road Oil	60	45	59	48	60	33	46	25	8	16	195	67	17	57	27	30
Still Gas	51	47	51	49	37	26	42	27	45	41	26	35	42	34	56	45
Miscellaneous Products	4	13	5	4	4	0	3	4	8	12	6	0	9	3	2	6
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ⁴	-56	-19	-53	-44	-39	4	-33	4	-29	-48	-8	-15	-33	-12	51	37

1 Based on crude oil input and net reruns of unfinished oils

2 Based on total finished motor gasoline output plus net output of motor gasoline blending components, minus input of natural gas plant liquids, other hydrocarbons and alcohol

3 Based on finished aviation gasoline output plus net output of aviation gasoline blending components

4 Represents the difference between input and production

Note Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding

Source See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation

Table 16. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, April 1986
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					
	I	II	III	IV	V	Total
Crude Oil (including lease condensate) ^{1 2}	32,147	22,724	49,782	1,463	5,159	111,275
Natural Gas Liquids	1,381	1,636	887	597	193	4,692
Pentanes Plus	359	60	0	256	0	675
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,022	1,576	887	341	193	4,017
Ethane	0	589	0	0	0	589
Propane	600	340	242	138	21	1,342
Normal Butane	253	390	399	121	103	1,267
Isobutane	169	256	246	81	69	820
Other Liquids ¹	4,929	43	5,409	0	811	11,192
Unfinished Oils ¹	2,813	0	4,714	0	186	7,713
Naphtha and Lighter	239	0	1,759	0	186	2,184
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	382	0	0	0	0	382
Heavy Gas Oils	2,192	0	2,955	0	0	5,147
Residuum	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	2,116	43	695	0	625	3,479
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	24,199	849	4,620	158	2,323	32,149
Finished Motor Gasoline	5,536	238	346	66	1,035	7,221
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	1,137	9	0	29	141	1,316
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	4,399	229	346	37	894	5,905
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	6	6
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	52	0	0	83	135
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	679	0	0	0	368	1,047
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	679	0	0	0	368	1,047
Kerosene	5	0	0	0	0	5
Distillate Fuel Oil	3,758	348	0	92	193	4,391
Bonded Ships Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	3,758	348	0	92	193	4,391
Residual Fuel Oil	13,088	140	1,535	0	368	15,131
Bonded Ships Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	13,088	140	1,535	0	368	15,131
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	234	10	1,257	0	37	1,538
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	0	1,202	0	0	1,202
Special Naphthas	19	13	168	0	12	212
Lubricants	321	9	58	0	24	412
Waxes	10	10	15	0	3	38
Asphalt and Road Oil	452	0	33	0	188	673
Miscellaneous Products	97	29	6	0	6	138
Total Imports	62,656	25,252	60,698	2,218	8,486	159,308

¹ Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

² Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts

Commodity

	I	II	III	IV	V	Total
Crude Oil (including lease condensate) ^{1 2}	110,450	75,896	180,209	4,783	20,269	391,607
Natural Gas Liquids	7,062	11,840	4,333	2,227	1,555	27,018
Pentanes plus	1,810	60	0	558	0	2,428
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	5,252	11,780	4,333	1,669	1,555	24,590
Ethane	3	3,748	0	0	0	3,751
Propane	3,014	4,619	313	730	169	8,846
Normal Butane	1,341	2,050	2,428	564	832	7,214
Isobutane	894	1,362	1,593	376	554	4,779
Other Liquids ¹	13,310	93	18,924	0	1,946	34,273
Unfinished Oils ¹	8,890	0	17,701	0	608	27,199
Naphthas and Lighter	243	0	5,394	0	545	6,182
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	1,043	0	0	0	0	1,043
Heavy Gas Oils	7,604	0	10,232	0	63	17,899
Residuum	0	0	2,075	0	0	2,075
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	4,420	93	1,223	0	1,338	7,074
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	122,336	2,235	13,327	546	8,111	146,555
Finished Motor Gasoline	28,512	442	835	162	3,488	33,439
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	5,270	28	0	78	971	6,347
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	23,242	414	835	84	2,517	27,092
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	6	6
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	90	236	0	0	83	409
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	2,516	0	0	0	915	3,431
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	29	0	0	0	29	58
Other	2,487	0	0	0	915	3,402
Kerosene	1,037	0	233	0	0	1,270
Distillate Fuel Oil	22,480	650	164	341	773	24,408
Bonded Ships Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	22,480	650	164	341	773	24,408
Residual Fuel Oil	63,699	270	2,497	43	1,995	68,504
Bonded Ships Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	63,699	270	2,497	43	1,995	68,504
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	641	62	4,566	0	110	5,379
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	0	3,654	0	0	3,654
Special Naphthas	235	470	829	0	74	1,608
Lubricants	1,126	43	181	0	148	1,498
Waxes	51	22	53	0	18	144
Asphalt and Road Oil	1,608	0	168	0	458	2,234
Miscellaneous Products	341	40	147	0	43	571
Total Imports	253,158	90,064	216,793	7,556	31,881	599,453

¹ Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

² Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

(\$) = Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 18. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, April 1986
(Thousand Barrels)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin- ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Compo- nents	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero- sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphtha	Other Prod- ucts 2	Total Prod- ucts	Total Petro- leum	Total (Daily Average)
All PAD Districts														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	3,689	160	328	0	0	0	0	0	2,756	0	1,330	4,574	8,263	275
Iraq	1,133	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,133	38
Kuwait	0	0	770	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	770	770	26
Saudi Arabia	21,129	0	0	0	522	0	0	0	0	0	0	522	21,651	722
Subtotal Arab OPEC	25,951	160	1,098	0	522	0	0	0	2,756	0	1,330	5,866	31,817	1,061
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	1,834	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	175	0	0	175	2,009	67
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	258	0	0	258	258	9
Indonesia	7,568	0	476	0	0	0	0	0	430	0	0	906	8,474	282
Nigeria	9,335	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,335	311
Venezuela	12,785	580	2,178	735	1,653	299	0	1,544	3,614	0	669	11,272	24,057	802
Subtotal Other OPEC	31,522	580	2,654	735	1,653	299	0	1,544	4,477	0	669	12,611	44,133	1,471
Other														
Angola	2,655	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,655	89
Argentina	0	0	0	0	125	0	0	0	0	0	0	125	125	4
Australia	473	40	0	0	143	46	0	8	44	0	0	281	754	25
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	141	0	0	141	141	5
Belgium	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	23	23	1
Brazil	0	0	0	231	410	0	0	0	842	30	0	1,513	1,513	50
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	332	0	0	332	332	11
Canada	17,145	2,374	217	43	925	340	5	1,080	408	98	602	6,092	23,237	775
China, People's Republic	1,474	0	180	573	156	0	0	0	0	0	56	965	2,439	81
China, Taiwan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	175	175	175	6
Columbia	407	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	888	0	0	888	1,295	43
Congo	662	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	662	22
France	0	1	386	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	387	387	13
Germany, FD (W)	0	(s)	0	8	184	0	0	0	0	0	4	196	196	7
Guatemala	165	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	165	6
Hawaiian Foreign TZ	0	0	0	0	226	66	0	98	314	0	0	704	704	23
Hungary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	(s)
India	0	0	261	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	261	261	9
Israel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	0	33	33	1
Italy	0	(s)	267	0	0	0	0	0	746	0	806	1,819	1,819	61
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	40	76	76	3
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	44	44	1
Malaysia	654	0	0	157	24	0	0	0	1	0	0	182	836	28
Malta	0	(s)	655	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Mexico	17,919	0	0	38	0	3	0	789	1,070	15	307	2,877	20,796	693
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	322	0	60	390	390	13
Netherlands	0	0	0	142	253	0	0	0	0	0	19	414	414	14
Norway	0	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	1,454	48
Peru	1,433	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,515	51
Puerto Rico	1,515	0	144	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	550	694	694	23
Romania	0	0	646	1,476	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,122	2,122	71
Singapore	0	0	100	0	115	256	0	40	430	0	2	943	943	31
Spain	0	0	218	0	508	0	0	0	0	0	0	726	726	24
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	3,112	0	0	0	221	0	0	0	0	0	0	221	3,333	111

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Distill. Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Products 2	Total Products	Total Petroleum	Total (Daily Average)
All PAD Districts														
Other														
United Kingdom	5,024	186	6	0	414	0	0	0	0	0	1	607	5,631	188
Virgin Islands	0	0	1,515	32	1,342	164	0	832	2,320	0	58	6,263	6,263	209
Zaire	1,164	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	0	0	40	1,204	40
Subtotal Other	53,802	3,277	3,961	2,744	5,046	883	5	2,847	7,898	212	2,683	29,556	83,358	2,779
Total Imports	111,275	4,017	7,713	3,479	7,221	1,182	5	4,391	15,131	212	4,682	48,033	159,308	5,310
PAD District I														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	0	160	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,412	0	0	2,572	2,572	86
Saudi Arabia	1,654	0	0	0	166	0	0	0	0	0	0	166	1,820	61
Subtotal Arab OPEC	1,654	160	0	0	166	0	0	0	2,412	0	0	2,738	4,392	146
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	684	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	175	0	0	175	859	29
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	258	0	0	258	258	9
Indonesia	2,726	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	430	0	0	430	3,156	105
Nigeria	7,905	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,905	264
Venezuela	4,057	349	234	235	1,653	299	0	1,544	3,614	0	379	8,307	12,364	412
Subtotal Other OPEC	15,372	349	234	235	1,653	299	0	1,544	4,477	0	379	9,170	24,542	818
Other														
Angola	1,359	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,359	45
Argentina	0	0	0	0	125	0	0	0	0	0	0	125	125	4
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	141	0	0	141	141	5
Belgium	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	21	1
Brazil	0	0	0	231	410	0	0	0	842	19	0	1,502	1,502	50
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	332	0	0	332	332	11
Canada	1,799	305	217	0	481	205	5	593	268	0	191	2,265	4,064	135
China, People's Republic	725	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	888	0	0	888	888	30
Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	662	22
Congo	662	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	322	322	11
France	0	1	321	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	184	184	6
Germany, FD (W)	0	(s)	0	0	184	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	(s)
Hungary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	746	0	0	746	746	25
Italy	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	(s)
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malta	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	3,887	0	0	0	0	3	0	789	300	0	230	1,322	5,209	174
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	322	0	60	390	390	13
Netherlands	0	0	0	142	253	0	0	0	0	0	0	395	395	13
Norway	1,433	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,433	48
Peru	772	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	772	26
Puerto Rico	0	0	144	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	550	694	694	23
Romania	0	0	382	1,476	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,858	1,858	62
Spain	0	0	0	0	508	0	0	0	0	0	0	508	508	17
Trinidad and Tobago	425	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	425	14

See footnotes at end of table

Table 18. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, April 1986 (continued)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin-ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	Distil Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod-ucts 2	Total Prod-ucts	Total Petro-leum	Total (Daily Average)
PAD District I														
Other														
United Kingdom	3,869	186	0	0	414	0	0	0	0	0	1	601	4,470	149
Virgin Islands	0	0	1,515	32	1,342	164	0	832	2,320	0	58	6,263	6,263	209
Zaire	190	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	0	0	40	230	8
Subtotal Other	15,121	513	2,579	1,881	3,717	380	5	2,214	6,199	19	1,094	18,601	33,722	1,124
Total Imports	32,147	1,022	2,813	2,116	5,536	679	5	3,758	13,088	19	1,473	30,509	62,656	2,089
PAD District II														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	1,048	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,048	35
Iraq	1,133	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,133	38
Saudi Arabia	3,747	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,747	125
Subtotal Arab OPEC	5,928	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,928	198
Other OPEC														
Nigeria	1,092	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,092	36
Venezuela	967	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	967	32
Subtotal Other OPEC	2,059	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,059	69
Other														
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	(s)
Canada	12,937	1,576	0	43	238	52	0	348	140	13	111	2,521	15,458	515
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	1,800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,800	60
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	6	(s)
Subtotal Other	14,737	1,576	0	43	238	52	0	348	140	13	118	2,528	17,265	575
Total Imports	22,724	1,576	0	43	238	52	0	348	140	13	118	2,528	25,252	842
PAD District III														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	2,641	0	328	0	0	0	0	0	344	0	1,330	2,002	4,643	155
Kuwait	0	0	770	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	770	770	26
Saudi Arabia	15,728	0	0	0	125	0	0	0	0	0	125	125	15,853	528
Subtotal Arab OPEC	18,369	0	1,098	0	125	0	0	0	344	0	1,330	2,897	21,266	709
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	1,150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,150	38
Indonesia	1,283	0	476	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	476	1,759	59
Nigeria	338	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	338	11
Venezuela	7,761	232	1,944	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	290	2,966	10,727	358
Subtotal Other OPEC	10,532	232	2,420	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	290	3,442	13,974	466

See footnotes at end of table.

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Distill Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Special Napthas	Other Products 2	Total Products	Total Petroleum	Total (Daily Average)
PAD District III														
Other														
Angola	1,296	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,296	43
Australia	473	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	473	16
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	(s)
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	11	11	(s)
Canada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	73	38	111	111	4
China, People's Republic	749	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	56	56	805	27
Columbia	407	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	407	14
France	0	0	65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	65	65	2
Guatemala	165	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	165	6
India	0	0	261	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	261	261	9
Israel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	0	33	33	1
Italy	0	0	267	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	806	1,073	1,073	36
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	0	36	36	1
Malaysia	0	0	0	157	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	157	157	5
Mexico	12,232	655	0	38	0	0	0	0	770	15	37	1,515	13,747	458
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	13	13	(s)
Norway	0	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	21	1
Peru	743	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	743	25
Romania	0	0	264	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	264	264	9
Singapore	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	421	0	0	521	521	17
Spain	0	0	218	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	218	218	7
Trinidad and Tobago	2,687	0	0	0	221	0	0	0	0	0	0	221	2,908	97
United Kingdom	1,155	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,155	39
Zaire	974	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	974	32
Subtotal Other	20,881	655	1,196	195	221	0	0	0	1,191	168	951	4,577	25,458	849
Total Imports	49,782	887	4,714	695	346	0	0	0	1,535	168	2,571	10,916	60,698	2,023
PAD District IV														
Other														
Canada	1,463	341	0	0	66	0	0	92	0	0	256	755	2,218	74
Subtotal Other	1,463	341	0	0	66	0	0	92	0	0	256	755	2,218	74
Total Imports	1,463	341	0	0	66	0	0	92	0	0	256	755	2,218	74
PAD District V														
Arab OPEC														
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	231	0	0	0	0	0	0	231	231	8
Subtotal Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	231	0	0	0	0	0	0	231	231	8
Other OPEC														
Indonesia	3,559	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,559	119
Subtotal Other OPEC	3,559	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,559	119

See footnotes at end of table

Table 18. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, April 1986 (continued)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Distill. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Products 2	Total Products	Total Petroleum	Total (Daily Average)
PAD District V														
Other														
Australia	0	40	0	0	143	46	0	8	44	0	0	281	281	9
Canada	946	153	0	0	140	83	0	47	0	12	6	441	1,387	46
China, People's Republic ..	0	0	180	573	156	0	0	0	0	0	0	909	909	30
China, Taiwan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	175	175	175	6
Germany, FD (W)	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	12	12	(s)
Hawaiian Foreign TZ	0	0	0	0	226	66	0	98	314	0	0	704	704	23
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	37	37	1
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	44	44	1
Malaysia	654	0	0	0	24	0	0	0	1	0	0	25	679	23
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	40	40	1
Singapore	0	0	0	0	115	256	0	40	9	0	2	422	422	14
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	(s)
Subtotal Other	1,600	193	186	625	804	451	0	193	368	12	264	3,096	4,696	157
Total Imports	5,159	193	186	625	1,035	451	0	193	368	12	264	3,327	8,486	283

1 Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

2 Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, waxes, asphalt, lubricants, pentanes plus, naphthas less than 400 degrees F, other oils greater than 400 degrees F and miscellaneous products.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Arab OPEC

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin-ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	Distil Fuel Oil	Resid Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod-ucts ?	Total Prod-ucts	Total Petro-leum	Total (Daily Average)
Algeria	12,268	963	700	0	0	0	0	0	9,228	0	3,333	14,224	26,492	221
Iraq	3,051	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,051	25
Kuwait	2	0	3,990	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,990	33
Saudi Arabia	69,266	2,782	0	0	1,961	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	74,009	617
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	329	0	0	0	329	329	3
Subtotal Arab OPEC	84,587	3,745	4,690	0	1,961	0	0	329	9,228	0	3,333	23,286	107,873	899

Other OPEC

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin-ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	Distil Fuel Oil	Resid Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod-ucts ?	Total Prod-ucts	Total Petro-leum	Total (Daily Average)
Ecuador	5,333	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,683	0	0	1,683	7,016	58
Gabon	1,772	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	461	0	0	463	2,235	19
Indonesia	27,508	0	1,767	0	193	70	0	67	531	0	2	2,630	30,138	251
Iran	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	(1)
Nigeria	32,374	0	0	0	0	0	0	164	0	0	0	164	32,538	271
Venezuela	36,549	2,018	5,639	951	6,273	699	0	8,767	15,012	230	4,024	43,613	80,162	589
Subtotal Other OPEC	103,537	2,020	7,406	951	6,466	769	0	8,998	17,687	230	4,026	48,553	152,090	1,267

Other

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin-ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	Distil Fuel Oil	Resid Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod-ucts ?	Total Prod-ucts	Total Petro-leum	Total (Daily Average)
Angola	7,187	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	757	0	0	757	7,944	66
Argentina	0	0	0	45	352	0	0	320	3,033	32	13	3,795	3,795	32
Australia	1,930	163	63	0	384	224	0	97	807	0	0	1,738	3,668	31
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	233	2,766	0	0	2,999	2,999	25
Bahrain	0	0	0	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	36	(1)
Belgium	0	21	0	0	1,132	0	0	0	237	0	13	1,403	1,403	12
Brazil	0	0	0	231	1,337	2	0	0	332	0	0	332	1,564	13
Cameroon	1,232	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,979	113	65	4,727	4,727	34
Canada	61,876	15,986	242	199	3,409	524	46	4,240	1,784	880	1,905	29,215	91,091	789
China, People's Republic	7,632	0	539	996	762	0	0	0	0	14	113	2,424	10,056	84
China, Taiwan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	366	366	366	3
Columbia	407	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,343	0	0	2,343	2,343	23
Congo	2,326	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	429	0	0	429	2,754	23
Costa Rica	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	112	0	0	112	112	1
El Salvador	0	0	0	240	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	240	240	2
France	0	2	425	0	893	0	0	0	0	9	5	1,334	1,334	11
Germany, FD (W)	0	(1)	0	42	1,142	0	0	0	0	30	40	1,254	1,254	11
Greece	0	0	131	0	0	0	0	0	51	0	222	410	410	3
Guatemala	479	0	0	0	563	306	0	391	932	0	1	2,143	2,143	18
Hawaiian Foreign T.Z.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	(1)
Hungary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	1,587	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	774	2,361	2,361	20
Israel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	248	0	71	0	319	319	3
Italy	0	(1)	1,810	0	3,439	1	0	0	1,715	0	1,156	8,121	8,121	68
Ivory Coast	0	0	48	0	0	0	0	0	166	0	0	214	214	2
Japan	0	(1)	0	36	0	0	0	0	445	41	126	648	648	5
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	59	205	0	0	0	0	37	65	366	366	3
Malaysia	1,842	0	0	157	108	35	0	19	87	0	0	406	2,248	19
Malta	0	(1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1)
Mexico	66,365	1,244	959	562	265	0	0	3,134	2,951	57	1,432	10,604	76,984	644
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	475	8	0	556	2,240	0	60	3,339	3,339	24
Netherlands	0	2	3	222	3,540	0	0	214	447	8	82	4,518	4,518	38
New Zealand	0	0	0	76	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	76	76	1

See footnotes at end of table

Table 19. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, January - April 1986 (continued)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin-ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod-ucts 2	Total Prod-ucts	Total Petro-leum	Total (Daily Average)
All PAD Districts														
Other														
Norway	8,286	369	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	409	8,695	72
Peru	1,515	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,299	0	0	1,299	2,814	23
Puerto Rico	0	0	612	0	0	90	27	0	0	0	1,928	2,657	2,657	22
Romania	0	0	1,304	2,918	545	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,767	4,767	40
Singapore	0	0	270	0	115	280	0	443	972	0	2	2,082	2,082	17
Spain	0	0	997	0	1,938	144	156	0	543	0	0	3,778	3,778	31
Switzerland	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Thailand	1,168	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,168	10
Trinidad and Tobago	10,784	0	0	0	221	0	0	192	321	0	0	734	11,518	96
Turkey	2,264	0	0	272	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	272	2,536	21
United Kingdom	25,955	1,038	6	0	955	0	0	0	0	0	85	2,084	28,039	234
Unn Sov Soc Rep	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	(s)
Virgin Islands	0	0	6,067	32	3,497	1,192	1,041	4,994	13,801	80	101	30,805	30,805	257
Zaire	2,233	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	0	0	40	2,273	19
Subtotal Other	203,483	18,825	15,103	6,123	25,012	3,071	1,270	15,081	41,589	1,378	8,555	136,007	339,490	2,829
Total Imports	391,607	24,590	27,199	7,074	33,439	3,840	1,270	24,408	68,504	1,608	15,914	207,846	599,453	4,995
PAD District 1														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	1,023	378	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,537	0	0	8,915	9,938	83
Saudi Arabia	10,601	1,357	0	0	1,605	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,962	13,563	113
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	329	0	0	0	329	329	3
Subtotal Arab OPEC	11,624	1,735	0	0	1,605	0	0	329	8,537	0	0	12,206	23,830	199
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	968	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,683	0	0	1,683	2,651	22
Gabon	564	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	461	0	0	461	1,025	9
Indonesia	8,336	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	430	0	0	430	8,766	73
Nigeria	24,900	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24,900	208
Venezuela	8,921	641	495	235	5,784	699	0	8,767	15,012	0	1,518	33,151	42,072	351
Subtotal Other OPEC	43,689	641	495	235	5,784	699	0	8,767	17,586	0	1,518	35,725	79,414	662
Other														
Angola	4,543	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	757	0	0	757	5,300	44
Argentina	0	0	0	0	352	0	0	320	3,033	0	0	3,705	3,705	31
Australia	803	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	803	7
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	233	2,766	0	0	2,999	2,999	25
Belgium	0	21	0	0	1,132	0	0	0	237	0	6	1,396	1,396	12
Brazil	0	0	0	231	1,337	2	0	0	2,979	23	23	4,595	4,595	38
Cameroon	749	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	332	0	0	332	1,081	9
Canada	6,780	1,508	221	0	2,264	205	46	3,094	1,441	188	1,010	9,977	16,757	140
China, People's Republic	3,421	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,421	29
Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,343	0	0	2,343	2,343	20
Congo	1,848	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	429	0	0	429	2,277	19
Costa Rica	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	112	112	0	0	112	112	1
El Salvador	0	0	0	240	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	240	240	2
France	0	2	321	0	893	0	0	0	0	0	5	1,221	1,221	10

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Distill Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Products	Total Products	Total Petroleum	Total (Daily Average)
PAD District I														
Other														
Germany, FD (W)	0	(S)	0	34	1,142	0	0	0	0	9	30	1,215	1,215	10
Greece	0	0	131	0	0	0	0	0	51	0	0	182	182	2
Guatemala	149	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	149	149	(S)
Hungary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
Israel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	248	0	0	0	248	248	2
Italy	0	(S)	0	0	3,053	1	0	0	1,715	0	4	4,773	4,773	40
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	445	0	15	460	460	4
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malta	0	(S)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(S)	(S)	(S)
Mexico	8,275	0	0	435	0	265	0	3,134	1,732	7	1,089	6,662	14,937	124
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	475	8	0	556	2,240	0	60	3,339	3,339	28
Netherlands	0	2	3	222	3,540	0	0	214	447	8	0	4,436	4,436	37
New Zealand	0	0	0	76	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	76	76	1
Norway	7,775	369	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	369	8,144	68
Peru	772	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,299	0	0	1,299	2,071	17
Puerto Rico	0	0	612	0	0	90	27	0	0	0	0	2439	2,439	20
Romania	0	0	1,040	2,643	545	0	0	0	0	0	1,710	4,228	4,228	35
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	399	513	0	0	912	912	8
Spain	0	0	0	0	1,938	144	156	0	543	0	0	2,781	2,781	23
Switzerland	0	(S)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(S)	(S)	(S)
Trinidad and Tobago	2,198	0	0	0	0	0	0	192	321	0	0	513	2,711	23
Turkey	0	0	0	272	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	272	272	2
United Kingdom	16,943	974	0	0	955	0	0	0	0	0	5	1,934	18,877	157
Virgin Islands	0	0	6,067	32	3,497	1,192	808	4,994	13,801	0	101	30,492	30,492	254
Zaire	881	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	0	0	40	921	8
Subtotal Other	55,137	2,876	8,395	4,185	21,123	1,907	1,037	13,384	37,576	235	4,059	94,777	149,914	1,253
Total Imports	110,450	5,252	8,890	4,420	28,512	2,606	1,037	22,480	63,699	235	5,577	142,708	253,158	2,110
PAD District II														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	3,409	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,409	24
Iraq	1,133	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,133	3
Saudi Arabia	12,289	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,289	101
Subtotal Arab OPEC	16,831	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16,831	127
Other OPEC														
Nigeria	2,436	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,436	20
Venezuela	1,404	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,404	10
Subtotal Other OPEC	3,840	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,840	30
Other														
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	(S)
Cameroon	483	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	483	14
Canada	47,308	11,780	0	93	442	236	0	650	270	470	218	14,159	61,467	513
Congo	478	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	478	3
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	5,850	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,850	54

See footnotes at end of table

Table 19. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, January - April 1986 (continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin- ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Compo- nents	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero- sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod- ucts 2	Total Prod- ucts	Total Petro- leum	Total (Daily Average)
PAD District II														
Other														(s)
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	6	4
Norway	511	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	511	5
Trinidad and Tobago	595	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	595	5
Subtotal Other	55,225	11,780	0	93	442	236	0	650	270	470	227	14,168	69,393	578
Total Imports	75,896	11,780	0	93	442	236	0	650	270	470	227	14,168	90,064	751
PAD District III														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	6,459	585	700	0	0	0	0	0	691	0	3,333	5,309	11,768	98
Iraq	1,918	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,918	16
Kuwait	2	0	3,990	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,990	3,992	33
Saudi Arabia	46,376	1,065	0	0	125	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,190	47,566	396
Subtotal Arab OPEC	54,755	1,650	4,690	0	125	0	0	0	691	0	3,333	10,489	65,244	544
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	4,365	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,365	36
Gabon	1,208	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,208	10
Indonesia	6,948	0	1,767	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,767	8,715	73
Iran	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Nigeria	5,038	0	0	0	0	0	0	164	0	0	0	164	5,202	43
Venezuela	26,224	1,378	5,144	716	489	0	0	0	0	230	2,506	10,463	36,687	306
Subtotal Other OPEC	43,784	1,378	6,911	716	489	0	0	164	0	230	2,506	12,394	56,178	468
Other														
Angola	2,644	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,644	22
Argentina	0	0	0	45	0	0	0	0	0	32	13	90	90	1
Australia	474	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	474	4
Bahrain	0	0	0	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	36	(s)
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	4	(s)
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	90	42	132	132	1
Canada	0	1	21	106	0	0	0	0	0	189	112	429	429	4
China, People's Republic	4,211	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	98	108	4,319	36
Columbia	407	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	113	407	3
France	0	0	104	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	21	113	1
Germany, FD (W)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	222	228	228	(s)
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Guatemala	330	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	330	3
India	0	0	1,587	0	0	0	0	0	0	774	2,361	2,361	2,361	20
Israel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Italy	0	0	1,810	0	0	0	0	0	0	71	0	71	71	1
Ivory Coast	0	0	48	0	0	0	0	0	166	0	1,152	2,962	2,962	25
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	214	214	2
Malaysia	0	0	0	36	0	0	0	0	0	41	38	115	115	1
Mexico	52,240	1,240	959	157	0	0	0	0	1,219	50	155	3,750	55,990	467
Netherlands	0	0	0	127	0	0	0	0	0	0	76	76	76	1
Norway	0	0	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	40	(s)
Peru	743	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	743	6

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin-ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	Distil-l Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod-ucts 2	Total Prod-ucts	Total Petro-leum	Total (Daily Average)
PAD District III														
Other														
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	164	164	164	1
Romania	0	0	264	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	264	264	2
Singapore	0	0	270	0	0	0	0	0	421	0	0	691	691	6
Spain	0	0	997	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	997	997	8
Switzerland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	7,991	0	0	0	221	0	0	0	0	0	0	221	8,212	68
Turkey	2,264	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,264	19
United Kingdom	9,012	65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	80	145	9,157	76
Umn Sov Soc Rep	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	(s)
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	233	0	0	80	0	313	313	3
Zaire	1,352	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,352	11
Subtotal Other	81,670	1,306	6,100	507	221	0	233	0	1,806	599	2,930	13,702	95,372	795
Total Imports	180,209	4,333	17,701	1,223	835	0	233	164	2,497	829	8,769	36,584	216,793	1,807
PAD District IV														
Other														
Canada	4,783	1,669	0	0	162	0	0	341	43	0	558	2,773	7,556	63
Subtotal Other	4,783	1,669	0	0	162	0	0	341	43	0	558	2,773	7,556	63
Total Imports	4,783	1,669	0	0	162	0	0	341	43	0	558	2,773	7,556	63
PAD District V														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	1,377	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,377	11
Saudi Arabia	0	360	0	0	231	0	0	0	0	0	0	591	591	5
Subtotal Arab OPEC	1,377	360	0	0	231	0	0	0	0	0	0	591	1,968	16
Other OPEC														
Gabon	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	(s)
Indonesia	12,224	0	0	0	193	70	0	67	101	0	2	433	12,657	105
Subtotal Other OPEC	12,224	2	0	0	193	70	0	67	101	0	2	435	12,659	105
Other														
Australia	653	163	63	0	384	224	0	97	807	0	0	1,738	2,391	20
Canada	3,005	1,027	0	0	541	83	0	155	30	33	7	1,876	4,881	41
China, People's Republic	0	0	539	996	762	0	0	0	0	4	15	2,316	2,316	19
China, Taiwan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	366	366	366	3
Germany, FD (W)	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	18	18	(s)
Hawaiian Foreign TZ	0	0	0	0	563	306	0	391	932	0	1	2,193	2,193	18
Italy	0	0	0	0	386	0	0	0	0	0	0	386	386	3
Japan	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	73	73	73	1
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	205	0	0	0	0	0	65	366	366	3
Malaysia	1,842	0	0	59	108	35	0	19	87	37	0	249	2,091	17
Mexico	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	188	192	192	2
Netherlands	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)

See footnotes at end of table

Table 19. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, January - April 1986 (continued)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Distill. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Products 2	Total Products	Total Petroleum	Total (Daily Average)
PAD District V														
Other														
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	54	54	54	(s)
Romania	0	0	0	275	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	275	275	2
Singapore	0	0	0	0	115	280	0	44	38	0	2	479	479	4
Thailand	1,168	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,168	10
United Kingdom	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	(s)
Subtotal Other	6,668	1,194	608	1,338	3,064	928	0	706	1,894	74	781	10,587	17,255	144
Total Imports	20,269	1,555	608	1,338	3,488	998	0	773	1,995	74	783	11,612	31,881	266

1 Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

2 Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, waxes, asphalt, lubricants, pentanes plus, naphthas less than 400 degrees F, other oils greater than 400 degrees F and miscellaneous products.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate) ¹	0	338	0	0	2,491	2,829
Natural Gas Liquids	15	517	434	1	112	1,078
Pentanes Plus	0	77	0	0	0	77
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	15	440	434	1	112	1,001
Ethane	0	154	0	0	0	154
Propane	7	130	398	(s)	45	580
Normal Butane	7	79	36	(s)	67	189
Isobutane	0	77	0	0	0	77
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	140	0	0	140
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	(s)	1	332	0	38	371
Kerosene	7	(s)	13	0	(s)	21
Distillate Fuel Oil	530	12	1,172	1	2,121	3,836
Residual Fuel Oil	(s)	0	525	0	5,542	6,068
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petrochem. Feedstock	36	17	19	(s)	140	212
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petrochem. Feedstock	1	62	508	0	221	792
Special Naphthas	3	6	3	0	2	14
Lubricants	178	17	398	1	33	628
Waxes	5	1	10	0	7	23
Petroleum Coke	272	479	3,735	(s)	4,213	8,699
Asphalt	1	72	(s)	1	2	76
Miscellaneous Products	11	2	6	(s)	3	22
Total Product Exports	1,060	1,186	7,294	5	12,434	21,979
Total Exports	1,060	1,524	7,294	5	14,925	24,809

¹ Exports of crude oil are prohibited by law, except to Canada. Crude oil shipped from the U.S. to its territories such as Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, and shipments to the Hawaiian Islands, are included in export statistics.

(s) Less than 500 barrels

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation

Table 21. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, January - April 1986
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Total
	I	II	III	IV	V		
Crude Oil (including lease condensate) ¹	0	2,049	0	0	16,798		18,847
Natural Gas Liquids	124	2,285	3,521	1	430		6,361
Pentanes Plus	0	340	0	0	0		340
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	124	1,945	3,521	1	430		6,021
Ethane	(s)	681	0	0	0		681
Propane	60	581	3,322	1	173		4,136
Normal Butane	64	342	200	1	257		864
Isobutane	0	340	0	0	0		340
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0		0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	2	0	192	0	1		195
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	1	47	2,086	0	187		2,322
Kerosene	33	1	44	0	(s)		78
Distillate Fuel Oil	1,017	79	7,471	2	8,134		16,703
Residual Fuel Oil	220	0	5,922	1	15,081		21,223
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petrochem. Feedstock	165	48	103	7	158		481
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petrochem. Feedstock	1	84	1,530	0	407		2,022
Special Naphthas	15	25	21	4	9		74
Lubricants	697	58	1,440	8	228		2,432
Waxes	47	3	83	(s)	32		165
Petroleum Coke	1,017	587	13,816	1	10,825		26,247
Asphalt	3	75	1	3	4		87
Miscellaneous Products	230	6	20	(s)	14		271
Total Product Exports	3,572	3,298	36,250	28	35,513		78,660
Total Exports	3,572	5,347	36,250	28	52,311		97,507

¹ Exports of crude oil are prohibited by law, except to Canada. Crude oil shipped from the U.S. to its territories such as Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, and shipments to the Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone are not prohibited and are included in export statistics.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Destination	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Dist Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Lubri-cants	Waxes	Petro-leum Coke	Asphalt	Other 2	Total	Total (Daily Average)
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Australia	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	8	(s)	255	0	146	409	14
Bahamas	0	13	0	48	317	704	0	3	0	0	0	0	1,085	36
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	37	(s)	1,017	0	(s)	1,054	35
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)	(s)	0	1	2	(s)
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	338	442	0	245	386	121	8	50	3	784	73	172	2,622	87
Chile	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	1	12	(s)	1	0	(s)	14	(s)
China (Taiwan)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	(s)	78	0	3	94	3
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	21	(s)	(s)	0	1	22	1
Costa Rica	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	9	(s)	0	0	1	10	(s)
Denmark	0	1	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Dominican Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	19	(s)	0	0	3	23	1
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)	0	0	0	2	(s)
Egypt	0	1	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
El Salvador	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Finland	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	55	0	200	256	9
French Pacific Isl	0	0	0	0	28	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	27	55	2
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Greece	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)	0	0	0	3	(s)
Guatemala	0	104	0	19	53	0	1	11	(s)	0	0	(s)	189	6
Honduras	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	9	(s)	(s)	0	1	16	1
Hong Kong	0	1	0	0	0	583	0	3	(s)	0	0	(s)	587	20
India	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	97	1	(s)	98	3
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Israel	0	0	0	0	0	331	0	1	(s)	1,125	0	1	1,459	49
Italy	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Ivory Coast	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)	0	0	0	202	7
Jamaica	0	6	0	0	5	190	0	1	(s)	1,503	0	(s)	3,180	106
Japan	0	4	0	0	361	1,235	1	25	2	0	(s)	48	1	(s)
Jordan	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)	0	0	(s)	489	16
Korea, Republic of	0	1	0	0	415	0	0	2	(s)	1	0	(s)	1	(s)
Kuwait	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	2	(s)	0	0	(s)	2	(s)
Lebanon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)
Liberia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	76	3
Mexico	0	361	0	38	1,012	0	0	(s)	7	375	0	7	1,918	64
Netherlands	0	0	0	140	784	628	(s)	119	(s)	1,448	(s)	225	3,227	108
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	267	0	2	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	50	0	0	1	(s)	(s)	0	1	52	2
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	(s)
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	135	(s)	0	159	(s)
Pacific Trust Terr.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)
Panama	0	45	0	0	0	0	(s)	2	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	24	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	(s)
Philippines	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)
Puerto Rico	0	2	0	0	0	0	(s)	15	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)
Rep. of South Africa	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	6	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)
Saudi Arabia	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	4	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	1,016	(s)	1	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 22. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, April 1986 (continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Dist. Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Lubri-cants	Waxes	Petro-leum Coke	Asphalt	Other ²	Total	Total (Daily Average)
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)	1,482	0	58	1,781	59
Surinam	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	20	0	(s)	28	1
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	2	(s)
Switzerland	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)	0	0	0	1	(s)
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	1	1	0	1	3	(s)
Trinidad and Tobago	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	1	(s)
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
United Arab Emirates	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	2	(s)
United Kingdom	0	(s)	0	0	101	0	(s)	75	(s)	2	1	1	180	6
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	91	0	75	0	0	166	6
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	2	(s)
Venezuela	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)	109	(s)	1	112	4
Virgin Islands	1,468	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	1,468	49
West Germany	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	40	0	60	0	1	103	3
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	49	0	0	49	2
Other	1,023	(s)	0	22	0	93	(s)	7	(s)	0	(s)	41	1,187	40
Total	2,829	1,001	0	511	3,836	6,068	14	628	23	8,699	76	1,124	24,809	827

¹ Exports of crude oil are prohibited by law, except to Canada. Crude oil shipped from the U.S. to its territories such as Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, and shipments to the Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone are not prohibited and are included in export statistics.

² Includes pentanes plus, kerosene, naphtha less than 400 degrees F., other oils greater than 400 degrees F. and miscellaneous products.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Destination	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Dist Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Lubri-cants	Waxes	Petro-leum Coke	Asphalt	Other ²	Total	Total (Daily Average)
Argentina	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	5	1	(s)	0	6	13	(s)
Australia	0	1	0	0	0	0	(s)	19	1	727	(s)	162	911	8
Bahamas	0	86	0	152	1,272	1,460	0	10	0	0	(s)	2	2,982	25
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	0	127	0	(s)	128	1
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	6	0	0	216	0	(s)	68	(s)	3,959	(s)	1	4,251	35
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	(s)	252	0	5	264	2
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	36	0	0	36	(s)
Canada	2,049	2,000	0	1,484	2,605	822	41	183	10	1,338	78	565	11,176	93
Chile	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	79	(s)	2	(s)	2	84	1
China (Taiwan)	0	(s)	0	0	0	434	1	39	6	113	0	14	608	5
Colombia	0	(s)	0	2	0	0	(s)	37	(s)	(s)	0	4	42	(s)
Costa Rica	0	2	0	13	165	0	4	34	(s)	430	(s)	3	221	2
Denmark	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)	66	0	(s)	435	4
Dominican Republic	0	61	0	0	0	0	(s)	5	(s)	0	0	2	134	1
Ecuador	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	1	53	1	0	(s)	5	60	1
Egypt	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	1	11	(s)
El Salvador	0	13	0	31	91	0	(s)	20	(s)	0	0	1	155	1
Finland	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	4	382	0	(s)	1	(s)
France	0	1	0	0	400	0	(s)	3	0	0	0	559	1,349	11
French Pacific Isl	0	(s)	0	81	42	345	0	(s)	0	0	0	27	495	4
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	4	0	(s)	6	(s)
Greece	0	4	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)	162	0	(s)	166	1
Guatemala	0	285	0	55	220	0	1	47	5	0	(s)	30	642	5
Guinea	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Honduras	0	48	0	0	(s)	50	1	25	(s)	(s)	0	1	126	1
Hong Kong	0	1	0	0	420	882	(s)	7	1	0	(s)	2	1,314	11
India	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	25	(s)	0	1	8	34	(s)
Indonesia	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	0	11	(s)	206	(s)	2	220	2
Iran	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Israel	0	0	0	22	0	0	(s)	1	(s)	(s)	0	1	25	(s)
Italy	0	1	0	0	160	331	0	2	3	3,520	(s)	310	4,328	36
Ivory Coast	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	100	1
Jamaica	0	29	0	50	13	1,177	(s)	76	(s)	0	(s)	1	1,346	11
Japan	0	8	0	239	3,595	4,096	6	77	10	3,897	(s)	111	12,039	100
Jordan	0	(s)	0	0	0	188	(s)	2	1	0	0	(s)	3	(s)
Korea, Republic of	0	13	0	0	1,153	0	(s)	13	1	207	0	182	1,756	15
Kuwait	0	1	0	0	0	0	(s)	7	0	0	0	1	8	(s)
Lebanon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	3	(s)
Liberia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	3	1	0	0	159	164	1
Mexico	0	3,273	0	123	1,289	2,279	3	440	34	457	1	32	7,932	66
Netherlands	0	1	0	140	2,841	977	(s)	147	1	5,067	(s)	375	9,550	80
Netherlands Antilles	0	(s)	0	25	77	773	(s)	5	0	0	0	1	881	7
New Zealand	0	(s)	0	0	263	141	0	4	(s)	119	(s)	3	531	4
Nigeria	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	9	(s)
Norway	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	4	(s)	339	(s)	1	345	3
Pacific Trust Terr	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Panama	0	88	0	0	44	220	4	24	(s)	1	0	1	382	3
Peru	0	1	0	0	0	0	(s)	51	(s)	(s)	0	2	56	(s)
Philippines	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	5	0	0	0	4	10	(s)
Puerto Rico	0	26	0	0	(s)	1	1	103	7	1	0	45	1,449	12
Rep. of South Africa	1,264	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	32	37	126	(s)	4	199	2
Saudi Arabia	0	2	0	0	0	0	(s)	8	(s)	(s)	0	10	20	(s)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 23. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, January - April 1986 (continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Dist. Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Lubricants	Waxes	Petro-leum Coke	Asphalt	Other2	Total	Total (Daily Average)
Singapore	0	1	0	0	195	3,480	3	31	(s)	0	1	1	3,712	31
Spain	0	2	0	0	843	1,203	(s)	2	(s)	3,201	(s)	380	5,630	47
Surinam	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	30	(s)	(s)	39	(s)
Sweden	0	0	0	0	213	0	0	6	(s)	0	(s)	3	222	2
Switzerland	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	3	(s)	0	0	(s)	7	(s)
Thailand	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	8	2	1	0	1	15	(s)
Trinidad and Tobago	0	1	0	0	0	985	(s)	2	0	(s)	(s)	2	990	8
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
United Arab Emirates	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	28	0	121	0	2	152	1
United Kingdom	0	4	0	0	101	482	(s)	340	3	155	1	6	1,097	9
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	226	0	224	0	20	469	4
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	24	0	0	2	(s)	0	0	1	27	(s)
Venezuela	0	4	0	0	0	0	5	5	1	363	(s)	4	382	3
Virgin Islands	11,862	1	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	11,863	99
West Germany	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	47	32	195	1	48	325	3
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	93	0	(s)	93	1
Other	3,672	22	0	93	463	798	(s)	28	(s)	327	1	77	5,481	46
Total	18,847	6,021	0	2,517	16,703	21,223	74	2,432	165	26,247	87	3,192	97,507	813

1 Exports of crude oil are prohibited by law, except to Canada. Crude oil shipped from the U.S. to its territories such as Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, and shipments to the Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone are not prohibited and are included in export statistics.

2 Includes pentanes plus, kerosene, naphtha less than 400 degrees F, other oils greater than 400 degrees F and miscellaneous products.

(s) - Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II							PAD District III				PAD					
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill.	Ky	Minn.	Wisc.	Daks	Kans.	Mo	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No La Ark	New Mexico	Total	PAD Area	PAD Total	
Crude Oil (incl. lease condensate)																				
Refinery	--	--	13,646	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	43,482	1,620	24,416	69,124
Tank Farms and Pipelines	--	--	1,450	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	94,802	9,305	28,151	132,853
Leases	--	--	50	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	17,715	1,376	1,394	22,244
Strategic Petroleum Reserve ¹	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	498,781	0	0	498,781
Alaskan In-Transit	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	0	27,903	27,903
Total	--	--	15,146	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	654,780	12,295	80,364	747,439
Total Stocks, All Oils (excl. Crude Oil)																				
Refinery	36,197	2,947	39,144	936	34,685	8,407	13,854	57,882	10,543	76,515	42,724	4,989	1,120	135,891	12,612	60,147	22,196	22,544	96,155	222,544
Bulk Terminal	--	--	77,731	--	--	--	--	61,295	--	--	--	--	--	58,312	3,009	22,196	5,236	106,344	106,344	106,344
Pipeline	--	--	25,642	--	--	--	--	34,938	--	--	--	--	--	38,029	2,470	195	106	8,322	106	8,322
Natural Gas Processing Plant	77	40	117	0	700	25	1,207	1,932	1,055	3,770	1,064	85	140	6,114	195	106	106	8,322	8,322	8,322
Total ..	--	--	142,634	--	--	--	--	156,047	--	--	--	--	--	238,346	18,246	88,016	106	8,322	88,016	64,324
Pentanes Plus																				
Refinery	21	0	21	0	85	50	114	249	290	187	145	1	1	624	4	42	1	42	42	42
Bulk Terminal	--	--	8	--	--	--	--	1,776	--	--	--	--	--	1,029	0	1	1	1	1	1
Pipeline	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	588	--	--	--	--	--	1,262	74	1	1	1	1	1
Natural Gas Processing Plant	2	1	3	0	45	7	287	339	229	441	333	28	22	1,053	65	22	22	144	144	144
Total	--	--	32	--	--	--	--	2,952	--	--	--	--	--	3,968	143	43	43	43	43	43
Liquefied Petroleum Gases																				
Refinery	567	9	576	95	1,688	92	530	2,405	1,189	2,199	1,957	16	50	5,891	347	4,331	1,196	5,527	4,331	4,331
Bulk Terminal	--	--	1,185	--	--	--	--	10,043	--	--	--	--	--	53,249	52	52	52	52	52	52
Pipeline	--	--	1,815	--	--	--	--	6,343	--	--	--	--	--	5,746	42	42	42	42	42	42
Natural Gas Processing Plant	75	39	114	0	652	17	920	1,589	812	3,325	729	54	114	5,038	1,144	1,144	1,144	1,144	1,144	1,144
Total	--	--	3,690	--	--	--	--	20,380	--	--	--	--	--	49,424	1,433	1,433	1,433	1,433	1,433	1,433
Ethane																				
Refinery	0	0	0	0	7	10	0	17	33	291	0	0	0	324	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bulk Terminal	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	1,243	--	--	--	--	--	7,412	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pipeline	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	1,575	--	--	--	--	--	2,42	--	--	--	--	--	--
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	26	0	204	230	152	894	64	0	11	1,421	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	3,065	--	--	--	--	--	11,499	--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table

Table 24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, April 30, 1986 (continued)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III				PAD District IV		PAD District V		United States
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Dak.	Okl., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La., Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	Dist. V West Coast	
Propane																	
Refinery	401	3	404	3	1,161	14	195	1,373	454	621	1,231	5	10	2,321	93	121	4,312
Bulk Terminal	--	--	900	--	--	--	--	6,346	--	--	--	--	--	17,449	51	176	24,922
Pipeline	--	--	1,717	--	--	--	--	3,417	--	--	--	--	--	2,518	168	0	7,820
Natural Gas Processing Plant	54	34	88	0	545	9	487	1,041	477	1,153	173	27	68	1,898	91	69	3,187
Total	--	--	3,109	--	--	--	--	12,177	--	--	--	--	--	24,186	403	366	40,241
Normal Butane																	
Refinery	155	6	161	35	358	35	205	633	572	791	522	3	14	1,902	235	604	3,535
Bulk Terminal	--	--	282	--	--	--	--	1,485	--	--	--	--	--	5,232	1	637	7,637
Pipeline	--	--	57	--	--	--	--	853	--	--	--	--	--	650	80	0	1,640
Natural Gas Processing Plant	20	2	22	0	56	8	160	224	142	791	239	17	33	1,222	32	11	1,511
Total	--	--	522	--	--	--	--	3,195	--	--	--	--	--	9,006	348	1,252	14,323
Isobutane																	
Refinery	11	0	11	57	162	33	130	382	130	496	204	8	6	844	69	42	1,348
Bulk Terminal	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	969	--	--	--	--	--	2,956	0	343	4,271
Pipeline	--	--	41	--	--	--	--	498	--	--	--	--	--	536	43	0	1,118
Natural Gas Processing Plant	1	3	4	0	25	0	69	94	41	487	253	10	6	797	4	6	905
Total	--	--	59	--	--	--	--	1,943	--	--	--	--	--	5,133	116	391	7,642
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	149	11	2	162	1	133	79	0	4	217	0	5	384
Total	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	162	--	--	--	--	--	217	0	5	384
Unfinished Oils																	
Refinery	3,522	271	3,793	60	2,864	206	1,137	4,267	758	10,069	5,566	236	14	16,643	545	4,466	29,714
Naphtha and Lighter	2,170	60	2,230	0	1,185	21	337	1,543	873	5,563	2,177	47	41	8,701	290	3,661	16,425
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	4,014	175	4,189	94	3,495	264	2,031	5,884	666	9,760	5,987	432	170	17,015	1,021	13,844	41,953
Heavy Gas Oils	1,096	198	1,294	2	2,995	13	1,090	4,100	454	5,203	3,375	149	0	9,181	641	5,134	20,350
Residuum	10,802	704	11,506	156	10,539	504	4,595	15,794	2,751	30,595	17,105	864	225	51,540	2,497	27,105	108,442
Total																	

See footnotes at end of table.

(Thousand Barrels)																	
Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II				PAD District III			PAD District IV		United States				
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind. Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Dak.	Okl., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La. Ark.		New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast
Motor Gasoline Blending Components																	
Refinery	3,771	92	3,863	29	4,366	692	1,086	6,173	1,113	8,490	4,161	152	155	14,071	2,026	6,569	32,702
Bulk Terminal	--	--	123	--	--	--	--	253	--	--	--	--	--	893	0	2	1,271
Pipeline	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	80	--	--	--	--	--	0	0	0	80
Total	--	--	3,986	--	--	--	--	6,506	--	--	--	--	--	14,964	2,026	6,571	34,553
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	48	0	8	56	0	0	150	0	0	150	0	42	248
Total	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	56	--	--	--	--	--	150	0	42	248
Total Finished Motor Gasoline																	
Refinery	8,278	235	8,513	98	4,918	1,808	2,186	9,010	1,599	11,119	5,353	699	101	18,871	2,023	6,389	44,806
Bulk Terminal	--	--	31,815	--	--	--	--	25,798	--	--	--	--	--	9,908	1,566	11,249	80,336
Pipeline	--	--	14,284	--	--	--	--	15,365	--	--	--	--	--	16,501	1,210	2,083	49,423
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Total	--	--	54,612	--	--	--	--	50,173	--	--	--	--	--	45,282	4,799	19,721	174,387
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline																	
Refinery	2,980	78	3,058	15	1,849	613	961	3,438	735	4,698	1,599	302	58	7,392	1,032	2,296	17,216
Bulk Terminal	--	--	11,238	--	--	--	--	11,447	--	--	--	--	--	3,811	789	4,580	31,553
Pipeline	--	--	4,122	--	--	--	--	6,062	--	--	--	--	--	5,387	584	715	16,873
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Total	--	--	18,418	--	--	--	--	20,947	--	--	--	--	--	16,592	2,405	7,591	65,453
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline																	
Refinery	5,298	157	5,455	83	3,069	1,195	1,225	5,572	864	6,421	3,754	397	43	11,479	991	4,093	27,591
Bulk Terminal	--	--	20,577	--	--	--	--	14,351	--	--	--	--	--	6,097	777	6,664	48,411
Pipeline	--	--	10,162	--	--	--	--	9,303	--	--	--	--	--	11,114	626	1,398	32,573
Total	--	--	36,194	--	--	--	--	29,226	--	--	--	--	--	28,690	2,394	12,130	108,634
Finished Aviation Gasoline																	
Refinery	33	0	33	0	57	18	56	131	95	311	166	0	0	572	39	167	942
Bulk Terminal	--	--	314	--	--	--	--	315	--	--	--	--	--	61	21	225	954
Pipeline	--	--	22	--	--	--	--	127	--	--	--	--	--	38	0	13	202
Total	--	--	369	--	--	--	--	573	--	--	--	--	--	671	60	427	2,100

See footnotes at end of table

Table 24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, April 30, 1986 (continued)

Commodity		PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III				PAD District IV		United States	
		East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Dak.	Okl., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total		Dist. IV Rocky Mt.	Dist. V West Coast
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel																	
Refinery	333	0	333	0	426	61	38	525	287	791	436	117	90	1,721	217	959	3,755
Bulk Terminal	--	--	692	--	--	--	--	249	--	--	--	--	--	116	9	470	1,536
Pipeline	--	--	175	--	--	--	--	175	--	--	--	--	--	478	100	493	1,421
Total	--	--	1,200	--	--	--	--	949	--	--	--	--	--	2,315	326	1,922	6,712
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel																	
Refinery	1,734	0	1,734	0	1,291	250	418	1,959	461	3,558	2,394	6	32	6,451	368	3,282	13,794
Bulk Terminal	--	--	3,780	--	--	--	--	3,599	--	--	--	--	--	1,585	276	1,828	11,068
Pipeline	--	--	3,672	--	--	--	--	3,542	--	--	--	--	--	5,381	188	946	13,729
Total	--	--	9,186	--	--	--	--	9,100	--	--	--	--	--	13,417	832	6,056	38,591
Kerosene																	
Refinery	282	76	358	48	401	60	389	898	48	719	324	33	2	1,126	3	169	2,554
Bulk Terminal	--	--	1,929	--	--	--	--	774	--	--	--	--	--	619	20	76	3,418
Pipeline	--	--	238	--	--	--	--	269	--	--	--	--	--	449	0	0	956
Total	--	--	2,525	--	--	--	--	1,941	--	--	--	--	--	2,194	23	245	6,928
Distillate Fuel Oils																	
Refinery	5,003	328	5,331	60	3,751	1,575	2,324	7,710	1,013	6,860	2,936	600	134	11,543	1,404	3,857	29,845
Bulk Terminal	--	--	19,284	--	--	--	--	12,020	--	--	--	--	--	5,432	715	4,385	41,836
Pipeline	--	--	5,427	--	--	--	--	8,375	--	--	--	--	--	7,902	471	1,433	23,608
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	3	0	0	3
Total	--	--	30,042	--	--	--	--	28,105	--	--	--	--	--	24,880	2,590	9,675	95,292
Residual Fuel Oils																	
Refinery	1,974	77	2,051	42	1,476	281	104	1,903	432	3,407	2,998	182	15	7,034	407	6,089	17,484
Bulk Terminal	--	--	12,068	--	--	--	--	1,287	--	--	--	--	--	3,242	1	1,628	18,226
Pipeline	--	--	5	--	--	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	0	0	227	232
Total	--	--	14,124	--	--	--	--	3,190	--	--	--	--	--	10,276	408	7,944	35,942
Naphtha < 400 Deg. Petro. Feedstock																	
Refinery	233	0	233	0	310	0	59	369	24	915	343	1	3	1,286	0	81	1,969
Total	233	0	233	0	310	0	59	369	24	915	343	1	3	1,286	0	81	1,969
Other Oils > 400 Deg. Petro. Feedstock																	
Refinery	5	0	5	0	30	0	0	30	223	691	300	4	0	1,218	3	52	1,308
Total	5	0	5	0	30	0	0	30	223	691	300	4	0	1,218	3	52	1,308

See footnotes at end of table.

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II				PAD District III				PAD District IV		United States		
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Dak.	Okl., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La Gulf Coast	No La., Ark	New Mexico		Total	Dist. IV Rocky Mt	Dist. V West Coast
Special Naphthas																
Refinery	613	34	647	0	152	0	126	278	112	962	74	154	0	1,302	7	190
Bulk Terminal	--	--	666	--	--	--	--	423	--	--	--	--	--	23	0	34
Total	--	--	1,313	--	--	--	--	701	--	--	--	--	--	1,325	7	224
Lubricants																
Refinery	96	876	972	0	677	0	206	883	55	3,022	1,221	437	0	4,735	3	566
Bulk Terminal	--	--	2,035	--	--	--	--	954	--	--	--	--	--	1,160	4	700
Total	--	--	3,007	--	--	--	--	1,837	--	--	--	--	--	5,895	7	1,266
Waxes																
Refinery	0	86	86	0	7	0	37	44	27	219	90	8	0	344	2	86
Total	--	--	86	--	--	--	--	44	--	--	--	--	--	344	2	86
Petroleum Coke																
Refinery	869	0	869	0	240	946	296	1,482	1	1,049	1,727	19	0	2,796	110	1,757
Total	869	0	869	0	240	946	296	1,482	1	1,049	1,727	19	0	2,796	110	1,757
Asphalt and Road Oil																
Refinery	1,423	405	1,828	407	3,864	2,040	1,274	7,585	795	877	540	1,685	328	4,225	3,096	2,092
Bulk Terminal	--	--	3,305	--	--	--	--	3,777	--	--	--	--	--	752	343	304
Total	--	--	5,133	--	--	--	--	11,362	--	--	--	--	--	4,977	3,439	2,396
Miscellaneous Products																
Refinery	160	25	185	1	210	19	6	236	27	411	225	11	0	674	6	189
Bulk Terminal	--	--	527	--	--	--	--	27	--	--	--	--	--	243	2	129
Pipeline	--	--	4	--	--	--	--	74	--	--	--	--	--	272	0	39
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	4	14	0	1	3	0	18	2	24
Total	--	--	716	--	--	--	--	341	--	--	--	--	--	1,207	10	357
Total Stocks, All Oils	--	--	157,780	--	--	--	--	229,789	--	--	--	--	--	893,126	30,581	168,984
																1,480,260

¹ Includes 34,489 thousand barrels of domestic crude oil

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation

Table 25. Refinery and Bulk Terminal Stocks of Selected Petroleum Products by State, April 30, 1986
(Thousand Barrels)

State	Leaded Motor Gasoline	Unleaded Motor Gasoline	Kerosene	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil
PAD District I Total	14,296	26,032	2,287	24,615	14,119
Connecticut	329	749	30	1,212	392
Delaware, D.C., Maryland	613	1,564	240	1,364	1,064
Florida	2,084	3,954	121	1,708	1,192
Georgia	1,326	1,576	78	1,081	197
Maine	313	428	60	578	422
Massachusetts	591	1,200	85	1,479	1,046
New Hampshire, Vermont	28	58	w	297	69
New Jersey	2,608	5,275	310	5,565	3,976
New York	1,267	2,456	198	2,722	2,907
North Carolina	931	1,448	308	1,224	420
Pennsylvania	2,191	3,292	465	3,719	1,092
Rhode Island	101	819	w	812	81
South Carolina	624	914	126	753	359
Virginia	1,195	2,156	224	1,930	860
West Virginia	95	143	12	171	42
PAD District II Total	14,885	19,923	1,672	19,730	3,190
Illinois	2,548	4,031	251	2,856	848
Indiana	2,146	2,388	122	2,611	482
Iowa	738	868	w	994	w
Kansas	941	1,171	31	1,451	53
Kentucky	533	790	121	775	146
Michigan	1,460	2,020	151	1,531	213
Minnesota	951	1,612	w	1,743	155
Missouri	527	663	w	679	w
Nebraska	410	226	0	298	0
North & South Dakota	440	381	0	1,149	w
Ohio	1,691	2,499	467	2,176	496
Oklahoma	788	1,013	363	1,522	79
Tennessee	725	1,203	81	800	217
Wisconsin	987	1,058	w	1,145	198
PAD District III Total	11,203	17,576	1,745	16,975	10,276
Alabama	570	907	47	603	467
Arkansas	163	202	w	161	18
Louisiana	1,383	3,658	337	3,401	3,988
Mississippi	1,052	1,539	9	982	499
New Mexico	142	114	w	260	15
Texas	7,893	11,156	1,340	11,568	5,289
PAD District IV Total	1,821	1,768	23	2,119	408
Colorado	587	621	3	393	15
Idaho	145	61	0	117	0
Montana	532	415	w	632	52
Utah	269	216	0	396	255
Wyoming	288	455	w	581	86
PAD District V Total	6,876	10,762	245	8,242	7,717
Alaska	513	361	w	788	w
Arizona	373	404	w	300	0
California	3,706	7,071	161	4,750	5,326
Hawaii	135	297	0	262	w
Nevada	122	207	w	177	w
Oregon	536	860	w	698	220
Washington	1,491	1,562	w	1,267	1,179

Commodity	From I to					From II to					From III to					From IV to					From V to				
	II	III	V	I	IV	I	II	III	IV	V	I	II	III	IV	V	I	II	III	IV	V	I	II	III	IV	
Crude Oil	0	0	0	175	2,027	677	0	0	74,066	32,275	0	0	9,104	3,147	0	2,293	0	19,859	0						
Petroleum Products	8,609	288	0	2,439	4,521	2,325	0	0	74,066	25,581	0	2,292	1,491	1,077	1,258	0	0	59	0						
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	0	256	0	0	0	632	0	0	0	69	169	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	460	2,009	54	0	1,126	6,052	0	0	0	642	908	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Unfinished Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	652	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Blending Components	0	0	0	105	0	0	0	280	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Motor Gasoline	0	0	0	1,257	1,436	1,351	0	43,373	11,051	0	1,179	419	0	0	914	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Finished Motor Gasoline	5,688	0	0	303	580	460	0	12,744	3,760	0	603	228	0	0	508	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	2,214	0	0	954	856	891	0	30,629	7,291	0	576	191	0	0	406	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	3,474	0	0	0	22	24	0	95	113	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	273	0	0	291	18	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	189	0	0	131	75	700	0	9,567	2,263	0	382	8	0	0	69	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	227	0	0	0	50	0	0	107	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Kerosene	5	0	0	322	499	196	0	16,858	4,669	0	366	335	0	0	175	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Distillate Fuel Oil	2,481	0	0	91	138	0	0	311	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro.	0	160	0	0	36	0	0	20	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Feedstock Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	150	103	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	676	419	0	74	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	59	0	0	
Lubricants	19	128	0	64	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	447	232	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	121	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	8,609	288	0	2,614	6,548	3,002	0	74,256	57,856	0	2,292	10,595	4,224	1,258	2,293	0	19,918	0							

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 27. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline Between PAD Districts, April 1986
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to			From III to			From IV to			From V to		
	II	III	I	III	IV	I	II	IV	V	II	III	V	III	IV	I
Crude Oil	0	0	0	83	2,027	677	0	32,275	0	9,104	3,147	0	1,311	0	0
Petroleum Products	6,392	0	2,075	4,315	2,325	56,291	23,506	0	1,584	1,491	1,077	1,258	0	0	0
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	0	0	0	632	0	0	69	169	0	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	460	1,999	54	955	6,052	0	642	908	0	0	0	0
Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline	0	0	105	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	4,469	0	1,101	1,436	1,351	33,838	10,397	0	802	419	0	914	0	0	0
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	1,743	0	249	580	460	10,177	3,516	0	373	228	0	508	0	0	0
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	2,726	0	852	856	891	23,661	6,881	0	429	191	0	406	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	24	20	104	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	273	0	0	291	18	0	100	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	139	0	131	75	700	7,852	2,030	0	125	8	0	69	0	0	0
Kerosene	3	0	0	50	0	107	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	1,781	0	278	499	196	13,246	4,291	0	366	335	0	175	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	6,392	0	2,158	6,342	3,002	56,291	55,781	0	1,584	10,595	4,224	1,258	1,311	0	0

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 28. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Tanker and Barge Between PAD Districts, April 1986
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to			From III to			From V to		
	II	III	V	I	III	V	New Eng	Cent Atl	Low Atl	II	V	III
Crude Oil	0	0	0	92	0	0	190	0	190	0	0	18,548
Petroleum Products	2,217	288	0	364	206	0	17,775	290	14,276	2,075	708	59
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	0	10	0	171	0	171	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	652	0	565	87	19	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	280	0	169	111	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	1,219	0	0	156	0	0	9,535	0	198	9,337	654	0
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	471	0	0	54	0	0	2,567	0	42	2,525	244	0
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	748	0	0	102	0	0	6,968	0	156	6,812	410	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	22	0	75	0	18	57	9	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	189	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	127	1,588	233	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	88	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	700	0	0	44	0	0	3,612	290	1,149	2,173	378	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	91	138	0	311	0	236	75	0	0
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feedstock Use	0	160	0	0	36	0	20	0	20	0	28	0
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	150	0	119	31	103	0
Lubricants	19	128	0	64	0	0	676	0	545	131	419	59
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	10	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	447	0	0	232	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	9	0	0	121	0	53	68	0	0

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			PAD District III			PAD District IV			PAD District V		
	Receipts into PADD I	Ship-ments from PADD I	Net Receipts PADD I	Receipts into PADD II	Ship-ments from PADD II	Net Receipts PADD II	Receipts into PADD III	Ship-ments from PADD III	Net Receipts PADD III	Receipts into PADD IV	Ship-ments from PADD IV	Net Receipts PADD IV	Receipts into PADD V	Ship-ments from PADD V	Net Receipts PADD V
Crude Oil	2,658	0	2,658	41,379	2,879	38,500	25,033	32,465	-7,432	677	12,251	-11,574	0	22,152	-22,152
Petroleum Products															
Pentanes Plus	76,505	8,897	67,608	35,681	9,285	26,396	5,945	101,939	-95,994	2,325	3,826	-1,501	3,550	59	3,491
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,586	0	1,586	6,694	2,523	4,171	2,917	7,178	-4,261	54	1,550	-1,496	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	652	0	652	19	0	19	0	671	-671	0	0	0	0	0	0
Blending Components															
Motor Gasoline	385	0	385	0	105	-105	0	280	-280	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	44,630	5,688	38,942	17,158	4,044	13,114	1,436	55,603	-54,167	1,351	1,333	18	2,093	0	2,075
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	13,047	2,214	10,833	6,202	1,343	4,859	580	17,107	-16,527	460	736	-276	1,111	0	1,111
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	31,583	3,474	28,109	10,956	2,701	8,255	856	38,496	-37,640	891	597	294	982	0	982
Finished Aviation Gasoline	95	0	95	113	46	67	22	208	-186	24	0	24	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	273	189	84	207	0	207	0	564	-564	0	118	-118	391	0	391
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	9,698	227	9,471	2,498	906	1,592	75	12,212	-12,137	700	77	623	451	0	431
Kerosene	107	5	102	5	50	-45	50	107	-57	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	17,180	2,481	14,699	7,485	1,017	6,468	499	21,893	-21,394	196	510	-314	541	0	541
Residual Fuel Oil	402	0	402	0	229	-229	138	311	-173	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro Feedstock Use	20	160	-140	28	36	-8	196	48	148	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	150	0	150	103	0	103	0	253	-253	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	740	147	593	438	64	374	187	1,169	-982	0	0	0	74	59	15
Waxes	10	0	10	0	0	0	0	10	-10	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	447	0	447	232	0	232	0	679	-679	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	130	0	130	0	9	-9	0	121	-121	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	79,163	8,897	70,266	77,060	12,164	64,896	30,978	134,404	-103,426	3,002	16,077	-13,075	3,550	22,211	18,657

Source See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation

Table 30. Production of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content by PAD District, April 1986
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II				PAD District III			PAD District IV		United States				
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.		New Mexico	Total	PAD Dist. IV Rocky Mt.	PAD Dist. V West Coast
Residual Fuel Oil	3,308	148	3,456	80	1,492	192	139	1,903	626	5,449	3,417	196	14	9,702	302	12,433	27,796
0.00 to 0.30% Sulfur	1,422	20	1,442	0	88	0	0	88	95	135	357	50	14	651	97	493	2,771
0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	1,196	0	1,196	28	246	0	89	363	358	1,150	264	98	0	1,870	46	3,311	6,786
Greater Than 1.00% Sulfur	690	128	818	52	1,158	192	50	1,452	173	4,164	2,796	48	0	7,181	159	8,629	18,239

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 31. Stocks of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content by PAD District, April 1986
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II				PAD District III				PAD District IV		United States		
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico		Total	Dist. IV Rocky Mt.	Dist. V West Coast
Residual Fuel Oil -- 0.00 to 0.30% Sulfur																
Refinery	359	55	414	0	45	0	0	45	49	35	358	7	15	464	199	1,225
Bulk Terminal	--	--	2,573	--	--	--	--	113	--	--	--	--	--	13	0	2,699
Total	--	--	2,987	--	--	--	--	158	--	--	--	--	--	477	199	3,924
Residual Fuel Oil -- 0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur																
Refinery	905	0	905	39	354	4	59	456	37	463	242	113	0	855	32	1,891
Bulk Terminal	--	--	3,784	--	--	--	--	285	--	--	--	--	--	1,756	1	288
Total	--	--	4,689	--	--	--	--	741	--	--	--	--	--	2,611	33	2,179
Residual Fuel Oil -- Greater than 1.00% Sulfur																
Refinery	710	22	732	3	1,077	277	45	1,402	346	2,909	2,398	62	0	5,715	176	4,095
Bulk Terminal	--	--	5,711	--	--	--	--	889	--	--	--	--	--	1,473	0	1,340
Total	--	--	6,443	--	--	--	--	2,291	--	--	--	--	--	7,188	176	5,435
Total																21,533

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 32. Movements of Residual Fuel Oil by Tanker and Barge Between PAD Districts, by Sulfur Content, April 1986
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to			From III to			From V to		
	II	III	V	I	III	V	I	New Eng	Cent Atl	Low Atl	I	II
Residual Fuel Oil												
0.00 to 0.30% Sulfur	0	0	0	0	91	138	0	311	0	236	75	0
0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater Than 1.00% Sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	0	18	0

Country	Residual Fuel Oil			Total
	0.00 to 0.30%	0.31 to 1.00%	Greater Than 1.00%	
Arab OPEC				
Algeria	2,756	0	0	2,756
Iraq	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	0	0	0	0
Libya	0	0	0	0
Qatar	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Arab OPEC	2,756	0	0	2,756
Other OPEC				
Ecuador	0	0	175	175
Gabon	0	49	209	258
Indonesia	430	0	0	430
Iran	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	572	0	3,042	3,614
Subtotal Other OPEC	1,002	49	3,426	4,477
Other				
Angola	0	0	0	0
Australia	22	1	21	44
Bahamas	0	0	141	141
Bolivia	0	0	0	0
Brazil	630	212	0	842
Brunei	0	0	0	0
Canada	149	0	259	408
Congo	0	0	0	0
Egypt	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	0
Ghana	0	0	0	0
Liberia	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	0	0	1	1
Mexico	272	0	798	1,070
Netherlands	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	322	322
Norway	0	0	0	0
Oman	0	0	0	0
People's Republic of China	0	0	0	0
Peru	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0
Romania	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	0	0
Syria	0	0	0	0
Trinidad	0	0	0	0
Tunisia	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	169	861	1,290	2,320
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0
Zaire	0	40	0	40
Other Western Hemisphere	316	0	572	888
Other Eastern Hemisphere	844	509	469	1,822

See footnotes at end of table

Table 33. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content by Country of Origin, April 1986 (continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Country	Residual Fuel Oil			Total
	0.00 to 0.30%	0.31 to 1.00%	Greater Than 1.00%	
Other				
Subtotal Other	2,402	1,623	3,873	7,898
Total Imports	6,160	1,672	7,299	15,131

(*) = Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 34. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content by State of Entry, April 1986
(Thousand Barrels)

State	Residual Fuel Oil			Total
	0.00 to 0.30%	0.31 to 1.00%	Greater Than 1.00%	
PAD District I	4,997	1,511	6,580	13,088
Connecticut	168	0	0	168
Florida	169	310	861	1,340
Georgia	0	0	301	301
Maine	100	0	416	516
Maryland	0	0	58	58
Massachusetts	0	360	953	1,313
New Jersey	722	0	340	1,062
New York	3,634	377	2,241	6,252
North Carolina	0	0	324	324
Pennsylvania	204	375	0	579
Rhode Island	0	89	0	89
South Carolina	0	0	86	86
Vermont	0	0	1	1
Virginia	0	0	999	999
PAD District II	78	0	62	140
Michigan	77	0	37	114
North Dakota	1	0	0	1
Wisconsin	0	0	25	25
PAD District III	1,037	0	498	1,535
Alabama	0	0	498	498
Texas	1,037	0	0	1,037
PAD District V	48	161	159	368
Hawaii	48	161	159	368
All PAD Districts	6,160	1,672	7,299	15,131

Appendices





Appendix A

District Descriptions and Maps

The following are the Refining Districts which make up the Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts.

PAD District I

East Coast: District of Columbia and the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and the following counties of the State of New York: Cayuga, Tompkins, Chemung and the counties east and north thereof. Also the following counties in the State of Pennsylvania: Bradford, Sullivan, Columbia, Montour, Northumberland, Dauphin, York, and all counties east thereof.

Appalachian #1: The State of West Virginia and those parts of the States of Pennsylvania and New York not included in the East Coast District.

PAD District II

Appalachian #2: The following counties of the State of Ohio: Erie, Huron, Crawford, Marion, Delaware, Franklin, Pickaway, Ross, Pike, Scioto, and all counties east thereof.

Indiana—Illinois—Kentucky: The States of Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Michigan, and that part of the State of Ohio not included in the Appalachian District.

Minnesota—Wisconsin—North and South Dakota: The States of Minnesota, Wisconsin, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

Alabama—Kansas—Missouri: The States of Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and Iowa.

PAD District III

Texas Inland: The State of Texas except the Texas Gulf Coast District.

Texas Gulf Coast: The following counties of the State of Texas: Newton, Orange, Jefferson, Jasper, Tyler, Hardin, Liberty, Chambers, Polk, San Jacinto, Montgomery, Harris, Galveston, Waller, Fort Bend, Brazoria, Wharton, Matagorda, Jackson, Victoria, Calhoun, Refugio, Aransas, San Patricio, Nueces, Kleberg, Kenedy, Willacy, and Cameron.

Louisiana Gulf Coast: The following Parishes of the State of Louisiana: Vernon, Rapides, Avoyelles, Pointe Coupee, West Feliciana, East Feliciana, Saint Helena, Tangipahoa, Washington, and all Parishes south thereof. Also the following counties of the State of Mississippi: Pearl River, Stone, George, Hancock, Harrison, and Jackson. Also the following counties of the State of Alabama: Mobile and Baldwin.

North Louisiana-Arkansas: The State of Arkansas and those parts of the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama not included in the Louisiana Gulf Coast District.

New Mexico: The State of New Mexico.

PAD District IV

Rocky Mountain: The States of Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, and Colorado.

PAD District V

West Coast: The States of Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Arizona, Alaska, and Hawaii.

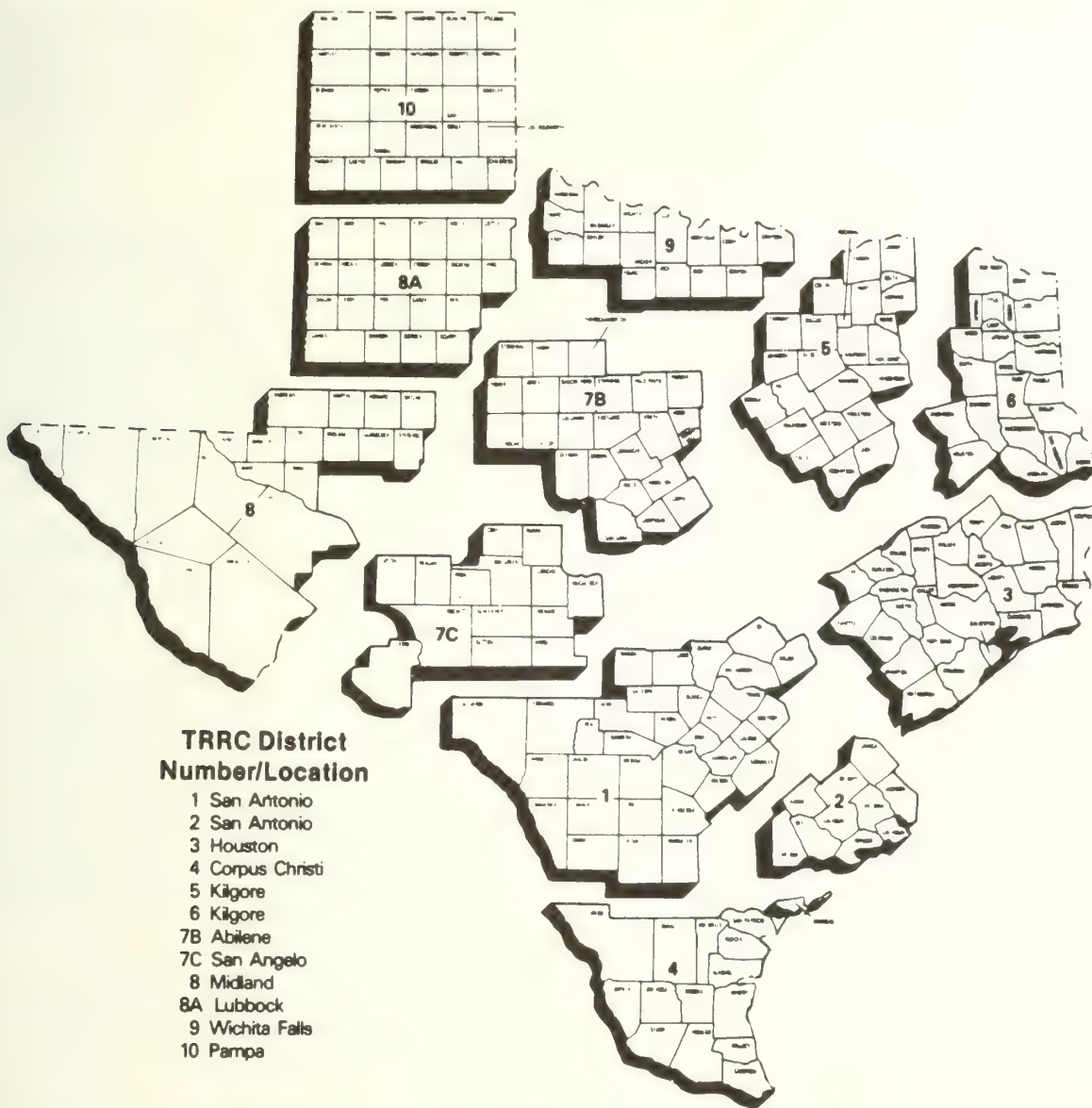
Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts



Refining Districts



District Map, Oil and Gas Division, Texas Railroad Commission (TRRC)





Appendix B

Explanatory Notes

Note 1: Data Collection Methodology

Background

The Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS) represents a family of data collection survey forms, data processing systems and publication systems that have been consolidated to achieve comparability and consistency throughout. The survey forms that comprise PSRS are:

Form Number	Name
800	Weekly Refinery Report
801	Weekly Bulk Terminal Report
802	Weekly Product Pipeline Report
803	Weekly Crude Oil Stocks Report
804	Weekly Imports Report
810	Monthly Refinery Report
811	Monthly Bulk Terminal Report
812	Monthly Product Pipeline Report
813	Monthly Crude Oil Report
814	Monthly Imports Report
816	Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report
817	Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report
820	Annual Refinery Report

Forms EIA-800 through 804 comprise the Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS). This system is designed to collect weekly data on basic refinery operations and on crude oil and major petroleum products stocks and imports. Data from the WPSRS are published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report (WPSR)* and are also used to calculate the preliminary statistics in the "Summary Statistics" section of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly (PSM)*. A description of the WPSRS survey forms follows in Explanatory Note 1.1.

Forms EIA-810 through 814, 816 and 817 comprise the Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS). These surveys collect detailed refinery and natural gas operations data; refinery, bulk terminal, natural gas plant, and pipeline stocks data; crude oil and petroleum product imports data; and data on movements of petroleum products and crude oil between Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts. These surveys are the primary source of data for the "Summary Statistics" and "Detailed Statistics" sections of the *PSM*. A description of MPSRS survey forms follows in Explanatory Note 1.2.

Data are also obtained on magnetic tape from the Bureau of the Census on a monthly basis. These tapes contain aggregated import and export statistics that are used in the preparation of the *PSM*. A description of Census data follows in Explanatory Note 1.3.

Note 1.1: Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS)

Background

The EIA first began publishing weekly petroleum supply statistics in April 1979 using data from an external source. Estimates from the EIA's weekly sample surveys (inaugurated in April 1979) replaced the estimates from the external source for all but the imports series in January 1980, and replaced the imports estimates in June 1980.

The weekly surveys collect data comparable to those collected on a monthly basis. Selected petroleum companies report weekly data to the EIA on crude oil and petroleum product stocks, refinery inputs and production, and crude oil and petroleum product imports. On Forms EIA-800 through EIA-803, companies report data on a custody basis. On the Form EIA-804, the importer of record reports all shipments entering the United States. Current weekly data and the most recent monthly data are used to estimate the totals that are published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*.

Sample Frame

The sample of companies that report weekly is selected from the universe of companies that report on the comparable monthly surveys. Sampled companies report data only for facilities in the 50 States and District of Columbia.

The sample for each survey is taken from the following universe:

EIA-800: Based on the EIA-810 universe which includes all petroleum refineries and blending plants located in the 50 States, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone, and Guam. The selected sample size is 156.

EIA-801: Based on the EIA-811 universe which includes every bulk terminal operating in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. A bulk terminal is primarily used for storage and/or marketing of petroleum products and has a total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more, and/or receives petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. Bulk terminal facilities associated with a product pipeline are included. The selected sample size is 72.

EIA-802: Based on the EIA-812 universe which includes all product pipeline companies that carry petroleum products (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines) in the 50 States, and the District of Columbia. The selected sample size is 50.

EIA-803: Based on the EIA-813 universe which includes companies that carry or store 1,000 barrels or

more of crude oil. Included in this survey are gathering and trunk pipeline companies (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines) crude oil producers, terminal operators, storers of crude oil, and companies transporting Alaskan crude oil by water in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. The selected sample size is 87.

EIA-804: Based on the EIA-814 universe which covers each company, including subsidiary or affiliated companies, that import crude oil, unfinished oils, and finished petroleum products into the United States and Puerto Rico. The selected sample size is 86.

Sampling Method

The sampling procedure used for the weekly system is the cut-off method. In the cut-off method, companies are ranked from largest to smallest on the basis of the quantities reported during some previous period. Companies are chosen for the sample beginning with the largest and adding companies until the total sample covers about 90 percent of the total for each item and each geographic region for which weekly data are published.

Collection Methods

Data are collected by mail, mailgram, telephone, Telex, and Telefax on a weekly basis. The report period begins and ends each Friday at 7 a.m. All canvassed firms must file reports by 5 p.m. on the following Monday.

Estimation and Imputation

After company reports have been checked and entered into the weekly data base, weekly totals for given products are estimated by using the following formula.

The total reported by all companies for the most recent month (M_t) is divided by the amount reported by the sample of companies for the most recent month (M_s). The result is multiplied by the amount reported by the sample of companies for the current week (W_s). The answer, W_t , is an estimate of the amount that would have been reported by all companies for the current week if all companies reported each week.

$$W_t = \frac{M_t}{M_s} (W_s)$$

This procedure is used to estimate total weekly refinery inputs and production.

To estimate stocks of finished products, the preceding procedure is followed separately for refineries, bulk terminals, and pipelines. Total estimates are formed by summing over establishment types.

Weekly imports data are highly variable on a company-by-company basis or a week-by-week basis. Therefore,

an exponentially smoothed ratio has been developed. The estimate of weekly imports is the sum of smoothed ratios multiplied by the weekly values estimates for shipments from Puerto Rico. Imports of other oils includes an adjustment from Census data for selected products because of coverage differences between the monthly imports data and Census data.

Explicit imputation is done for companies which do not respond in a given week. The imputed values are exponentially smoothed means of recent reports from a specific company.

Response Rate

The response rate for the published estimates is usually between 97 and 100 percent of the sampled respondents.

Note 1.2: Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS)

Background

The MPSRS was implemented in January 1983 as the result of an extensive effort to integrate the collection and processing of petroleum supply data that has been collected on other survey forms for many years. The collection of monthly petroleum supply statistics began as early as 1918 when the Bureau of Mines (BOM) began collecting data on refinery operations and crude oil stocks and movements. The collection system was further expanded to include natural gas plant liquids production and storage in 1925, imports of crude oil and petroleum products and storage and movements of petroleum products in 1959, and tanker and barge movements of crude oil and petroleum products in 1964. Since their inception, each survey has undergone numerous changes, but the MPSRS is the first effort to make them all consistent and comparable.

Respondent Frame

EIA-810: All petroleum refineries and blending plants located in the 50 States, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone, and Guam. Approximately 260 respondents report on the EIA-810.

EIA-811: Every bulk terminal operating in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. A bulk terminal is primarily used for storage and/or marketing of petroleum products and has a total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more and/or receives petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. Bulk terminal facilities associated with a product pipeline are included. Approximately 320 respondents report on the EIA-811.

EIA-812: All product pipeline companies that carry petroleum products (including interstate, intrastate, and

company pipelines) in the 50 States, and the District of Columbia. Approximately 90 respondents report on the EIA-812.

813: All companies which carry or store 1,000 barrels or more of crude oil. Included in this survey are gathering and trunk pipeline companies (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines), crude oil producers, terminal operators, storers of crude oil, and companies transporting Alaskan crude oil by water in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Approximately 180 respondents report on the EIA-813.

814: All companies, including subsidiary or affiliate companies, that import crude oil, unfinished oils, and finished petroleum products into the United States from Puerto Rico. Approximately 1,500 respondents report on the EIA-814.

816: All facilities that extract liquid hydrocarbons from a natural gas stream (natural gas processing plant) or separate a liquid hydrocarbon stream into its component products (fractionator). Approximately 100 respondents report on the EIA-816.

817: All companies that have custody of crude oil or petroleum products transported by tanker or barge between PAD Districts or between the Panama Canal and the United States. For purposes of this report, custody is defined as physical possession of crude oil or petroleum products on a company owned tanker or barge. Also, companies which lease vessels or contract for the movement of crude oil or petroleum products on a tanker or barge between PAD Districts or between the Panama Canal and the United States are considered to have custody. Approximately 50 respondents report on the EIA-817.

The survey utilizes a number of sources and methods to maintain the survey respondent lists. On a regular basis, survey managers review industry publications such as the *Oil and Gas Journal* and *Oil Daily* for information on new companies starting up or closing down operations. These sources are augmented by articles in newspapers, letters from respondents indicating changes in status and information received from survey offices operated by other offices.

Every three years an extensive survey is conducted to completely refresh the frames. This involves consolidating information from every known source including the agencies, Federal agencies (e.g., EPA, Corps of Engineers, Census Bureau, etc.), and private industry directories. The effort also includes the evaluation of the impact of potential frame changes on the historical series of data published from these respondents. The results of this frame study are usually implemented annually to provide a full year under the same frame.

Collection Methods

Data for all of the MPSRS surveys are collected monthly. Completed forms are required to be post-

marked by the 20th calendar day following the end of the report month, with the exception of the EIA-814 which are due 15 work days following the end of the report month. Telephone follow-up calls are made to nonrespondents prior to the publication deadline, for their data. An automated mailing list is maintained and is used to monitor receipt of the forms.

Imputing Missing Data

Imputation is performed for companies that do not respond to EIA Forms 810-813 and 816. For such companies, previous monthly values are used for current values. The previous month's ending stocks value is used for both the current month's beginning stocks and the current month's ending stocks. Data for nonrespondents on the EIA-814 and 817 are not imputed.

Response Rate

The response rate is generally 99 to 100 percent by the time the data are first published. Nonrespondents are contacted in writing and reminded of their requirement to report. Companies that file late or fail to file are subject to criminal fines, civil penalties, and other sanctions as provided by Section 13(i) of the FEA Act.

Note 1.3: Census Import (IM-145) and Export (EM-522 and EM-594) Data

Background

Each month the EIA purchases magnetic tapes of aggregated import and export statistics from the Bureau of the Census. These data tapes are the only source of export statistics and are used to augment the import data collected by the EIA.

Import Statistics (IM-145)

Coverage

Census import statistics used in the *PSM* reflect both government and nongovernment imports of merchandise from foreign countries and U.S. possessions into the United States (the 50 States and the District of Columbia), without regard to whether or not a commercial transaction is involved. The following types of transactions are excluded from the statistics:

1. Merchandise in-transit through the United States, when documented with Customs as an in-transit movement.
2. U.S. merchandise that was held in foreign countries by the U.S. Armed Forces and is returned to the United States for the use of the Armed Forces.

Source of Import Information

The official U.S. import statistics are compiled by the Bureau of the Census from copies of the import entry and warehouse withdrawal forms that importers are required by law to file with Customs officials (Customs Forms 7501, 7505, and 7506).

Country and Area of Origin

The country reported in the statistics as the country of origin is defined as the country where the merchandise was grown, mined, or manufactured. In instances where the country of origin cannot be determined, the transactions are credited to the country of shipment.

Export Statistics (EM-522 and EM-594)

Census export statistics used in the PSM reflect both government and nongovernment exports of domestic and foreign merchandise from the United States (the 50 States, and the District of Columbia) to foreign countries and U.S. possessions, without regard to whether or not the exportation involves a commercial transaction. The following types of transactions are excluded from the statistics:

1. Merchandise shipped in transit through the United States from one foreign country to another, when documented as such with U.S. Customs.
2. Bunker fuels and other supplies and equipment for use on departing vessels, planes, or other carriers engaged in foreign trade.

Source of Export Information

The official U.S. export statistics are compiled by the Bureau of the Census. Exporters are required to file export documents with Customs officials.

Country and Area of Destination

The country of destination is defined as the country of ultimate destination or the country where the goods are to be consumed, further processed, or manufactured, as known to the shipper at the time of exportation. If the shipper does not know the country of ultimate destination, the shipment is credited to the last country to which the shipper knows that the merchandise will be shipped in the same form as it was when exported.

Note 2: Supply

The components of petroleum supply are field production, refinery production, imports, and stock withdrawal or addition:

Field Production is the sum of crude oil production (including lease condensate), natural gas processing

plant production, and new supply (field production and other liquids used by refineries).

Crude oil production is estimated based on data received from State conservation and revenue agencies. For further explanation, see Explanatory Note 3.

Field production of natural gas plant liquids (NGPL), including finished petroleum products, is reported monthly on survey Form EIA-816, *Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report*. Negative production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is processed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month. For survey description and other detail, see Explanatory Note 1.2.

Refinery Production of petroleum products is reported monthly on survey Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Production Report*. Published production of these products equals refinery production minus refinery input. Refinery production of unfinished oils and of motor and aviation gasoline blending components appears on a net basis under refinery input. Negative production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month.

Imports of crude oil and petroleum products are reported monthly on Form EIA-814, *Monthly Imports Report*. In addition, imports of NGL's are obtained from the Census Bureau Tabulation IM-145. The Census Bureau Tabulation IM-145 summarizes import data from Customs import declarations reported on Customs Forms 7501, 7505, and 7506. Additional data taken from the IM-145 are relatively small quantities of naphtha-type and kerosene-type jet fuels, distillate fuel oils, and residual fuel oils withdrawn from bonded storage for use in international trade. Even though these duty-free fuels are stored on United States shores, they did not enter the United States for domestic consumption and therefore are not included in the Form EIA-814 reporting system.

Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) is calculated by subtracting stocks at the end of the month from stocks at the beginning of the same month. (Note: The beginning stocks of one month are equal to the ending stocks of the previous month.) A positive result (+) would represent a withdrawal from stocks. A negative result (-) would represent a buildup of stocks. For description of survey forms used to make stock withdrawal or addition calculations see Explanatory Note 5.

Unaccounted-for Crude Oil is a balancing item that represents the difference between crude oil supply and disposition. Crude oil supply is the sum of field production, imports, and stock withdrawals. Crude oil disposition is the sum of exports, refinery input, losses, stock additions, and product supplied. Unaccounted-for crude oil is calculated by subtracting crude oil supply from crude oil disposition. A positive result indicates that refiners and exporters reported use of more crude

man was reported to have been available to them. occurs, for example, when imports are under-
ted due to late reporting or other problems.) A
tive result would indicate that more crude oil was
rted to have been supplied to refiners and ex-
rs than they reported used.

Note 3: Domestic Crude Oil Production

for the Crude Oil Production System (COPS) are re-
d to the Department of Energy by State conserva-
agencies. Data on the volume of oil produced on
rally-owned offshore leases are reported by the
rals Management Service, U.S. Department of the
or. All except eight of the producing States report
monthly. These States are Arkansas, Missouri,
York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Utah, Virginia, and
ning. Estimates of monthly production for these
s are made using methodologies explained in the
two paragraphs. After the end of each calendar
the monthly numbers are updated using the an-
reports of the State conservation agencies and the
rals Management Service.

Individual State level estimates are either exponen-
curve fitted projections based on recent data or are
stant level projections based on the average
uction rate during a recent time period. In some
s, adjustments are made to these estimates based
dditional information on expected changes in pro-
on rates supplied by State agencies, trade asso-
ns, or individual field operators.

There is a time lag of approximately 4 months between
nd of the reporting month and the time when the
hly COPS information becomes available. Table 11
is publication provides information on crude oil
uction for the most recent month for which COPS
s are available. In order to present more timely
e oil production values, the EIA's Dallas Field Of-
pre pares a series of State level estimates which are
d on historical production patterns and are
med to obtain the monthly crude oil production
s shown in the summary statistics of this publica-

Note 4: Disposition

Components of petroleum disposition are crude oil
es, refinery inputs, exports, and products supplied
omestic consumption.

Crude Oil Losses is the sum of crude oil losses at re-
ies, reported for all refineries on Form EIA-810,
Monthly Refinery Report.

Refinery Inputs of crude oil, natural gas plant liquids,
other liquids are reported monthly on survey Form
810, *Monthly Refinery Report*. Published inputs of
inished oils and of motor and aviation gasoline
ding components equal refinery input minus re-

finery output. Refinery inputs of finished petroleum
products are reported on a net basis under refinery pro-
duction.

Exports of crude oil and petroleum products are com-
piled from Census Bureau tabulations EM-522 and
EM-594. Exports include crude oil shipments to Puerto
Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the Hawaiian Foreign
Trade Zone, which are obtained from refinery receipts
reported on Form EIA-810, by refineries located in
these places.

Product Supplied for each product is calculated by
summing field production plus refinery production,
plus imports, plus stock withdrawal or minus stock ad-
dition, minus crude oil losses (plus net receipts when
calculated on a PAD District basis), minus refinery
input, minus exports. This formula ensures that total
disposition equals total supply.

Product supplied indicates those quantities of petro-
leum products supplied for domestic consumption. Oc-
casionally, the result for a product is negative because
total disposition of that product exceeds total supply.
Negative product supplied may occur for a number of
reasons: (1) product reclassification has not been re-
ported; (2) data were misreported or reported late; (3) in
the case of calculations on a PAD District basis, the fig-
ure for net receipts was inaccurate because the cover-
age of interdistrict movements was incomplete; and (4)
products such as gasoline blending components and
unfinished oils have entered the primary supply chan-
nels with their production net having been reported,
e.g., streams returned to refineries from petrochemical
plants.

Product supplied for crude oil is the sum of crude oil
burned on leases and by pipelines as fuel oil. These
data are reported on Form EIA-813, *Monthly Crude Oil
Report*. Prior to January 1983, crude oil burned on
leases and by pipelines as fuel oil were reported as
either distillate or residual fuel oil and included in prod-
uct supplied for these products.

Note 5: Stocks

Primary stocks of crude oil are the sum of ending
stocks reported monthly on Form EIA-810, *Monthly Re-
finery Report*, and on Form EIA-813, *Monthly Crude Oil
Report*. Crude oil held in the Strategic Petroleum Re-
serve is included unless otherwise noted. Alaskan
crude oil in transit is also included. Primary stocks of
petroleum products are summed from data reported on
Form EIA-816, *Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report*,
Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report*, Form EIA-811,
Monthly Bulk Terminal Report, and on Form EIA-812,
Monthly Product Pipeline Report. Primary stocks of
petroleum products do not include either secondary
stocks held by dealers and jobbers or tertiary stocks
held by consumers. For survey descriptions and other
details, see Explanatory Note 1.2.

Note 6: Average Stock Levels

The national inventory (stocks) graphs for total petroleum products, crude oil, motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual oil, and liquefied petroleum gases, in this publication include features to assist in comparing current inventory levels with past inventory levels and minimum operating levels are described below.

The graphs displaying inventory levels of crude oil and petroleum products, crude oil, motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, and liquefied petroleum gases, provide the reader with actual inventory data compared to an *average range* from the most recent 3-year period running from January through December or from July through June. The ranges are updated every six months in April and October. The 3-year period is adjusted by dropping the oldest 6 months and including the most recent 6 months. The ranges also reflect seasonal variation determined from a longer time period. The seasonal factors, which determine the shape of the upper and lower curves, are updated annually in October, using the most recent year's final monthly data.

The monthly seasonal factors are estimated by means of a seasonal adjustment technique developed at the Bureau of the Census (Census X-11). The seasonal factors are assumed to be stable (i.e., unchanging from year to year) and additive (i.e., the series is deseasonalized by subtracting the seasonal factor for the appropriate month from the report inventory levels). The intent of deseasonalization is to remove only annual variation from the data. Thus, a deseasonalized series would contain the same trends, cyclical components, and irregularities as the original data. The seasonal factors for distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, and liquefied petroleum gases, were derived using monthly data from 1978-1984.

After seasonal factors are derived, data from the most recent 3-year period (January-December or July-June) are deseasonalized. The average of the deseasonalized 36-month series determines the midpoint of the deseasonalized average band. The standard deviation of the deseasonalized 36-months is calculated adjusting for extreme data points. The upper curve of the *average range* is defined as the average plus the seasonal factors plus the standard deviation. The lower curve is defined as the average plus the seasonal factors minus the standard deviation. Thus, the width of the *average range* is twice the standard deviation.

Note 7: Movements

Movements of crude oil between PAD Districts are reported on Form EIA-817, *Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report*, and on Form EIA-813, *Monthly Crude Oil Report*. Petroleum product movements are reported on Form EIA-817, *Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report*, and EIA-812, *Monthly Product Pipeline Report*. Net receipts is the difference between total

movements into and total movements out of each PAD District by pipeline, tanker, and barge. For summary descriptions and other detail, see Explanatory Note 1.

Note 8: Preliminary Monthly Statistics

Weekly data (Forms EIA-800, 801, 802, 803, and 804) are used to estimate the most recent monthly values in the "Summary Statistics" section. Since some of the weekly reporting periods overlap two adjacent months, it is necessary to use weighting factors in the calculation of the monthly values.

To estimate crude oil and petroleum product imports, crude oil input to refineries and production of petroleum products for a specific month, the weekly estimates are weighted by the number of days of the month included in each week, then summed.

End-of-month stock levels of crude oil and the major petroleum products (motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, and residual fuel oil) are calculated in a similar manner, but use only the two weekly reporting periods that cover the end-of-week stocks before and after the end of the month. The end-of-month stock level is calculated by first calculating the stock change between the two end-of-week stocks. The daily stock change between the two end-of-week stock levels is then calculated. This number is multiplied by the weighting factor of the earlier of the two weeks (the week that covers the last day of the month of interest). This change is added to the earlier of the two end-of-week stock levels to estimate the end-of-month stock level. Preliminary monthly estimates of domestic crude oil production are calculated as described in Explanatory Note 3.

Note 9: Notes on Tables

Note 9.1 Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Overview statistics on the referenced line appear in Table 4 of the "Detailed Statistics," except where noted.

- Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Stock Withdrawals (+) or Addition (-), Petroleum Products Supplied, Total Imports, Crude Oil Imports, Total Exports, and Crude Oil Exports appear as labeled in Table 4. Total Production and Crude Oil Production appear under Field Production in Table 4.

- Natural Gas Plant Production is the sum of Natural Gas Liquids and Finished Petroleum Products Field Production in Table 4.

- Petroleum Products Imports is the sum of Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs, Other Liquids, and Finished Petroleum Products Imports in Table 4.

- Total Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Ending Stocks appear in thousand barrels in Table 2.

Note 9.2 Crude Oil Supply and Disposition statistics

referenced line appear in Table 1 of the "Detailed Statistics," except where noted.

Total Domestic Field Production, Alaskan Field Production, SPR Imports, Other Imports (synonymous with Imports Excl. SPR) SPR and Other Primary Stocks Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Unaccounted Crude Oil, Refinery Inputs, and Exports appear as labeled in Table 1.

Crude Losses and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 4.

SPR Ending Stocks and Other Primary Ending Stocks (synonymous with stocks excluding SPR) appear in thousand barrels in Table 1.

Total Crude Oil Ending Stocks appear in thousand barrels in Table 2.

Total Imports appear in Table 4.

Note 9.3 Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition statistics on the referenced line appear in Table 4 of the "Detailed Statistics," except where noted.

Total Production is the sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.

Imports, Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Exports and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 4.

Unleaded Percent of Total Product Supplied represents the ratio of finished unleaded motor gasoline product supplied to total finished motor gasoline product supplied, multiplied by 100 and rounded to the nearest tenth.

Ending stocks are aggregated from ending stocks in thousand barrels in Table 2.

Note 9.4 Distillate and Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition statistics on the referenced lines appear in Table 4 of the "Detailed Statistics," except where noted.

Total Production is the sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.

Imports, Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Exports, and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 4.

Ending stocks appear in thousand barrels in Table 2.

Note 9.5 Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition statistics represent the aggregation of statistics on ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, isobutane, and isobutylene. The statistics on the referenced line appear in Table 4 of the "Detailed Statistics," except where noted.

Total Production is the sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.

Imports, Stocks Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Refinery Inputs, Exports, and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 4.

Ending stocks appear in thousand barrels in Table 2.

Note 9.6 Other Petroleum Products Supply and Disposition statistics represent the aggregation of statistics on pentanes plus, other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, and liquefied petroleum gases. The statistics on the referenced line are aggregated from Table 4 of the "Detailed Statistics," except where noted.

Total production is the aggregated sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.

Imports, Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Refinery Inputs, Exports, and Product Supplied are aggregated from Table 4.

Ending stocks are aggregated from ending stocks in thousand barrels in Table 2.

Note 9.7 Table 1. U.S. Petroleum Balance

Lines (1) through (3): Crude oil (including lease condensate) production for *Alaska*, *Lower 48 States*, and *Total U.S.* are calculated by calling the conservation agency in Alaska for Alaskan crude oil production during the month, estimating crude oil production in the United States (see Explanatory Note 3), and taking the difference to equal production in the Lower 48 States.

Line (5): SPR Imports are reported on survey Form EIA-814.

Line (12): *Total Other Sources* equals crude oil stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) plus unaccounted for crude oil minus crude oil losses minus crude oil product supplied in Table 2.

Line (14): Natural Gas Plant Liquids (NGPL) *Field Production* equals Field production of natural gas liquids (NGL) plus field production of finished petroleum products in Table 2.

Line (15): NGPL Net Imports equals the sum of the imports of pentanes plus minus the exports of pentanes plus in Table 2.

Line (16): NGPL *Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)* is equal to the stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of pentanes plus in Table 2.

Line (17) equals the sum of lines (14), (15), and (16).

Line (18): Other liquids *Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)* equals the aggregate stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) for other hydrocarbons and alcohol, unfinished oils, motor gasoline blending components, and aviation gasoline blending components in Table 2.

- Line (20): *Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol* New Supply equals the field production of same in Table 2.
- Line (21): *Refinery Processing Gain* is a balancing item equal to total refinery production minus total refinery input in Table 2.
- Line (23): *Total Other Liquids* equals the sum of lines (18) through (22).
- Line (24): *Total Production of Products* equals crude oil input to refineries plus field production of natural gas liquids and LRG and finished petroleum products; plus imports of pentanes plus; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of pentanes plus; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of other liquids; plus imports of other liquids; plus field production of other liquids; plus total refinery production; minus total refinery input; plus crude oil product supplied in Table 2.
- Line (25): *Gross Imports of Refined Products* equals imports of LPG plus imports of finished petroleum products in Table 2.
- Line (26): *Exports of Refined Products* equals exports of LPG plus exports of finished petroleum products in Table 2.
- Line (27): *Net Imports of Refined Products* equals the difference between lines (25) and (26).
- Line (28) *Total New Supply of Products* equals crude oil input to refineries plus field production of natural gas liquids and LRG and finished petroleum products; plus imports of pentanes plus; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of pentanes plus; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of other liquids; plus imports of other liquids; plus total field production of other liquids; plus total refinery production; minus total refinery input; minus crude oil product supplied plus imports of LPG and finished petroleum products; minus exports of LPG and finished petroleum products in Table 2.
- Line (29): *Refined Products Stocks Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)* equals the sum of stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) for LPG and finished petroleum products in Table 2.
- Line (30): *Total Petroleum Supplied for Domestic Use* equals total products supplied in Table 2.
- Line (31): through (35) equal the respective products supplied in Table 2.
- Line (36): *Other Products Supplied* equals the sum of pentanes plus, aviation gasoline, naphtha-type jet fuel; kerosene-type jet fuel; naphtha <400 Deg. F. for petrochemical feedstock use, other oils >400 Deg. F. for petrochemical feedstock use, special naphthas, lubricants, waxes, petroleum coke, asphalt and road oil, still gas, unfinished oils, motor gasoline blending components, aviation gasoline blending components, and miscellaneous products supplied in Table 2.
- Line (37): *Total Product Supplied* is equal to total products supplied in Table 2.
- The sum of lines (38) and (39), stocks of *Crude Oil and Lease Condensate (Excluding SPR)* and stocks held by the *Strategic Petroleum Reserve*, equals ending stock of crude oil in Table 2.
- Line (43): *Stocks of Refined Products* equals the sum of liquefied petroleum gases and finished petroleum product stocks in Table 2.

Note 10: New Stock Basis

In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to bulk terminal and pipeline surveys affecting subsequent stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. Using the expanded coverage (new basis), the end-of-year stocks, in million barrels, would have been:

- Crude Oil: 1982—645 (Total) and 351 (Other Primary).
- Crude Oil and Petroleum Products: 1974—1,120; 1980—1,420; and 1982—1,462.
- Motor Gasoline: 1974—225; 1980—263; 1982—240 (Total) and 203 (Finished).
- Distillate Fuel Oil: 1974—224; 1980—205; and 1982—186.
- Residual Fuel Oil: 1974—75; 1980—91; and 1982—68.
- Liquefied Petroleum Gases: 1974—113; 1980—128; and 1982—103.
- Other Petroleum Products: 1974—220; 1980—249; and 1982—259.
- Stock withdrawal calculations beginning in 1975, 1981, 1983 were made using new basis stock levels.

In January 1984, changes were made in the reporting of natural gas liquids. As a result, unfractionated stream which was formerly included in "Other Petroleum Products Supply and Disposition" table in the "Summary Statistics," is now reported on a component basis (ethane, propane, normal butane, isobutane, and pentanes plus). Most of these stocks will now appear in the "Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition" table of the "Summary Statistics." This change will affect stocks reported and stock withdrawals in each table. Under the new basis, end-of-year 1983 stocks, in million barrels, would have been:

- Liquefied Petroleum Gases: 1983—108
- Other Petroleum Products: 1983—248

Note 11: Stocks of Alaskan Crude Oil

Stocks of Alaskan crude oil in transit were included for the first time in January 1981. The major impact of this change is on the reporting of stock withdrawal calculations. Using the expanded coverage (new basis), 1980 end-of-year stocks, in million barrels, would have been 380 (Total) and 380 (Other Primary).

Note 12: 1981 Changes in Petroleum Industry Reporting

Petroleum statistics contained in this report for all years through 1980 were developed using definitions, concepts, reporting procedures, and aggregation methods that are consistent with those developed by the U.S. Bureau of Mines. Research conducted by the Energy Information Administration in 1979 and 1980 indicates that changes had occurred in the petroleum industry that were not being adequately reflected in EIA's reporting system.

Reporting forms, definitions, and procedures were modified beginning in January 1981 to describe industrial operations more accurately. Unfortunately, empirical information is not available to precisely measure data shortcomings through 1980. However, estimates of the magnitudes of differences in the major data series are described below to form a basis for comparing 1979, 1980, and 1981 data.

Motor Gasoline

For 1979, the EIA product-supplied series for motor gasoline was consistently about 2 percent lower than the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) gasoline-supplied data series, which is derived from State tax receipts. The difference increased to about 3 percent in 1979 and 1980. There were two primary causes for this growing difference. First, refinery operations, particularly the flows of unfinished oils and the redesignation of some finished products, were not being accurately reflected on the EIA survey forms. Second, a large amount of gasoline was being produced away from refineries at "downstream blending stations" to take advantage of provisions in regulations governing the amount of lead that could be added. These blending stations were not reporting gasoline production to the EIA until the data system was changed in January 1981.

Quantitative estimates of the magnitude of the difference in EIA's gasoline product supplied data in 1979 and 1980 have been made by the EIA and the American Petroleum Institute (API). The following table provides 1979 and 1980 data as published in the *Petroleum Status and Outlook Annual*, as well as EIA and API estimates of "recast" motor gasoline product supplied.

Finished Motor Gasoline Product Supplied (Thousand Barrels per Day)

	EIA Reported	API Recast	EIA Recast	FHWA ¹
1979	7,034	7,302	7,183-7,347	7,258
1980	6,579	6,882	6,806-6,889	6,792

¹FHWA gasoline statistics based on data from Federal Highway Administration. Estimate of Total Gasoline Use. Table MF-21A Published October 1980 and September 1981. Aviation gasoline (Table MF-24) has been subtracted from FHWA product supplied quantities to make data comparable.

EIA recast estimates were based upon preliminary monthly information in the *Monthly Petroleum Statement*. The ranges displayed in the EIA column reflect uncertainty in the estimates. Also shown are the FHWA motor gasoline sales statistics for those years.

Distillate and Residual Fuel Oil

Distillate and residual fuel oil refinery production statistics through 1980 were adjusted to account for an imbalance between unfinished oil supply and disposition. The reported quantities of refinery inputs of unfinished oils typically exceed the available supply of unfinished oils. It has been assumed that this occurs when distillate and residual fuel oils produced by a refinery is shipped to another refinery, where it is treated as unfinished oil. This oil is then reprocessed rather than used or sold as distillate or residual fuel oil.

For many years (including 1980), the difference between unfinished oil disposition and supply was subtracted from distillate and residual fuel oil production to adjust for this discrepancy. Two-thirds of the difference was applied to distillate, and one-third to residual fuel oil.

Beginning in January 1981 this adjustment was discontinued because there was not sufficient empirical evidence to support it. The following table presents distillate and residual fuel oil refinery production in 1979 and 1980 as published (adjusted) and on the same basis as 1981 statistics (unadjusted) to permit comparison.

Distillate and Residual Fuel Oil Production and Product Supplied (Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Adjusted Refinery Production	Unadjusted Refinery Production	Difference	Unadjusted Product Supplied
Distillate Fuel Oil				
1979	3,152	3,169	16	3,327
1980	2,661	2,764	103	2,969
Residual Fuel Oil				
1979	1,687	1,695	8	2,834
1980	1,580	1,634	54	2,562

Adjusted distillate and residual fuel oil product supplied volumes differ from the unadjusted volumes by the same amounts as the adjusted and unadjusted production volumes.

Total Petroleum Products

The imbalance between the supply and disposition of unfinished oils and gasoline blending components is included with other products (line 35) in the U.S. Petroleum Balance (Table 1). These imbalances are reported as negative product supplied in the Other Liquids section, Supply and Disposition Statistics (Table 2). Since these changes only involve redistribution of the volumes of gasoline, distillate, and residual fuel oil, gasoline blending components, and unfinished oils, the total volume of petroleum products supplied remains unaffected by them.

Note 13: Natural Gas Liquids Reporting Changes

Beginning in January 1984, a number of changes in the reporting of natural gas liquids (NGL) were implemented. The modified system reflects supply and disposition of NGL on a component, rather than product, basis.

From 1979 to 1983, the EIA collected and reported information on the supply and disposition of nine NGL products. Beginning with January 1984, NGL supply and disposition data were reported on a five component basis (See table below) to be consistent with recordkeeping practices used by the industry. The following table shows the product category under the new and old basis.

Product Basis vs. Component Basis Reporting

1979-1983 Product Basis	1984 Component Basis				
	1. Ethane	2. Propane	3. Normal Butane	4. Isobutane	5. Pentanes Plus
1. Ethane	●				
2. Ethane-Propane Mixtures	●	●			
3. Propane		●			
4. Butane-Propane Mixtures		●	●		
5. Butane			●		
6. Isobutane				●	
7. Unfractionated Stream	●	●	●	●	●
8. Natural Gasoline and Isopentane					●
9. Plant Condensate					●

Four PSRS surveys were modified beginning in January 1984. They were:

- EIA-810 Monthly Refinery Report
- EIA-811 Monthly Bulk Terminal Report
- EIA-812 Monthly Product Pipeline Report
- EIA-816 Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report

A fifth survey, the Form EIA-814, *Monthly Imports Report* (formerly Form ERA-60) was not modified. Adjustments are applied to NGL imports data to make them consistent with the revised reporting system (See Explanatory Note 14).

Note 14: NGL Import/Export Algorithms

Beginning in January 1984, the Energy Information Administration (EIA) implemented changes in the reporting of natural gas liquids (NGL) supply data, moving from a nine-product slate basis to a five-product slate basis that corresponds to industry record-keeping practices. Changes could not be made to the import and export systems. Therefore, in order to allocate import and exports of mixed NGL streams to individual component parts, the EIA developed a statistical algorithm.

Imports

The imports algorithm is based on information gathered from the larger importers of NGL, who were asked to provide component analysis of the product they imported during the first six months of 1983. The percentages shown in the table below are derived from the weighted averages of the data provided by the importers.

Exports

The export algorithm is based on information gathered from the larger exporters of NGL, who were asked to provide component analysis of the products they exported during 1983. The percentages shown below are derived from the weighted averages of the data provided by the exporters. It was necessary to derive percentages by Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts of exportation, due to the wide variation of components included in the mixed streams.

Algorithm for Allocating NGL Imports/Exports

	EIA Component State				
	Ethane	Propane	Normal Butane	Iso-butane	Pentanes Plus
Port Product					
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane (EIA-814)					100%
Plant Condensate (EIA-814)					100%
Propane (IM-145)	100%				
Propane (IM-145)		100%			
Butane (IM-145)			60%	40%	
Butane-Propane Mixtures (IM-145)		40%	35%	20%	5%
Propane-Propane Mixtures (IM-145)	80%	20%			
Port Product					
Propane (All PAD)	100%				
Propane (ALL PAD)		100%			
Butane (All PAD)			100%		
Mixed Streams					
PAD I, IV, V		40%	60%		
PAD II	30%	25%	15%	15%	15%
PAD III		80%	20%		

Note 15: Addition of Crude Oil Pipeline Movements Data

Beginning in January 1985, inter-PAD District pipeline movements of crude oil are included in the *PSM*. Crude oil pipeline movements are used in the crude oil supply balance at the PAD District level but do not affect National level statistics. As a result of including these movements, *Net Receipts* of crude oil and *Unaccounted for Crude Oil* at the PADD level are changed significantly. Also affected are crude oil imports and unfinished oils imports at the PADD level which are now provided by *PAD District of entry* (Tables 6-10) and by *PAD District of processing* (Tables 16-19).

The tables in the *PSM* that have been changed due to the inclusion of inter-PAD District pipeline movements of crude oil are listed below.

Tables 6-10, "PAD District I to V, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products." 1985 crude oil imports and unfinished oils imports in Tables 6 through 10 are now reported at the *PAD District of entry* rather than at the *PAD District of processing*. *Net Receipts* now include movements by pipeline as well as by tanker and barge.

Table 26, "Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge between PAD Districts." Pipeline crude oil movements data are now included with crude oil movements by tanker and barge. The crude oil line now includes movements by pipeline as well as by tanker and barge.

- Table 27, "Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline between PAD Districts." A line has been added to report crude oil movements.
- Table 29, "Net Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge between PAD Districts." The crude oil line now includes net movements by pipeline as well as by tanker and barge.

Note 16: 1986 Changes in Petroleum Industry Reporting

Beginning in January 1986, several changes to the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS) went into effect. These changes affected the frame of operators of petroleum facilities required to complete the monthly surveys in the PSRS and resulted in some changes to the tables presented in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly (PSM)*.

Changes in Survey Frames

As a result of frames maintenance activities, 39 respondents were added to the monthly survey frames. The following table shows the impact of the data reported by the new respondents on published data for production and stocks of major petroleum products.

Also, beginning in January 1986, a major integrated petroleum company consolidated production and stocks reporting for some of its facilities. Data previously reported separately on Form EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," and on Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," for two facilities have been combined with data reported for two refineries on Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report." The primary impact of this reporting change is on Table 24, "Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District," which will show a decrease in natural gas liquids (NGL) stocks at bulk terminals and natural gas processing plants, and an increase in NGL stocks at refineries.

Changes in Publication Tables

Several changes have been made to tables in the *PSM* either as a direct result of changes in reporting requirements or to improve the usefulness of the publication. These changes are:

- Table 13, "Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District"
 - Alaskan crude oil receipts are now shown separately.
- Table 14, "Refinery Production of Petroleum Products by PAD District"
 - The "petrochemical feedstock use" and "other use" are no longer shown separately for still gas or for liquefied refinery gases.

Impact of Adding New Respondents to December 1985 PSM Data:

Product	Refinery Production (Thousand Barrels per Day)		Stocks ¹ (Thousand Barrels)	
	Reported by New Respondents	Published U.S. Total	Reported by New Respondents	Published U.S. Total
Leaded Gasoline	1.3	2,326	224	81,379
Unleaded Gasoline	0.6	4,323	276	108,422
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	3,174	1,217	143,911
Residual Fuel Oil	0	1,055	1,747	50,671
NGL's & LRG's	0	393	409	80,898
Other Products	0	3,302	1,413	239,158
Crude Oil (excl. SPR)	—	—	2,314	318,695

¹Stocks as of December 31, 1985.

- Tables 16 and 17, "Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District"

—Imports of unfinished oils are now separated into four categories: naphthas and lighter, kerosene and light gas oils, heavy gas oils, and residuum.

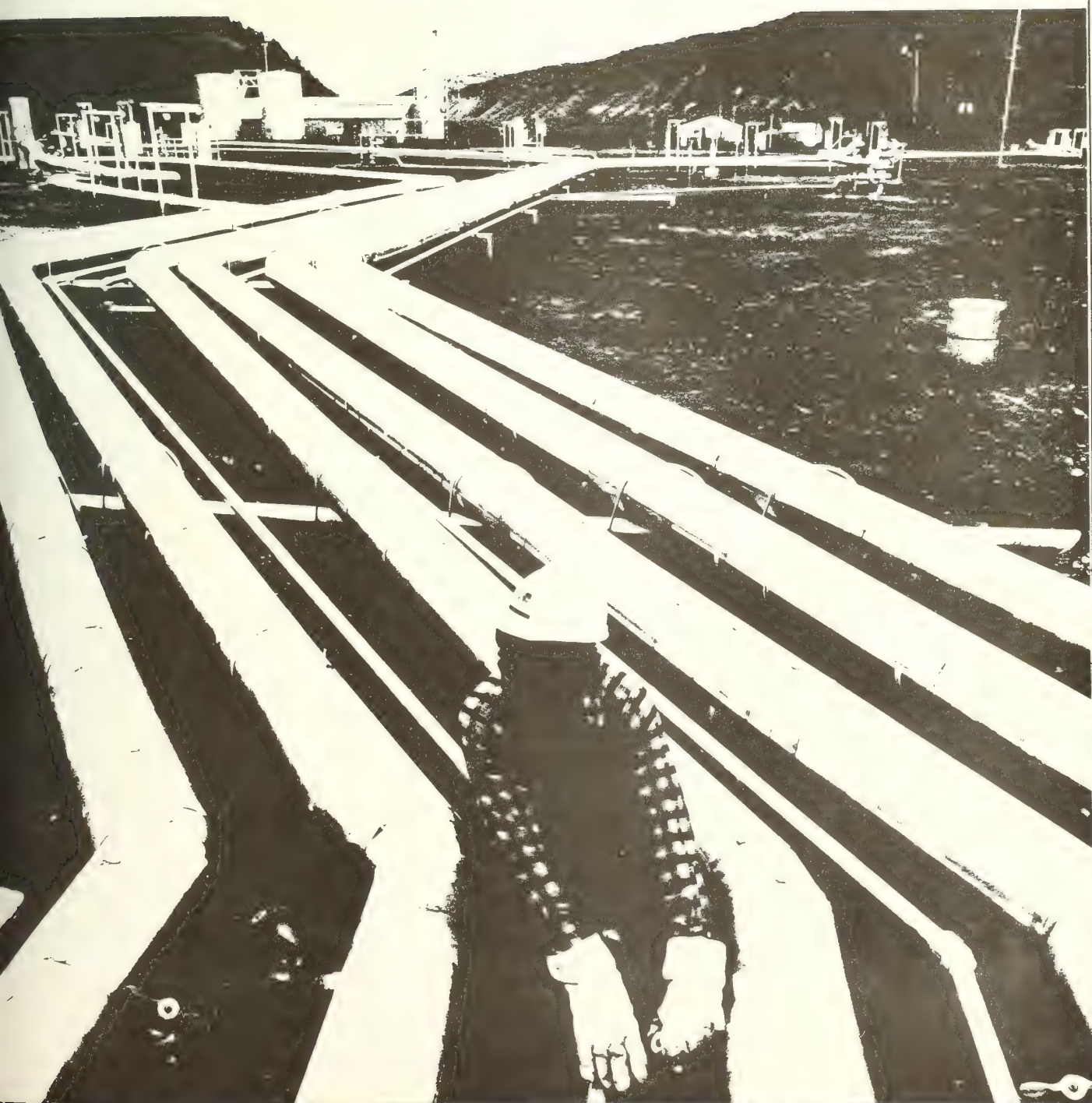
- Tables 18 and 19, "Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source"

—Countries formerly included in the categories "Other Western Hemisphere" and "Other Eastern Hemisphere" are now shown individually.

- Table 24, "Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District"

—The breakout between "petrochemical feedstock use" and "other use" for each liquefied petroleum gas was eliminated.

Glossary





Definitions of Petroleum Products and Other Terms

Alcohol. The family name of a group of organic chemical compounds composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. The series of molecules vary in chain length and are composed of a hydrocarbon plus a hydroxyl group; $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_n\text{OH}$ (e.g., methanol, ethanol, and tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA)).

Alkylation. A refining process for chemically combining butane with olefin hydrocarbons (e.g., propylene, ethylene) through the control of temperature and pressure in the presence of an acid catalyst, usually sulfuric acid or hydrofluoric acid. The product, alkylate, an iso-octane, has high octane value and is blended with motor and aviation gasoline to improve the antiknock value of the fuel.

API Gravity. An arbitrary scale expressing the gravity or density of liquid petroleum products. The measuring scale is calibrated in terms of degrees API; it may be calculated in terms of the following formula:

$$\text{Degrees API} = \frac{141.5}{\text{sp gr } 60\text{F}/60\text{F}} - 131.5$$

Aromatics. Hydrocarbons characterized by unsaturated ring structures of carbon atoms. Commercial petroleum aromatics are benzene, toluene, and xylene (BTX).

Asphalt. A dark-brown-to-black cement-like material containing bitumens as the predominant constituents, obtained by petroleum processing. The definition includes crude asphalt as well as the following finished products: cements, fluxes, the asphalt content of emulsions (exclusive of water), and petroleum distillates blended with asphalt to make cutback asphalts. The conversion factor for asphalt is 5.5 barrels of 42 U.S. gallons per short ton.

ASTM. The acronym for the American Society for Testing and Materials.

Aviation Gasoline Blending Components. Naphtha which will be used for blending or compounding into finished aviation gasoline (e.g., straight-run gasoline, alkylate and reformate). Excludes oxygenates (alcohols, ethers), butane, and pentanes plus.

Aviation Gasoline (Finished). All special grades of gasoline for use in aviation reciprocating engines, as given in ASTM Specification D910 and Military Specification MIL-G-5572. Excludes blending components which will be used in blending or compounding into finished aviation gasoline.

Barrel. A volumetric unit of measure for crude oil and petroleum products equivalent to 42 U.S. gallons. This measure is used in most statistical reports. Factors for converting petroleum coke, asphalt and wax to barrels are given in the definitions of these products.

Barrels Per Calendar Day. The maximum number of barrels of input that can be processed during a 24-hour period after making allowances for the following limitations:

The capability of downstream facilities to absorb the output of crude oil processing facilities of a given refinery. No reduction is made when a planned distribution of intermediate streams through other than downstream facilities is part of a refinery's normal operation;

The types and grades of inputs to be processed;

The types and grades of products expected to be manufactured;

The environmental constraints associated with refinery operations;

The reduction of capacity for scheduled downtime such as routine inspection, mechanical problems, maintenance, repairs, and turnaround; and

The reduction of capacity for unscheduled downtime such as mechanical problems, repairs, and slowdowns.

Barrels Per Stream Day. The amount a unit can process running at full capacity under optimal crude oil and product slate conditions.

Benzene. An aromatic hydrocarbon (C_6H_6) present to a minor degree in most crude oils. Some important products manufactured from benzene are: styrene, phenol, nylon, aniline, and synthetic detergents.

Butane. A normally gaseous straight-chain or branch-chain hydrocarbon, (C_4H_{10}). It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. It includes isobutane and normal butane and is designated in ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Association Specifications for commercial butane.

Isobutane. A normally gaseous branch-chain hydrocarbon, (C_4H_{10}). It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 10.9 degrees F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams.

Normal Butane. A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon, (C_4H_{10}). It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 31.1 degrees F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams.

Butylene. An olefinic hydrocarbon, (C_4H_8), recovered from refinery processes.

Catalytic Cracking. The refining process of breaking down the larger, heavier, and more complex hydrocarbon molecules into simpler and lighter molecules. Catalytic cracking is accomplished by the use of a catalytic agent and is an effective process for increasing

the yield of gasoline from crude oil. Catalytic cracking processes fresh feeds and recycled feeds.

Fresh Feeds. Crude oil or petroleum distillates which are being fed to processing units for the first time.

Recycled Feeds. Feeds that are continuously fed back for additional processing.

Catalytic Hydrocracking. A refining process that uses hydrogen and catalysts with relatively low temperatures and high pressures for converting middle boiling or residual material to high-octane gasoline, reformer charge stock, jet fuel and/or high grade fuel oil. The process uses one or more catalysts, depending upon product output, and can handle high sulfur feedstocks without prior desulfurization.

Catalytic Hydrotreating. A refining process for treating petroleum fractions from atmospheric or vacuum distillation units (e.g., naphthas, middle distillates, reformer feeds, residual fuel oil and heavy gas oil) and other petroleum (e.g., cat cracked naphtha, coker naphtha, gas oil, etc.) in the presence of catalysts and substantial quantities of hydrogen. Hydrotreating includes desulfurization, removal of substances (e.g., nitrogen compounds) that deactivate catalysts, conversion of olefins to paraffins to reduce gum formation in gasoline, and other processes to upgrade the quality of the fractions.

Catalytic Reforming. A refining process using controlled heat and pressure with catalysts to rearrange certain hydrocarbon molecules, thereby converting paraffinic and naphthenic type hydrocarbons (e.g., low-octane gasoline boiling range fractions) into petrochemical feedstocks and higher octane stocks suitable for blending into finished gasoline. Catalytic reforming uses two types of catalysts:

Conventional. A catalyst containing a single metal (e.g., platinum).

Bi-Metallic. A catalyst comprised of two metals (e.g., platinum, rhenium).

Charge Capacity. The input (feed) capacity of the refinery processing facilities.

Coal. A generic term applied to carbonaceous rocks that were formed by the partial or complete decomposition of vegetation. These stratified carbonaceous rocks are either solid or brittle and are highly combustible. Includes lignite, bituminous coal, and anthracite which conform to ASTM Specification D388.

Crude Distillation. The refining process of separating crude oil components at atmospheric pressure by heating to temperatures of about 600 degrees F to 750 degrees F (depending on the nature of the crude oil and desired products) and subsequent condensing of the fractions by cooling.

Crude Oil (including Lease Condensate). A mixture of hydrocarbons that existed in liquid phase in underground reservoirs and remains liquid at atmospheric pressure after passing through surface-separating fa-

cilities. Included are lease condensate and liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sands, gilsonite, and shale. Drip gases are also included, but topped crude oil (residual oil) and other unfinished oils are excluded. Liquids produced at natural gas processing plants and mixed with crude oil are likewise excluded where identifiable. Crude oil is considered as either domestic or foreign, according to the following:

Domestic. Crude oil produced in the United States from its "outer continental shelf" as defined in USC 1331.

Foreign. Crude oil produced outside the United States. Imported Athabasca hydrocarbons are included.

Delayed Coking. A process by which heavier crude fractions can be thermally decomposed under conditions of elevated temperatures and pressure to produce a mixture of lighter oils and petroleum coke. The lighter oils can be processed further in other refinery units to meet product specifications. The coke can be used either as a fuel or in other applications such as in the manufacturing of steel or aluminum.

Distillate Fuel Oil. A general classification for one of the petroleum fractions produced in conventional distillation operations. It is used primarily for space heating, on-and-off-highway diesel engine fuel (including railroad engine fuel and fuel for agricultural machinery) and electric power generation. Included are products known as No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 fuel oils; No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 diesel fuels.

No. 1 Fuel Oil. A light distillate fuel oil intended for use in vaporizing pot-type burners. ASTM Specification D396 specifies for this grade maximum distillation temperatures of 400 degrees F at the 10-percent recovery point and 550 degrees F at the 90-percent point, and kinematic viscosities between 1.4 and 1.9 centistokes at 100 degrees F.

No. 2 Fuel Oil. A distillate fuel oil for use in atomizing-type burners for domestic heating or for moderate capacity commercial-industrial burner units. ASTM Specification D396 designates minimum and maximum distillation temperatures at the 90-percent recovery point of 540 degrees F and 640 degrees F and kinematic viscosities between 2.0 and 3.6 centistokes at 100 degrees F.

No. 1 and No. 2 Diesel Fuel Oils. Distillate fuel oils used in compression-ignition engines, as designated in the ASTM Specification D975:

No. 1-D. A volatile distillate fuel oil with a maximum distillation temperature of 550 degrees F at the 90 percent recovery point for use in high-speed diesel engines generally operated under variations in speed and load. Includes type C-B diesel fuel used for city buses and similar operations. Properties are defined in ASTM Specification D975.

No. 2-D. A gas oil type distillate of lower volatility with minimum and maximum distillation temperatures at the 90-percent recovery point of 540 and 640

degrees F for use in high-speed diesel engines generally operated under uniform speed and load conditions. Includes Type R-R diesel fuel used for railroad locomotive engines, and Type T-T for diesel-engine trucks. Properties are defined in ASTM Specification D975.

No. 4 Fuel Oil. A fuel oil for commercial burner installations not equipped with preheating facilities. It is used extensively in industrial plants. This grade is a blend of distillate fuel oil and residual fuel oil stocks that conforms to ASTM Specification D396 or Federal Specification VV-F-815C; with minimum and maximum kinematic viscosities between 5.8 and 26.4 centistokes at 100 degrees F. Also included is No. 4-D, a fuel oil for low and medium-speed diesel engines that conforms to ASTM Specification D975.

Electricity (Purchased). Electricity purchased for refining operations that is not produced within the refinery complex.

Ethane. A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon, (C₂H₆). It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at temperature of -127.48 degrees F. It is extracted from natural gas and refinery gas streams.

Ether. A generic term applied to a group of organic chemical compounds composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, characterized by an oxygen atom attached to two carbon atoms (e.g., methyl tertiary butyl ether).

Ethylene. An olefinic hydrocarbon, (C₂H₄), recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes.

Field Production. Represents crude oil production on leases, natural gas liquids production at natural gas processing plants, and new supply of other hydrocarbons and alcohol.

Hydrocracking. A thermal cracking process which converts heavy hydrocarbons such as crude oil, tar sands, bitumen, and distillation residues into light hydrocarbons. Feedstocks can be any pumpable hydrocarbons including those containing high concentrations of sulfur and metals.

Fluid Coking. A thermal cracking process utilizing the fluidized-solids technique to remove carbon (coke) for continuous conversion of heavy, low-grade oils into lighter products.

Gasohol. See *Motor Gasoline (Finished)*.

Gas Oil. A liquid petroleum distillate having a viscosity intermediate between that of kerosene and lubricating oil. It derives its name from having originally been used in the manufacture of illuminating gas. It is now used to produce distillate fuel oils and gasoline.

Gasoline Blending Components. Naphthas which will be used for blending or compounding into finished motor gasoline or motor gasoline (e.g., straight-run gasoline, naphthate and reformat). Excludes oxygenates (alcohols, ethers), butane, and pentanes plus.

Heavy Gas Oil. Petroleum distillates with an approximate boiling range from 651 degrees F to 1000 degrees

Hydrogen. The lightest of all gases, occurring chiefly in combination with oxygen in water; also in acids, bases, alcohols, petroleum, and other hydrocarbons.

Idle Capacity. The component of operable capacity that is not in operation and not under active repair, but capable of being placed in operation within 30 days; and capacity not in operation but under active repair that can be completed within 90 days.

Imported Crude Oil Burned As Fuel. The amount of foreign crude oil burned as a fuel oil, usually as residual fuel oil, without being processed as such. Imported crude oil burned as fuel includes lease condensate and liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sand oil, gilsonite, and shale oil.

Isobutane. See *Butane*.

Isomerization. A refining process which alters the fundamental arrangement of atoms in the molecule without adding or removing anything from the original material. Used to convert normal butane into isobutane (C₄), an alkylation process feedstock, and normal pentane and hexane into isopentane (C₅), and isohexane (C₆), high-octane gasoline components.

Kerosene. A petroleum distillate that has a maximum distillation temperature of 401 degrees F at the 10-percent recovery point, a final boiling point of 572 degrees F, and a minimum flash point of 100 degrees F. Included are the two grades designated in ASTM D3699: No. 1-K and No. 2-K, and all grades of kerosene called range or stove oil. Kerosene is used in space heaters, cook stoves, and water heaters and is suitable for use as an illuminant when burned in wick lamps.

Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel. A quality kerosene product with a maximum distillation temperature of 400 degrees F at the 10-percent recovery point and a final maximum boiling point of 572 degrees F. The fuel is designated in ASTM Specification D1655 and Military Specification MIL-T-5624L (Grades JP-5 and JP-8). A relatively low-freezing point distillate of the kerosene type used primarily for commercial turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines.

Lease Condensate. A natural gas liquid recovered from gas well gas (associated and non-associated) in lease separators or natural gas field facilities. Lease condensate consists primarily of pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons.

Light Gas Oils. Liquid petroleum distillates heavier than naphtha, with an approximate boiling range from 401 degrees F to 650 degrees F.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG). Ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, normal butane, butylene, and isobutane produced at refineries or natural gas processing plants, including plants that fractionate raw natural gas plant liquids.

Liquefied Refinery Gases (LRG). Liquefied petroleum gases fractionated from refinery or still gases. Through compression and/or refrigeration, they are retained in the liquid state. The reported categories are ethane/ethylene, propane/propylene, normal butane/butylene, and isobutane. Excludes still gas.

Lubricating Oils. A substance used to reduce friction between bearing surfaces. Petroleum lubricants may be produced either from distillates or residues. Other substances may be added to impart or improve certain required properties. Do not include byproducts of lubricating oil refining such as aromatic extracts derived from solvent extraction or tars derived from deasphalting. "Lubricants" includes all grades of lubricating oils from spindle oil to cylinder oil and those used in greases. The three categories include:

Bright Stock. A refined, high viscosity lubricating oil base stock that is usually made from a residuum by a treatment such as deasphalting, acid treatment, or solvent extraction.

Neutral. A distillate lubricating oil base stock with a viscosity that is usually not above 550 Saybolt Universal Seconds (SUS) at 100 degrees F. A product of hydrotreating, acid treatment, or solvent extraction.

Other. A lubricating oil base stock used in finished lubricating oils and greases, including black, coastal, and red oils.

Middle Distillates. A general classification that includes distillate fuel oil and kerosene.

Miscellaneous Products. Includes all finished products not classified elsewhere (e.g., petrolatum, lube refining byproducts (aromatic extracts and tars), absorption oils, ram-jet fuel, petroleum rocket fuels, synthetic natural gas feedstocks, speciality oils and medicinal oils).

Motor Gasoline Blending Components. Naphthas which will be used for blending or compounding into finished motor gasoline (e.g., straight-run gasoline, alkylate and reformat). Excludes oxygenates (alcohols, ethers), butane, and pentanes plus.

Motor Gasoline (Finished). A complex mixture of relatively volatile hydrocarbons, with or without small quantities of additives, that have been blended to form a fuel suitable for use in spark-ignition engines. Motor gasoline, as given in ASTM Specification D439 or Federal Specification VV-G-1690B, include a range in distillation temperatures from 122 to 158 degrees F at the 10-percent recovery point and from 365 to 374 degrees F at the 90-percent recovery point. The Reid Vapor Pressure ranges from 9 to 15 psi. "Motor gasoline" includes finished leaded gasoline, finished unleaded gasoline, and gasohol. Blendstock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

Finished Leaded Gasoline. Contains more than 0.05 gram of lead per gallon or more than 0.005 gram of phosphorus per gallon. Premium and regular grades are included, depending on the octane rating. Includes leaded gasohol. Blendstock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

Finished Unleaded Gasoline. Contains not more than 0.05 gram of lead per gallon and not more than 0.005 gram of phosphorus per gallon. Premium and

regular grades are included, depending on the octane rating. Includes unleaded gasohol. Blendstock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

Gasohol. A blend of finished motor gasoline (leaded or unleaded) and alcohol (generally ethanol, sometimes methanol), limited to 10 percent by volume of alcohol.

Naphtha. A generic term applied to a petroleum fraction with an approximate boiling range between 122 and 400 degrees F.

Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel. A fuel in the heavy naphtha boiling range. ASTM Specification D1655 specifies for this fuel maximum distillation temperatures of 290 degrees F at the 20-percent recovery point and 470 degrees F at the 90-percent point, meeting Military Specification MIL-T-5624L (Grade JP-4). JP-4 is used for turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines, primarily by the military. Excludes ram-jet and petroleum rocket fuels.

Natural Gas. A mixture of hydrocarbons and small quantities of various nonhydrocarbons existing in the gaseous phase or in solution with crude oil in underground reservoirs.

Natural Gas Field Facility. A field facility designed to process natural gas produced from more than one lease for the purpose of recovering condensate from the stream of natural gas; however, some field facilities are designed to recover propane, normal butane, pentanes plus, etc., and to control the quality of natural gas to be marketed.

Natural Gas Plant Liquids. Natural gas liquids recovered from natural gas in gas processing plants, and, in some situations, from natural gas field facilities. Natural gas liquids extracted by fractionators are also included. These liquids are defined according to the published specifications of the Gas Processors Association and the American Society for Testing and Materials and are classified as follows: ethane, propane, normal butane, isobutane, pentanes plus, and other products from natural gas processing plants (i.e., products meeting the standards for finished petroleum products produced at natural gas processing plants, such as finished motor gasoline, finished aviation gasoline, special naphthas, kerosene, distillate fuel oil and miscellaneous products).

Natural Gas Processing Plant. A gas processing plant is a facility designed (1) to achieve the recovery of natural gas liquids from the stream of natural gas which may or may not have been processed through lease separators and field facilities, and (2) to control the quality of the natural gas to be marketed. Cyclone plants are classified as gas processing plants.

Natural Gasoline and Isopentane. A mixture of hydrocarbons, mostly pentanes and heavier, extracted from natural gas, that meets vapor pressure, end-point, and other specifications for natural gasoline set by the Gas Processors Association. Includes isopentane which is a saturated branch-chain hydrocarbon, (C₅H₁₂), ob-

ed by fractionation of natural gasoline or isomeriza-
of normal pentane.

Normal Butane. See **Butane**.

OPEC. The acronym for the Organization of Petroleum
Exporting Countries, that have organized for the pur-
e of negotiating with oil companies on matters of
production, prices and future concession rights.
rent members are Algeria, Ecuador, Gabon, Indone-
Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Ara-
United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela.

Operable Capacity. The amount of capacity that, at the
beginning of the period, is in operation; not in operation
not under active repair, but capable of being placed
in operation within 30 days; or not in operation but un-
der active repair that can be completed within 90 days.
Operable capacity is the sum of the operating and idle
capacity and is measured in barrels per calendar day or
barrels per stream day.

Operating Capacity. The component of operable capac-
ity that is in operation at the beginning of the period.

Refinery Hydrocarbons. Materials received by a refinery
and consumed as a raw material. Includes hydrogen,
tar derivatives, gilsonite, and natural gas received
at the refinery for reforming into hydrogen. Natural gas
not used as fuel is excluded.

Residual Fuel Oil. Oxygenates include both alcohols and
esters used as octane boosting additives for gasoline
(e.g., methyl tertiary butyl ether).

Residual Fuel Oil Plus. A mixture of hydrocarbons, mostly pen-
tanes and heavier, extracted from natural gas. Includes
pentane, natural gasoline, and plant condensate.

Petrochemical Feedstocks. Chemical feedstocks de-
rived from petroleum principally for the manufacture of
chemicals, synthetic rubber, and a variety of plastics.
The categories reported are "Naphtha-Less than 400
degrees F" and "Other oils over 400 degrees F."

Naphtha-Less Than 400 Degrees F. A naphtha with a
boiling range of less than 400 degrees F that is in-
tended for use as a petrochemical feedstock.

Other Oils-Over 400 Degrees F. Oils with a boiling
range of over 400 degrees F that is intended for use
as a petrochemical feedstock.

Petroleum Coke. A residue, the final product of the con-
densation process in cracking. This product is reported
as marketable coke or catalyst coke. The conversion
factor is 5 barrels of 42 U.S. gallons per short ton.

Marketable Coke. Those grades of coke produced in
delayed or fluid cokers which may be recovered as
relatively pure carbon. This "green" coke may be
sold as is or further purified by calcining.

Catalyst Coke. In many catalytic operations (e.g.,
catalytic cracking) carbon is deposited on the cata-
lyst, thus deactivating the catalyst. The catalyst is
reactivated by burning off the carbon, which is used

as a fuel in the refining process. This carbon or coke
is not recoverable in a concentrated form.

Petroleum Products. Petroleum products are obtained
from the processing of crude oil (including lease con-
densate), natural gas, and other hydrocarbon com-
pounds. Petroleum products include unfinished oils,
liquefied petroleum gases, pentanes plus, aviation
gasoline, motor gasoline, naphtha-type jet fuel, kero-
sene-type jet fuel, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, residual
fuel oil, petrochemical feedstocks, special naphthas,
lubricants, waxes, petroleum coke, asphalt, road oil,
still gas, and miscellaneous products.

Plant condensate. One of the natural gas liquids, most-
ly pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons, recovered and
separated as liquids at gas inlet separators or scrub-
bers in processing plants.

Primary Stocks. Stocks of crude oil or petroleum prod-
ucts held in storage at (or in) leases, refineries, natural
gas processing plants, pipelines, tankfarms, and bulk
terminals that can store at least 50,000 barrels of petro-
leum products or that can receive petroleum products
by tanker, barge, or pipeline. Crude oil that is in transit
by water from Alaska, or that is stored on Federal
leases or in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve is in-
cluded. Primary Stocks exclude stocks of foreign origin
that are held in bonded warehouse storage.

Production Capacity. The amount of product that can
be produced from processing facilities.

Propane. A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocar-
bon, (C₃H₈). It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at
a temperature of - 43.67 degrees F. It is extracted from
natural gas or refinery gas streams. It includes all prod-
ucts designated in ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas
Processors Association Specifications for commercial
propane and HD-5 propane.

Propylene. An olefinic hydrocarbon, (C₃H₆), recovered
from refinery processes or petrochemical processes.

Refinery. An installation that manufactures finished pe-
troleum products from crude oil, unfinished oils, nat-
ural gas liquids, other hydrocarbons, and alcohol.

Residual Fuel Oil. The topped crude of refinery opera-
tions which includes No. 5 and No. 6 fuel oils as de-
fined in ASTM Specification D396 and Federal Specifi-
cation VV-F-815C, Navy Special fuel oil as defined in
Military Specification MIL-F-859E including Amend-
ment 2 (NATO Symbol F-77), and Bunker C fuel oil. Re-
sidual fuel oil is used for the production of electric pow-
er, space heating, vessel bunkering, and various indus-
trial purposes. Imports of residual fuel oil include "Im-
ported Crude Oil Burned as Fuel."

Residuum. Residue from crude oil after distilling off all
but the heaviest components, with a boiling range
greater than 1000 degrees F.

Road Oil. Any heavy petroleum oil, including residual
asphaltic oil used as a dust palliative and surface treat-
ment on roads and highways. It is generally produced in

six grades from 0, the most liquid, to 5, the most viscous.

Shell Storage Capacity. The design capacity of a petroleum storage tank and is always greater than or equal to working storage capacity.

Special Naphthas. All finished products within the naphtha boiling range that are used as paint thinners, cleaners, or solvents. These products are refined to a specified flash point. Special naphthas include all commercial hexane and cleaning solvents conforming to ASTM Specification D1836 and D484, respectively. Naphthas to be blended or marketed as motor gasoline or aviation gasoline, or that are to be used as petrochemical and synthetic natural gas (SNG) feedstocks are excluded.

Steam (Purchased). Steam, purchased for use by a refinery, that was not generated from within the refinery complex.

Still Gas (Refinery Gas). Any form or mixture of gases produced in refineries by distillation, cracking, reforming, and other processes. The principal constituents are methane, ethane, ethylene, normal butane, butylene, propane, propylene, etc. Still gas is used as a refinery fuel and a petrochemical feedstock.

Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR). Petroleum stocks maintained by the Federal Government for use during periods of major supply interruption.

Thermal Cracking. A refining process in which heat and pressure are used to break down, rearrange, or combine hydrocarbon molecules. Thermal cracking includes gas oil, visbreaking, fluid coking, delayed coking, and other thermal cracking processes (e.g., flexicoking). See individual categories for definition.

Toluene. An aromatic hydrocarbon ($C_6H_5CH_3$) somewhat similar to benzene but of a higher boiling point produced in the coking of coal and also by petroleum refining processes. It is the basis of dyes, explosives, and aromatic compounds. Along with xylene, it is a key component in unleaded gasoline.

Unfinished Oils. Includes all oils requiring further processing, except those requiring only mechanical blending. Includes naphthas, kerosene, light and heavy gas oils, and residuum. See individual categories for definition.

Unfractionated Streams. Mixtures of unsegregated natural gas liquid components excluding those in plant condensate. This product is extracted from natural gas.

Vacuum Distillation. Distillation under reduced pressure (less the atmospheric) which lowers the boiling temperature of the liquid being distilled. This technique with its relatively low temperatures prevents cracking or decomposition of the charge stock.

Visbreaking. A thermal cracking process in which heavy atmospheric or vacuum-still bottoms are cracked at moderate temperatures to increase production of distillate products and reduce viscosity of the distillation residues.

Wax. A solid or semi-solid material derived from petroleum distillates or residues by such treatments as cracking, precipitating with a solvent, or de-oiling. It is a light-colored, more-or-less translucent crystalline material, slightly greasy to the touch, consisting of a mixture of solid hydrocarbons in which the paraffin series predominates. Includes all marketable wax whether on a small scale or fully refined. The three grades included are microcrystalline, crystalline-fully refined, and crystalline-other. The conversion factor is 280 pounds per U.S. gallon per barrel.

Microcrystalline Wax. Wax extracted from petroleum residues having a finer or less apparent crystalline structure than paraffin wax and having the following physical characteristics: Penetration at 77 degrees F (D1321)-60 maximum. Viscosity at 210 degrees F in Saybolt Universal Seconds (SUS) (D88)-60 SUS (10.22 centistokes) minimum to 100 SUS (31.8 centistokes) maximum. Oil content (D721)-5 percent minimum.

Crystalline-Fully Refined Wax. A light-colored paraffin wax having the following characteristics: Viscosity at 210 degrees F (D88)-59.9 SUS (10.18 centistokes) maximum. Oil content (D721)-0.5 percent maximum. Other + 20 color, Saybolt minimum.

Crystalline-Other Wax. A paraffin wax having the following characteristics: Viscosity at 210 degrees F (D88)-59.9 SUS (10.18 centistokes) maximum. Oil content (D721)-0.51 percent minimum to 15 percent maximum.

Working Storage Capacity. The volume between maximum safe fill capacity and the quantity below which pump suction is ineffective (bottoms).

Xylene. An aromatic hydrocarbon ($C_6H_4(CH_3)_2$) produced in petroleum refining (cracking) processes. One of its important uses is as a solvent in the manufacture of paints. Along with toluene, it is a key ingredient in unleaded gasoline.

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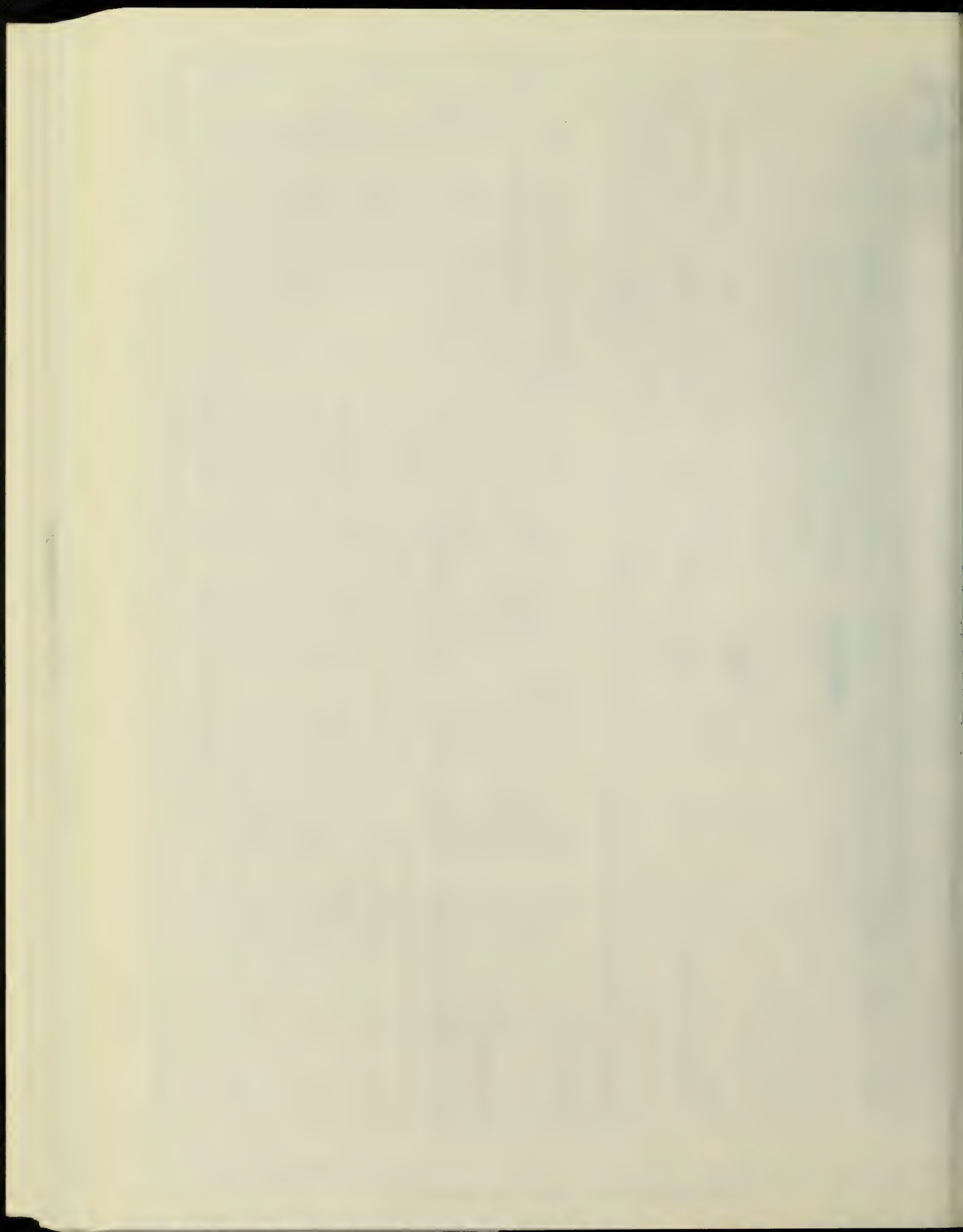
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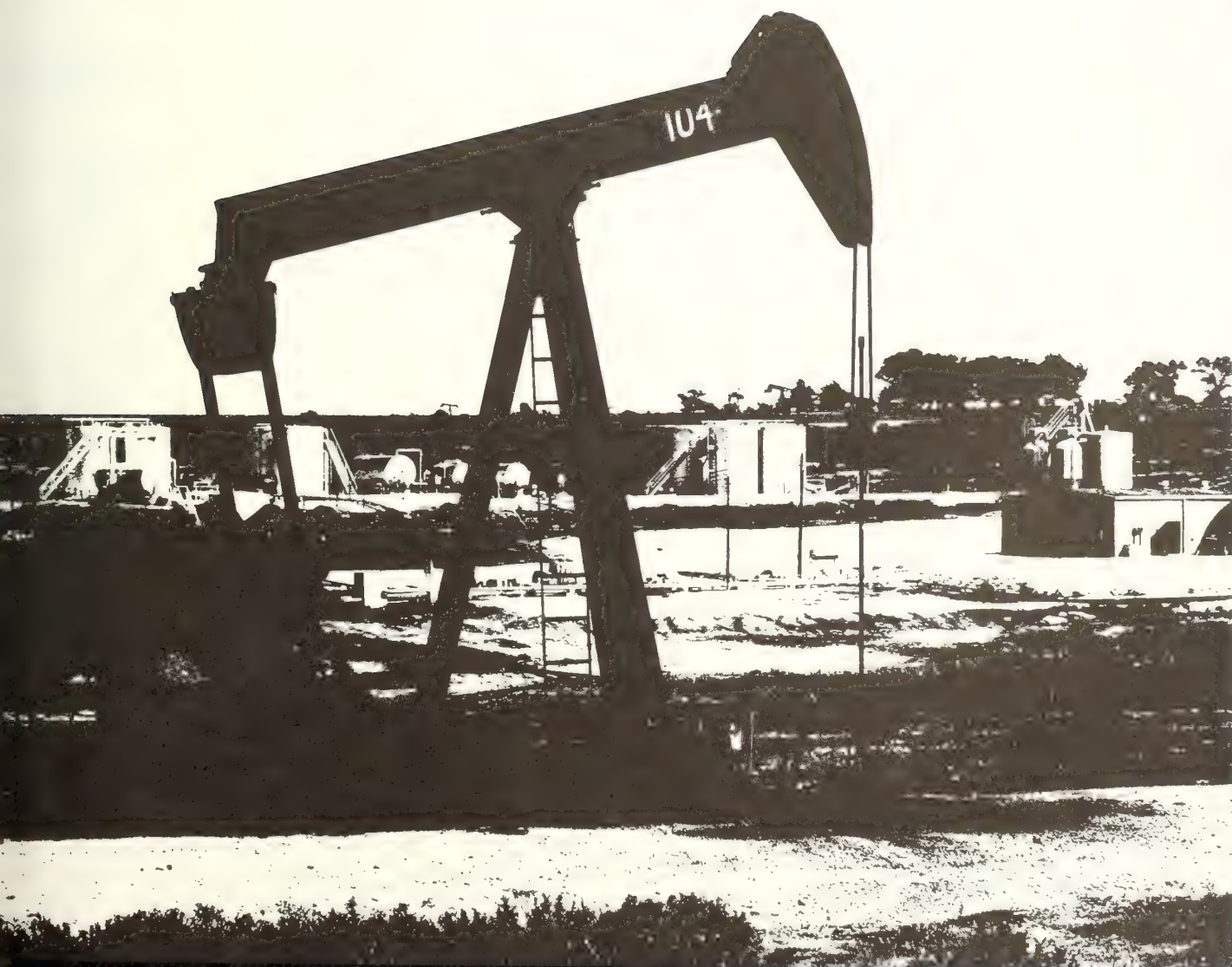
Articles

Feature articles on energy-related subjects are frequently included in this publication. The following articles have appeared in previous issues.

EIA Revises Petroleum Supply Reporting System	January	1984
Trends in Petroleum Product Consumption	January	1984
Petroleum Consumption in the Industrial Sector	January	1984
Motor Gasoline Outlook for Summer 1984	February	1984
Recent Motor Gasoline Trends	February	1984
New Patterns Emerging in U.S. Petroleum Imports and Exports	February	1984
Refinery Capacity Trends and Outlooks	April	1984
Mid-Year Petroleum Review	June	1984
Timeliness and Accuracy of Selected Petroleum Supply Data Series	June	1984
Winter 1984-1985 Distillate Fuel Oil Outlook	July	1984
Distillate Fuel Oil Overview	July	1984
Recent Trends in Primary Petroleum Storage Capacity	August	1984
U.S. Crude Oil, Natural Gas, and Natural Gas Liquids Reserves	August	1984
Comparisons of Independent Statistics on Petroleum Supply	September	1984
An Evaluation of Crude Oil Production Statistics	September	1984
U.S. Petroleum Developments: 1984	November	1984
U.S. Petroleum Import/Export Trends	December	1984
Trends in Petroleum Product Consumption	January	1985
Motor Gasoline Outlook for Summer 1985	February	1985
Motor Gasoline Trends	February	1985
Octane Boosting Additives	February	1985
Refinery Capacity Trends and Outlook	March	1985
Mid-Year Petroleum Review	May	1985
Timeliness and Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data	June	1985
Distillate Fuel Oil Trends	July	1985
U.S. Crude Oil, Natural Gas, and Natural Gas Liquids Reserves	July	1985
World Oil Price and Inventory Cycles	August	1985
Petroleum Storage Technology	August	1985
Comparison of Independent Statistics on Petroleum Supply	September	1985
U.S. Petroleum Developments: 1985	November	1985
1986 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System	January	1986
Trends in Petroleum Product Consumption	January	1986
EIA Publishes <i>Annual Energy Outlook</i>	January	1986
Western Countries Lead U.S. Petroleum Import Sources	January	1986
U.S. Petroleum Exports Show Upturn	January	1986
Motor Gasoline Trends	February	1986
Oil Imports from Saudi Arabia	February	1986
Refinery Capacity Trends and Outlook	March	1986
Timeliness and Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data	April	1986



Petroleum Focus





Petroleum Supply Summary

Average Volume for Period (Million Barrels per Day)	June			Cumulative January Through June		
	1986	1985	% Change	1986	1985	% Change
Products Supplied						
Motor Gasoline	7.2	7.0	2.3	6.9	6.8	1.3
Distillate Fuel Oil	2.5	2.6	-4.5	3.0	3.0	.9
Residual Fuel Oil	1.3	1.0	26.6	1.4	1.2	12.1
Other Products	5.1	4.8	4.2	4.7	4.7	.5
Total	16.0	15.5	3.5	16.0	15.7	1.9
Crude Inputs to Refineries	13.3	12.3	7.9	12.5	11.7	6.5
Production						
Crude Oil, Natural Gas Liquids, and Other ¹	10.4	10.7	-2.0	10.6	10.7	-1.0
Imports						
Crude Oil ²	4.4	3.0	46.4	3.6	2.9	24.3
SPR	.1	.2	-58.7	(s)	.1	-65.2
Products	1.9	1.7	8.6	1.8	1.8	-2.6
Total	6.4	4.9	29.7	5.4	4.8	11.4
Export						
Crude Oil	.1	.2	-56.4	.1	.2	-34.8
Products	.6	.5	32.1	.6	.5	19.3
Total	.7	.7	3.3	.8	.7	4.1
Stock Withdrawal						
Crude Oil ²	.2	.4	-	(s)	(s)	-
Products	-.9	-.4	-	(s)	.4	-
Stocks at End of Period (Million Barrels)						
Crude Oil						
SPR	502	477	5.3			
Other	323	344	-6.0			
Total	825	821	.5			
Products						
Motor Gasoline ³	227	218	4.0			
Distillate Fuel Oil	106	110	-3.8			
Residual Fuel Oil	40	40	1.4			
Other	316	323	-2.2			
Total	689	690	-.2			
Total Crude Oil and Products	1,514	1,511	.2			

¹ Includes alcohol and other hydrocarbon liquids.

² Excludes Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR).

³ Including blending components.

(s) = Less than 0.05 million barrels per day.

Note: Percent changes are based on unrounded values. June 1986 data are estimates based on weekly data, except for exports, NGL production, other hydrocarbons, and alcohol which are May 1986 monthly values. Total may not equal to sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration, "Petroleum Supply Monthly," June 1986.



MIDYEAR PETROLEUM REVIEW

Despite plummeting world oil prices and increased economic activity, petroleum product consumption in the United States (measured as "petroleum products supplied") remained relatively stable during the first half of 1986. During the first months of 1986 petroleum consumption increased 16 percent over the comparable 1985 level to 16 million barrels per day (Figure F1). Major highlights during the first half of 1986 were:

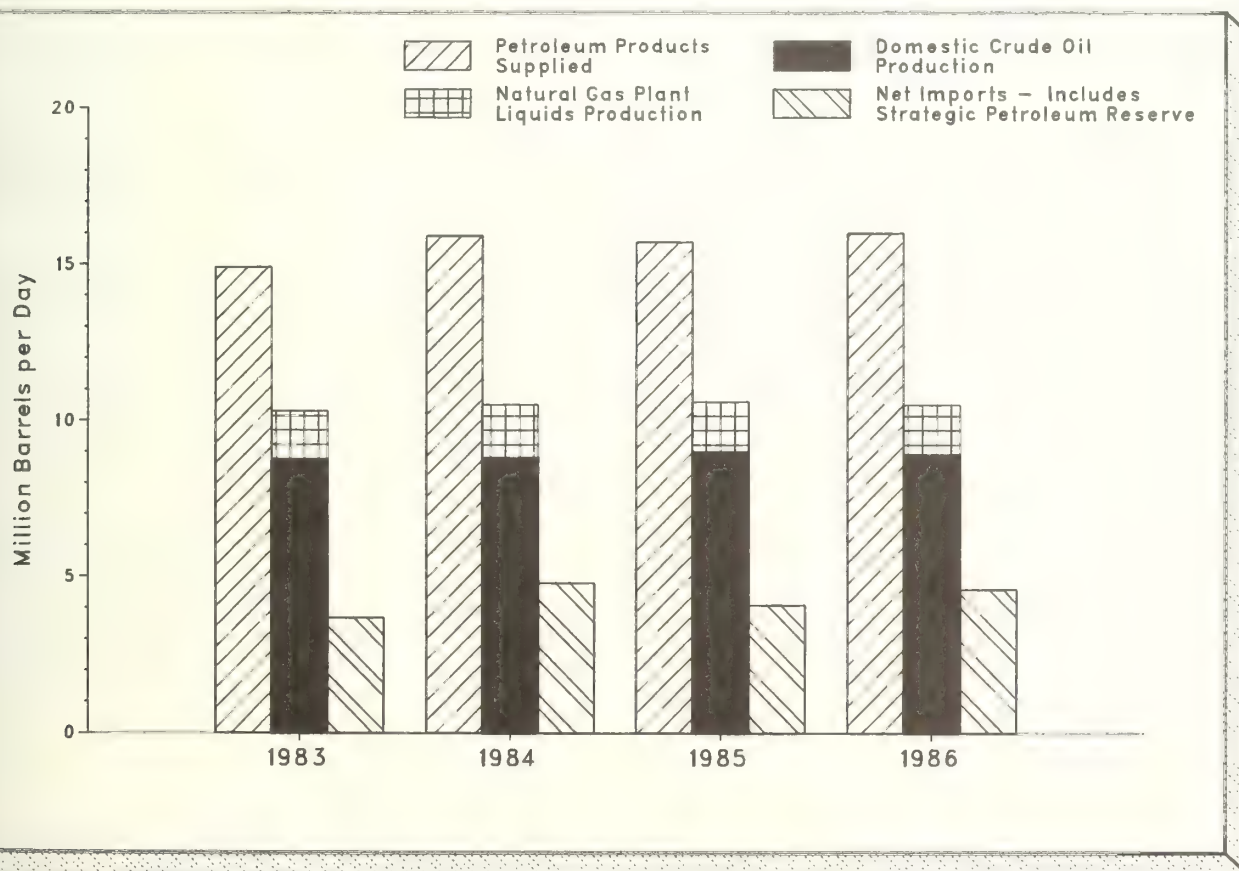
World crude oil prices dropped to their lowest level in 6 years.

The number of operating rotary rigs plunged from 1,635 in January to 705 in June, the lowest U.S. monthly rig count since March 1942.

- ° Refinery capacity utilization increased to an average of 80.6 percent during the first 6 months of 1986, the highest level observed since 1979, as refinery inputs increased from the comparable 1985 level.

Note: Unless otherwise referenced, this article is based on data from the Petroleum Supply Monthly, May 1986, DOE/EIA-0109 (86/05); the Petroleum Supply Annual 1985, DOE/EIA-0340 (85), Volumes 1 and 2; the Weekly Petroleum Status Report, July 4, 1986, DOE/EIA-0208 (86/28), and previous issues; the Petroleum Marketing Monthly, May 1986, DOE/EIA-0380 (86/05), and the Short-Term Energy Outlook, April 1986, DOE/EIA-0202 (86/20). Estimates are based on preliminary data.

Figure F1. Petroleum Supply, January - June 1983-1986



Note: 1986 data are preliminary.

Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, 1983, 1984, 1985, DOE/EIA-0340 (83), (84), and (85)/1 and 2; and *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, May 1986, DOE/EIA-0109(86/05).

- ° Total stocks of crude oil and petroleum products declined during the first quarter of this year as a result of high carrying costs and weakening prices, but showed increases during the second quarter.

Consumption

Petroleum consumption in the United States experienced renewed growth during the first half of 1986, as consumption for all major fuels increased from comparable 1985 levels (Table F1).

Demand for motor gasoline continued to rise during the first half of 1986, increasing by 1.3 percent. Lower retail gasoline prices and increased economic growth were key factors in boosting gasoline demand. Unleaded gasoline demand increased 8 percent from the same period last year due in part to the Environmental Protection Agency's lead phase-down program and now accounts for 67.4 percent of total motor gasoline demand.

During the first 6 months of 1986, the demand for distillate fuel oil increased 0.9 percent from the comparable 1985 level. This increase in distillate demand resulted from fuel switching

and, during the second quarter, replenishment of inventories by consumers who sought to take advantage of lower prices.

From 1977 to 1985, demand for residual fuel oil declined by more than 60 percent, showing the largest rate of decrease of any of the major petroleum products. During the first half of 1986, residual fuel oil demand began to increase as a result of the drop in residual fuel oil prices. Demand for residual fuel oil was above the 1985 level, averaging 1.4 million barrels per day and accounting for 8.6 percent of the total product consumption. A narrowing of the price differential between residual fuel and natural gas, the main competing fuel, changed the economics of fuel switching and provided incentives for utilities and industrial plants having dual-fuel equipment to use more residual fuel oil. Also, recent additions to refinery upgrading capacity boosted the demand for residual fuel oil as a feedstock.

Supply

Domestic Production

Domestic crude oil production declined during the first half of 1986, averaging 8.9 million barrels

Table F1. Products Supplied Summary
(Million Barrels per Day)

Products Supplied	First 6 Months		Percent Change	Projected 1986	Actual 1985	Projected Percent Change
	1986	1985				
Motor Gasoline.....	6.9	6.8	+1.3	7.0	6.8	+2.6
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	3.0	3.0	+0.9	3.0	2.9	+5.0
Residual Fuel Oil.....	1.4	1.2	+12.1	1.2	1.2	0.0
Other Products.....	4.7	4.7	+0.5	4.9	4.8	+2.1
Total.....	16.0	15.7	+1.9	16.1	15.7	+2.7

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. Percent changes are calculated from unrounded numbers.

Sources: Energy Information Administration, Petroleum Supply Annual 1985, DOE/EIA-0340(85), Volumes 1 and 2; Petroleum Supply Monthly, May 1986, DOE/EIA-0109(86/05); Short-Term Energy Outlook, April 1986, DOE/EIA-0202(86/20).

per day, 137,000 barrels per day below the comparable 1985 level. This decrease, reversing 4 years of production gains, was in part a reflection of the recent downward spiral in crude oil prices.

Production in the lower 48 States declined by 9,000 barrels per day. Most of this decline occurred in Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) District III where Texas and Louisiana production declined by 2 and 3 percent, respectively. These States together now account for 43 percent of domestic crude oil production. Partially offsetting this decline was the increase in Alaskan production of 21,000 barrels per day, primarily from the Kuparuk River field. Alaskan production now accounts for 21 percent of total domestic production.

Refinery Operations

Refinery output for the first 6 months of 1986 climbed 6.5 percent from the corresponding 1985 level, as refiners increased gross inputs to meet increased demand levels (Table F2).

Average operable capacity for the first half of 1986 remained at 15.5 million barrels per calendar day, unchanged from the beginning of the year. However, compared to the level for the first half of 1985, this was a decrease of 0.1 million barrels per calendar day. This decrease can be attributed to the restructuring occurring in the refining industry, as existing operations are modernized and older, less-efficient operations are shut down.

Consequently, as gross inputs increased and operable capacity remained unchanged, the refinery utilization rate increased to an average of 80.6 percent, the highest utilization rate since 1979.

Stocks

Total stocks of crude oil and petroleum products, including the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR), fell 22 million barrels during the past 12 months. At 1 billion barrels on June 30, 1986, total petroleum stocks (excluding SPR) were 2.1 percent below the midyear 1985 level. A combination of

Table F2. Refinery Operations
(Million Barrels per Day)

Operations	January-June		
	1984	1985	1986
Refinery Input			
Crude Oil Input.....	12.0	11.7	12.5
Gross Input..... ¹	12.2	11.9	12.6
Operable Capacity.....	16.1	15.6	15.5
Refinery Utilization			
Percent.....	75.6	75.9	80.6
Refinery Output			
Finished Motor			
Gasoline.....	6.4	6.3	6.6
Distillate Fuel Oil....	2.6	2.5	2.7
Residual Fuel Oil.....	0.9	0.9	0.9
Other Products.....	3.6	3.6	3.8
Total.....	13.6	13.3	14.1

¹ Represents a 6-month average.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration, Petroleum Supply Annual 1985, DOE/EIA-0340(85), Volumes 1 and 2; Petroleum Supply Monthly, May 1986, DOE/EIA-0109(86/05).

high carrying costs and weakening prices kept inventories at low levels. Even though stocks of refined products were proportionally lower than the midyear 1985 level, shortages are not expected to occur because of spare refining capacity and the ready availability of crude oil.

The U. S. primary crude oil stock level (excluding the SPR) fell 21 million barrels during the past 12 months. On June 30, 1986, crude oil stocks (excluding SPR) totaled 323 million barrels.

The volume of crude oil held in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR) passed the half billion mark, reaching its goal of 502 million barrels by the end of June.

Stocks in the SPR at the end of June this year represented about 120 days' supply at the 1985 rate for imports of crude oil and products. Based

primarily on budget constraints, the Department of Energy (DOE) slowed its efforts to continue developing and filling the SPR during the first half of this year and planned to stop further oil fill after June 1986. Lower oil prices, however, have enabled the DOE to purchase an additional 1 million barrels of crude oil during the month of July which will bring the total fill to at least 503 million barrels.

Total product stocks at midyear 1986, stood at 689 million barrels, about the same as the midyear 1985 level (Table F3). Declines in inventories of distillate fuel oil and minor petroleum products were offset by growth in stocks of gasoline.

Motor gasoline stocks by midyear 1986 were 4 percent higher than at the same time a year earlier as a result of higher production levels. As refiners face peak demand during the summer driving season, production is expected to remain high.

Table F3. Ending Stocks of Petroleum
(Million Barrels)

Commodity	June 1986	June 1985	Percent Change
Crude Oil			
SPR.....	502	477	+5.3
Other.....	323	344	-6.0
Total.....	825	821	+0.5
Products			
Motor Gasoline.....	227	218	+4.0
Distillate Fuel Oil..	106	110	-3.8
Residual Fuel Oil....	40	40	+1.4
Other.....	316	323	-2.2
Total.....	689	690	-0.2
Total Crude Oil and Products.....	1,514	1,511	+0.2

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual 1985*, DOE/EIA-0340(85) Volumes 1 and 2; *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, May 1986, DOE/EIA-0109(86/05)

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Stocks of distillate fuel oil showed a decrease the first half of 1986, with the June level percent below that of midyear 1985. Stocks distillate were drawn down early in the year accommodate increased heating season demand leveled off in April, then began to increase throughout the remainder of the second quarter.

Stocks of residual fuel oil were drawn down during the first half of 1986 but at a slightly less rate than during the comparable 1985 period. At the end of June, residual fuel oil stocks stood at 40 million barrels, about 1.4 percent above the corresponding 1985 level.

Imports

Net imports of crude oil and petroleum products into the United States (gross imports including imports for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR) minus exports) averaged 4.6 million barrels per day during the first half of 1986, an increase of 12.8 percent from the comparable 1985 period. Crude oil imports increased during the first half of 1986 as a result of sharply lower oil prices and the growing number of foreign "netback contracts."¹ Net product imports declined during the first half of 1986.

Lower-priced crude oil from foreign sources and higher U. S. product demand provided incentives to import more crude oil during the first half of 1986. Net imports of crude oil rose by more than 24 percent during the first 6 months of 1986 compared with the same period a year ago.

Imports from countries outside the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) remained the principal source of foreign crude oil in terms of total volume; however, their share of total crude oil imports was 10 percentage points smaller than in the comparable 1985 period.

Although imports from non-OPEC sources accounted for more than half of total imports of crude oil

¹ In a "netback contract" the price of crude oil is established by the market value of the resultant refined products.

ports from OPEC sources increased substantially from midyear 1985 levels, as Saudi Arabia re-emerged as a prime supplier of foreign crude oil and increased its share of total OPEC crude exports from 8 percent in the first half of 1985 to over 35 percent in the first half of 1986.

Net imports of petroleum products averaged 1.2 million barrels per day in the first half of 1986, down from the comparable 1985 average of 1.3 million barrels per day (Table F4). This decline in product imports occurred despite an increase in demand, reflecting higher reliance on domestic refinery facilities.

The largest decline in net imports among the petroleum products was in distillate fuel oil, which fell 74 percent to less than 50,000 barrels

per day. During the first half of 1986, net imports of distillate fuel oil represented only 6 percent of net product imports. Exports of distillate fuel oil more than doubled during the first 6 months of 1986, primarily in PAD Districts III and V, averaging 143,000 barrels a day, compared to 40,000 barrels a day during the first half of 1985. The decline in the value of the dollar made U.S. fuel oil more competitive in Europe and Japan.

For the past few years, net imports of motor gasoline had been growing steadily in volume as well as in share of net petroleum imports. During the first half of 1986, net imports of motor gasoline declined, accounting for 26 percent of product imports, compared with 30 percent during the same period in 1985. The decrease can be attributed to the drop in the price of crude oil which has made it more economical to produce motor gasoline domestically than to import it.

Table F4. Net Imports of Petroleum
(Million Barrels per Day)

Commodity	January-June		Percent Change
	1986	1985	
Crude Oil			
SPR.....	(s)	0.1	-65.2
Other.....	3.4	2.6	+29.0
Total.....	3.5	2.8	+24.2
Products			
Motor Gasoline.....	0.3	0.4	-24.1
Distillate Fuel Oil..	(s)	0.2	-74.4
Residual Fuel Oil....	0.4	0.3	+76.9
Other.....	0.4	0.5	-26.2
Total.....	1.2	1.3	-11.5
Crude Oil and Products.....	4.6	4.1	+12.8

(s) = Less than 50,000 thousands barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. Percent changes are calculated from unrounded numbers.

Sources: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual 1985*, DOE/EIA-0340(85), Volumes 1 and 2; *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, May 1986, DOE/EIA-0109 (86/05).

In contrast, net imports of residual fuel oil during the first half of 1986 increased 76.9 percent from midyear 1985. The primary cause for this increase was the fall in the price of residual fuel oil. This drop in price, closed the gap between residual fuel oil and lower-priced natural gas, increasing consumption of residual fuel oil.

Exploration and Development

The decline in United States drilling activity that began in January 1985 accelerated during the first half of 1986, as lower crude oil prices reduced the profit margins of many producers, and they sharply cut exploration and development budgets. The number of operating rotary rigs fell from 1,635 in January 1986 to a low of 705 in June, the lowest U.S. monthly rig count since March 1942 when 692 rotary rigs were in operation. The average number of rotary rigs operating during the first 6 months of this year, was 1,131, down 44 percent from the level a year ago of 2,033.²

Geophysical activity also fell during the first half of 1986. The number of crews engaged in

² Hughes Tool Company, *Rotary Rigs Running - By State*, (Houston, Texas: 1985-1986).

seismic exploration dropped to an average of 234, the lowest activity for the similar period in the last several years. Of the 234 crews active in the first half of 1986,³ 210 were land crews and 24 were on marine vessels.

Fewer wells were completed during the first 4 months of 1986 (the latest data available), than during the comparable period last year. The Energy Information Administration estimates that a total of 19,840 wells were drilled, averaging 4,336 feet per well (Table F5). This was 20 percent fewer wells drilled than during the corresponding months in 1985. Oil wells accounted for half of the well completions. Of the balance, 27 percent were dry holes and 23 percent were gas wells.

Table F5. Drilling Activity

	January - June		
	1984	1985	1986
Average number of			
Rigs Operating....	2,349	2,033	1,131
Onshore.....	2,145	1,814	1,006
Offshore.....	204	219	125
	January - April		
	1984	1985	1986
Total Wells			
Drilled.....	25,540	24,760	19,840
Oil.....	13,140	12,380	9,940
Gas.....	4,840	5,210	4,570
Dry Holes.....	7,560	7,170	5,330
Average Depth			
per Well.....	4,519	4,657	4,336

Source: Hughes Tool Company, Rotary Rigs Running, By State (Houston, Texas: 1985-1986) and Energy Information Administration computations based on well reports submitted to the American Petroleum Institute. See Monthly Energy Review, DOE/EIA-0035, Oil and Gas Resource Development section, for further explanation.

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Prices

The decline in world crude oil prices accelerated during the first 6 months of 1986 dropping to an average of \$12.44 per barrel in April. By June, crude oil prices began to rise, but by the end of June, the world crude oil price had dropped again to \$11.10 per barrel.

In April 1986 (the latest data available), composite refiner acquisition cost of crude averaged \$13.12, approximately \$14 per barrel less than the cost 12 months earlier (Table F6).

Table F6. U.S. Average Petroleum Prices

	April 1984	April 1985	April 1986
Dollars per Barrel			
Refiner Acquisition			
Cost of Crude Oil			
Domestic.....	28.63	26.79	13.11
Imported.....	29.11	27.61	13.14
Composite.....	28.77	27.04	13.12
Cents per Gallon			
Motor Gasoline, All			
Types, Retail.....	121.1	119.9	89.5
No. 2 Heating Oil,			
Retail.....	109.8	105.0	80.7

Sources: Energy Information Administration Forms, EIA-14, "Refiners Monthly Cost Report," EIA-782A, "Monthly Petroleum Product Sales Report," and EIA-782B, "Monthly No. 2 Distillate Sales Report." Motor gasoline prices, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

³ Society of Exploration Geophysicists, "Monthly Seismic Crew Count," June, 1986.

⁴ Energy Information Administration computations based on well reports submitted to the American Petroleum Institute. See Monthly Energy Review, DOE/EIA-0035, Oil and Gas Resource Development section, for further explanation.

prices of major petroleum products were also substantially lower in April than they had been a year earlier. The April 1986 average retail price of motor gasoline was 89.5 cents per gallon, about 10 cents below the April 1985 price. The largest monthly drop was between February and March, when prices dropped 13.6 cents per gallon.

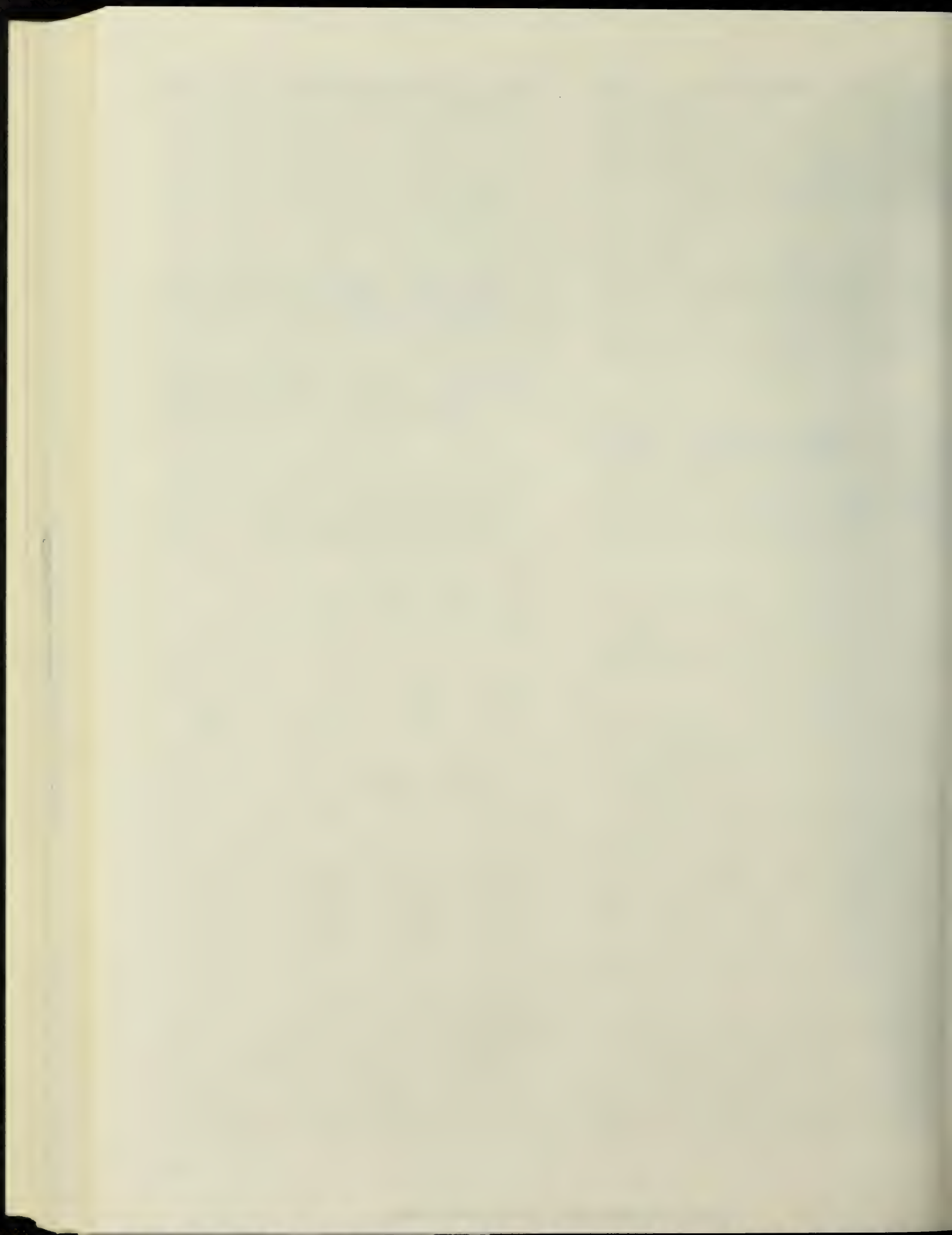
The average retail price of No. 2 heating oil followed a similar pattern, dropping to 80.7 cents per gallon, about 24 cents lower than in April 1985.

Outlook

According to the Energy Information Administration's latest Short-Term Energy Outlook, a moderate 2.7 percent increase in petroleum demand is expected in 1986. Demand is expected to average 16.1 million barrels per day, as economic growth and unprecedented declines in world oil prices offset conservation and efficiency

improvements. Other projections for 1986 include the following:

- ° Net petroleum imports are projected to average more than 4.8 million barrels per day in 1986, more than 13 percent above the 1985 level.
- ° Motor gasoline demand is projected to increase by 2.6 percent above 1985 levels, bringing 1986 demand to an average of 7 million barrels per day.
- ° Distillate fuel oil consumption is projected to increase by about 5 percent between 1985 and 1986 to approximately 3 million barrels per day.
- ° Domestic production of crude oil is projected to decline by nearly 1.3 percent, to about 8.8 million barrels per day.



Summary Statistics



Table S1. Crude Oil¹ and Petroleum Products Overview

		Field Production			Stock Withdrawal ²			Ending Stocks ³
		Total Domestic ⁴	Crude Oil	Natural Gas Plant Liquids	Crude Oil ⁵	Petroleum Products	Petroleum Products Supplied	Crude Oil ⁵ and Petroleum Products
		Thousand Barrels per Day						
								Million Barrels
1973	Average	10,975	9,208	1,738	11	-146	17,308	1,008
1974	Average	10,498	8,774	1,688	-62	-117	16,653	⁸ 1,074
1975	Average	10,045	8,375	1,633	⁸ -17	⁸ -145	16,322	1,133
1976	Average	9,774	8,132	1,603	-39	96	17,461	1,112
1977	Average	9,913	8,245	1,618	-170	-378	18,431	1,312
1978	Average	10,328	8,707	1,567	-78	172	18,847	1,278
1979	Average	10,179	8,552	1,584	-148	-25	18,513	1,341
1980	Average	10,214	8,597	1,573	-98	-42	17,056	⁸ 1,392
1981	Average	10,230	8,572	1,609	⁸ -290	⁸ 130	16,058	1,484
1982	Average	10,252	8,649	1,550	-136	283	15,296	⁸ 1,430
1983	Average	10,299	8,688	1,559	⁸ -214	⁸ 234	15,231	1,454
1984	January	10,477	8,868	1,572	-328	1,115	16,801	1,429
	February	10,565	8,874	1,635	197	-1,374	15,437	1,463
	March	10,319	8,672	1,599	-25	641	16,050	1,444
	April	10,531	8,862	1,619	-476	-106	15,568	1,462
	May	10,623	8,955	1,614	-677	-434	15,620	1,496
	June	10,507	8,852	1,613	-104	-109	15,709	1,503
	July	10,587	8,885	1,634	-169	-169	15,498	1,513
	August	10,478	8,809	1,637	250	252	16,116	1,498
	September	10,692	8,993	1,660	260	-769	15,247	1,513
	October	10,608	8,906	1,649	-759	-246	15,616	1,544
	November	10,689	8,979	1,678	-236	-177	15,627	1,556
	December	10,578	8,897	1,649	-290	293	15,375	1,556
	Average	10,554	8,879	1,630	-199	-81	15,726	--
1985	January	10,412	8,740	1,628	76	1,351	16,109	1,512
	February	10,692	9,025	1,623	425	1,347	16,121	1,462
	March	10,748	9,095	1,600	-309	403	15,373	1,460
	April	10,673	9,043	1,582	-520	56	15,472	1,473
	May	10,770	9,132	1,594	-700	-399	15,504	1,508
	June	10,664	9,022	1,597	264	-382	15,483	1,511
	July	10,550	8,949	1,568	326	-496	15,434	1,516
	August	10,485	8,803	1,594	159	568	16,060	1,494
	September	10,584	8,954	1,575	-34	-255	15,099	1,502
	October	10,637	8,970	1,610	98	124	15,944	1,496
	November	10,640	8,902	1,660	-295	-634	15,503	1,523
	December	10,777	9,030	1,680	-58	207	16,611	1,519
	Average	10,636	8,971	1,609	-50	153	15,726	--
1986	January	10,716	8,942	1,721	-461	-228	15,923	1,538
	February	10,686	8,940	1,710	-35	847	16,056	1,515
	March	10,596	8,939	1,617	-338	1,178	16,188	1,489
	April	10,413	8,815	1,561	27	265	15,743	1,480
	May*	10,462	8,805	1,594	^R 264	^R -1,089	^R 15,852	^R 1,506
	June**	NA	8,792	NA	131	-863	16,010	1,514
	Average	NA	8,872	NA	-71	8	15,964	--

¹ Includes lease condensate.² A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.³ Stocks are totals as of end of period.⁴ Includes crude oil, natural gas plant liquids, other hydrocarbons, and alcohol.⁵ Includes stocks located in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.⁶ Includes crude oil for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.⁷ Net Imports equal Imports minus Exports.⁸ In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. See Explanatory Note 10.

Footnotes continued on following page.

Table S1. Crude Oil¹ and Petroleum Products Overview (continued)

		Imports			Exports			
		Total	Crude Oil ⁶	Petroleum Products	Total	Crude Oil	Petroleum Products	Net Imports
Thousand Barrels per Day								
1973	Average	6,256	3,244	3,012	231	2	229	6,025
1974	Average	6,112	3,477	2,635	221	3	218	5,892
1975	Average	6,056	4,105	1,951	209	5	204	5,846
1976	Average	7,313	5,287	2,026	223	8	215	7,090
1977	Average	8,807	6,615	2,193	243	50	193	8,565
1978	Average	8,363	6,356	2,008	362	158	204	8,002
1979	Average	8,456	6,519	1,937	472	235	237	7,984
1980	Average	6,909	5,263	1,646	544	287	258	6,365
1981	Average	5,996	4,396	1,599	595	228	367	5,401
1982	Average	5,113	3,488	1,625	815	236	579	4,298
1983	Average	5,051	3,329	1,722	739	164	575	4,312
1984	January	5,430	3,055	2,375	575	153	422	4,855
	February	5,693	2,950	2,743	582	185	397	5,111
	March	5,301	3,470	1,832	840	236	605	4,461
	April	5,372	3,417	1,955	655	172	483	4,717
	May	5,979	3,942	2,036	766	219	548	5,212
	June	5,482	3,546	1,936	864	222	642	4,618
	July	5,407	3,646	1,761	536	108	429	4,871
	August	5,044	3,248	1,796	732	190	542	4,312
	September	5,252	3,342	1,909	664	162	502	4,588
	October	5,779	3,751	2,028	599	141	458	5,179
	November	5,587	3,583	2,004	854	202	652	4,733
	December	4,933	3,136	1,796	986	185	801	3,947
	Average	5,437	3,426	2,011	722	181	541	4,715
1985	January	4,415	2,717	1,698	792	144	647	3,623
	February	3,913	2,108	1,805	857	221	636	3,056
	March	4,673	2,786	1,887	694	189	505	3,979
	April	5,316	3,401	1,915	764	236	528	4,553
	May	5,776	3,730	2,046	705	250	455	5,071
	June	4,929	3,188	1,741	692	226	467	4,237
	July	4,950	3,203	1,747	675	154	521	4,274
	August	4,718	3,114	1,603	749	241	508	3,969
	September	4,970	3,155	1,816	806	188	618	4,164
	October	5,121	3,238	1,883	690	123	567	4,431
	November	6,116	3,999	2,118	1,036	286	750	5,080
	December	5,831	3,696	2,135	925	197	728	4,905
	Average	5,067	3,201	1,866	781	204	577	4,286
1986	January	5,386	3,329	2,057	853	159	694	4,533
	February	4,622	3,005	1,617	866	162	704	3,756
	March	4,638	3,000	1,637	710	212	498	3,927
	April	5,310	3,709	1,601	827	94	733	4,483
	May*	^R 6,016	^R 4,029	^R 1,987	715	98	616	5,301
	June**	<i>6,395</i>	<i>4,504</i>	<i>1,891</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Average	5,402	3,600	1,802	NA	NA	NA	NA

Footnotes continued.

* See Explanatory Note 9.1.

** Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

R = Revised data. NA = Not available.

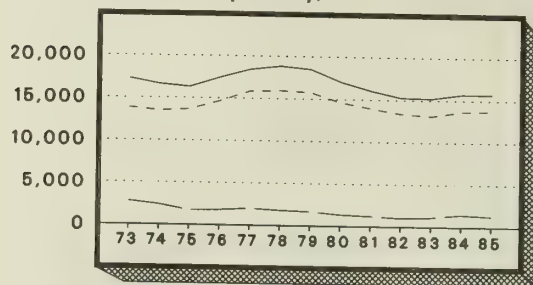
Notes: Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See the last page of this section.

Figure S1. Petroleum Overview

(Thousand Barrels per Day)



Annual

Legend
Petroleum Products Supplied
Refinery Production
Net Petroleum Products Imports

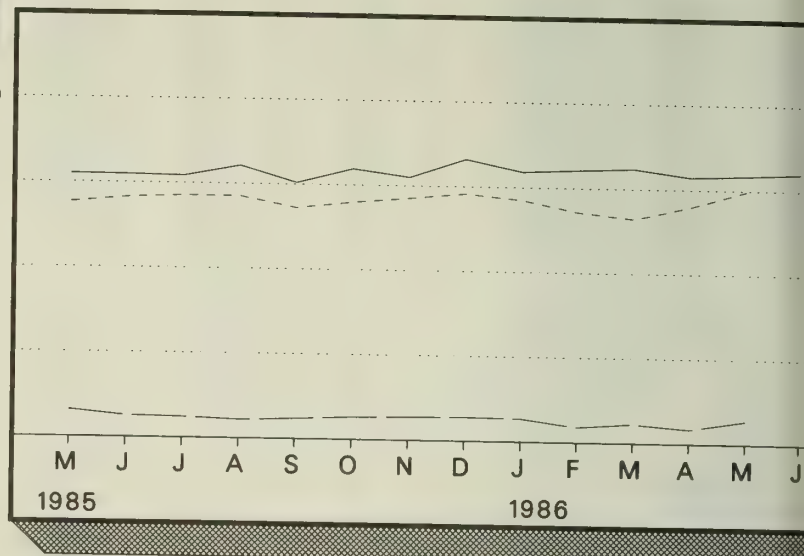
20,000

15,000

10,000

5,000

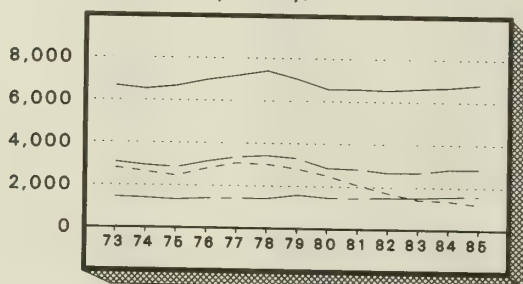
0



Monthly

Figure S2. Petroleum Products Supplied

(Thousand Barrels per Day)



Annual

Legend
Motor Gasoline
Distillate Fuel Oil
Residual Fuel Oil
Liquefied Petroleum Gases

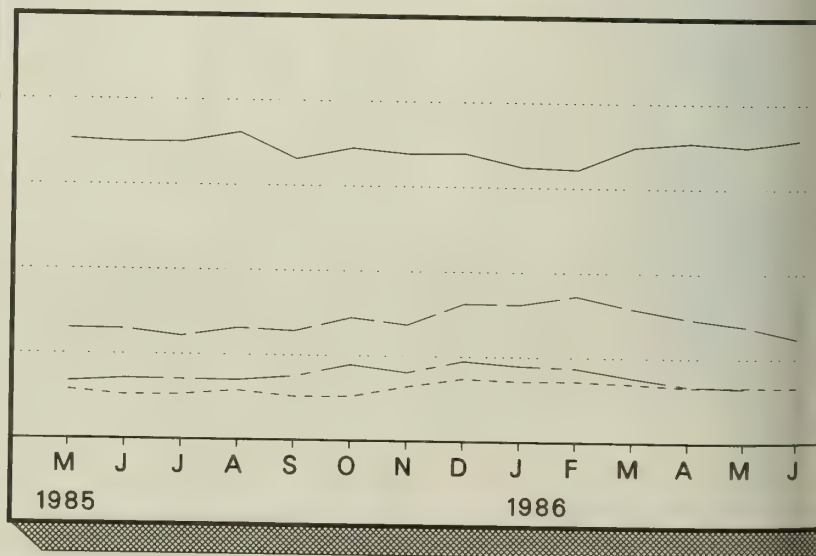
8,000

6,000

4,000

2,000

0



Monthly

Figure S3. Crude Oil Supply and Disposition

(in Thousand Barrels per Day)

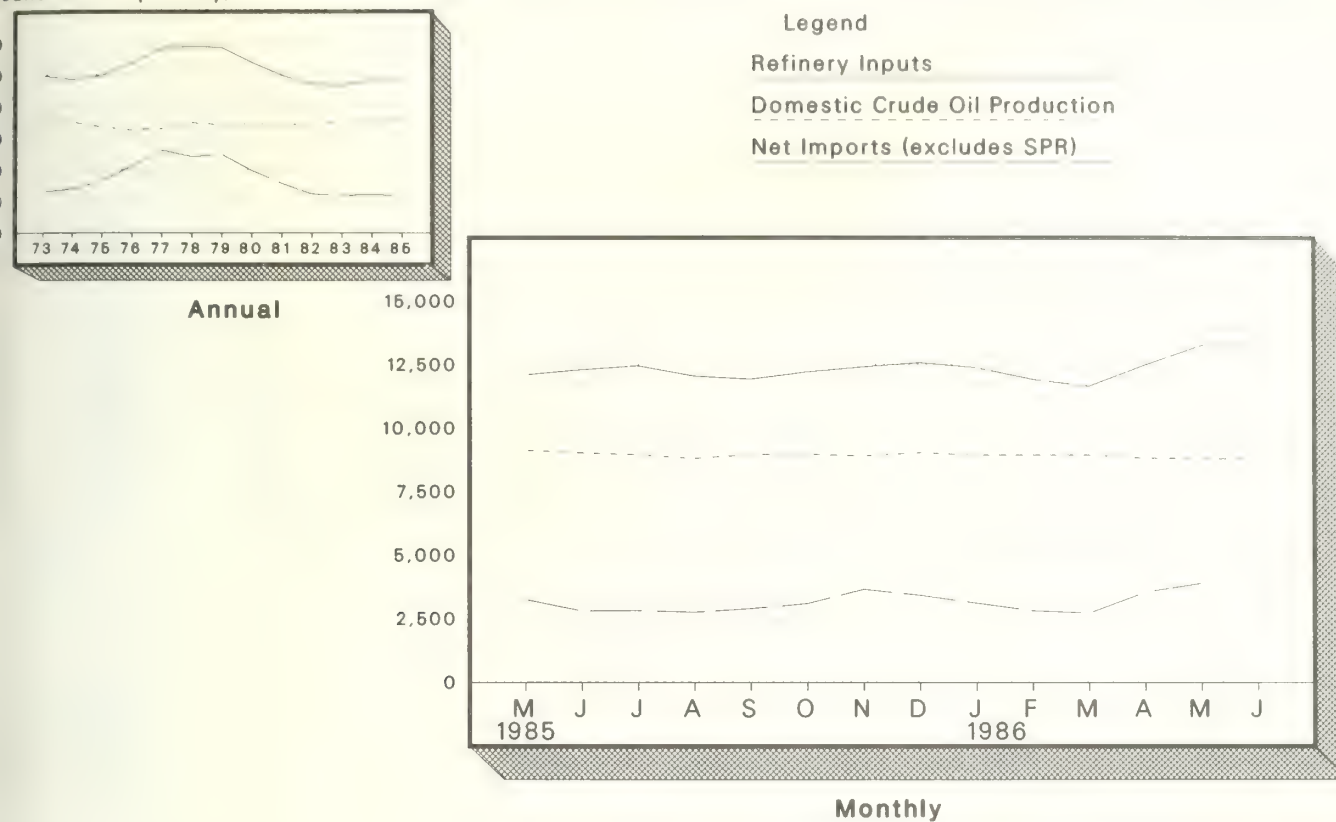


Figure S4. Crude Oil Ending Stocks

(in Thousand Barrels)

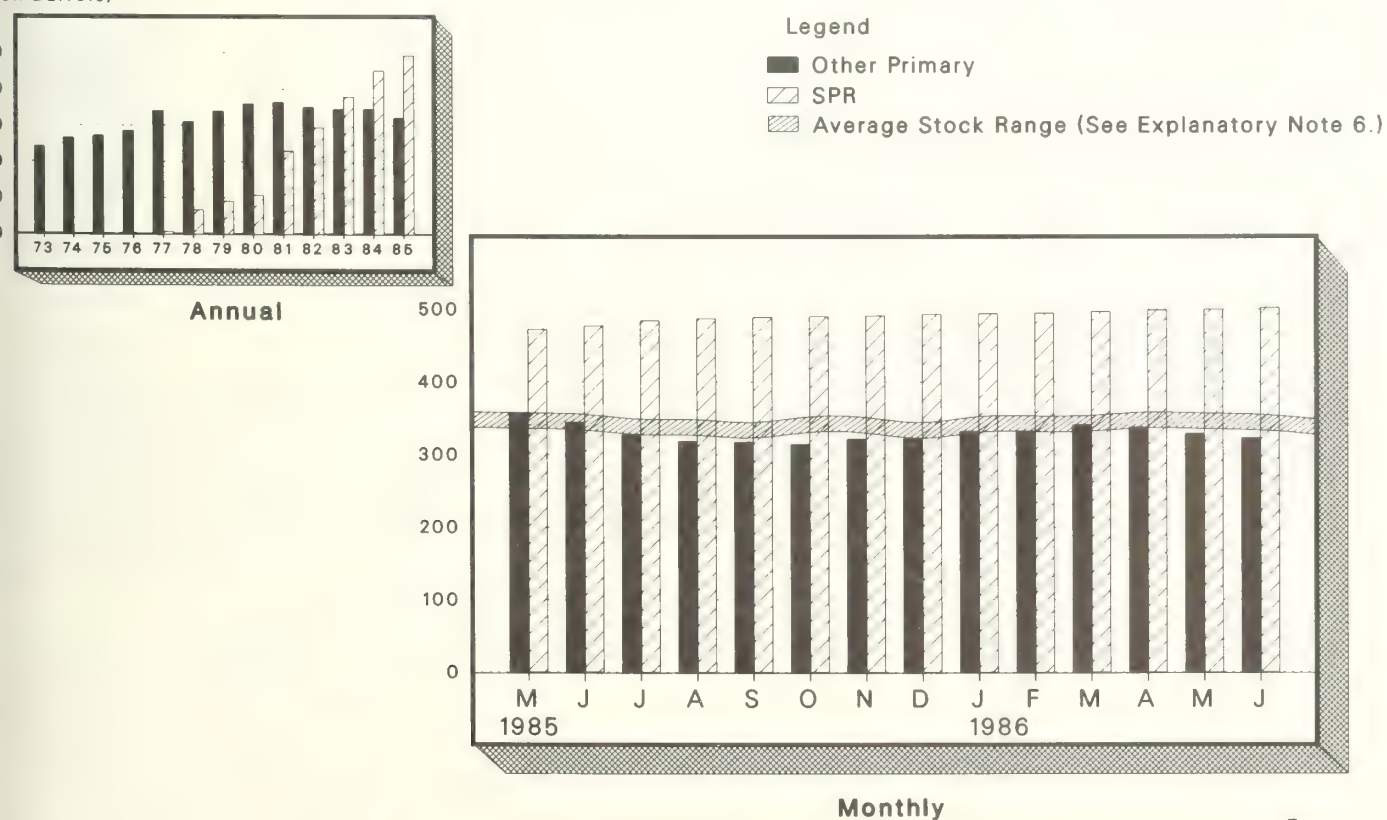


Table S2. Crude Oil¹ Supply and Disposition

		Supply							U co for
		Field Production		Imports			Stock Withdrawal ³		
		Total Domestic	Alaskan	Total	SPR ⁴	Other	SPR ⁴	Other	
Thousand Barrels per Day									
1973	Average	9,208	198	3,244	--	3,244	--	11	
1974	Average	8,774	193	3,477	--	3,477	--	-62	
1975	Average	8,375	191	4,105	--	4,105	--	-17	
1976	Average	8,132	173	5,287	--	5,287	--	-39	
1977	Average	8,245	464	6,615	21	6,594	-20	-150	
1978	Average	8,707	1,229	6,356	162	6,195	-163	84	
1979	Average	8,552	1,401	6,519	67	6,452	-67	-81	
1980	Average	8,597	1,617	5,263	44	5,219	-45	-52	
1981	Average	8,572	1,609	4,396	256	4,141	-336	⁶ 46	
1982	Average	8,649	1,696	3,488	165	3,323	-174	38	
1983	Average	8,688	1,714	3,329	234	3,096	-234	⁶ 20	
1984	January	8,868	1,752	3,055	200	2,855	-173	-155	
	February	8,874	1,749	2,950	85	2,866	-96	293	
	March	8,672	1,570	3,470	148	3,322	-147	122	
	April	8,862	1,770	3,417	170	3,248	-170	-307	
	May	8,955	1,764	3,942	246	3,696	-245	-432	
	June	8,852	1,659	3,546	309	3,237	-309	205	
	July	8,885	1,695	3,646	329	3,317	-328	159	
	August	8,809	1,722	3,248	180	3,068	-179	429	
	September	8,993	1,761	3,342	53	3,289	-53	314	
	October	8,906	1,732	3,751	187	3,565	-186	-573	
	November	8,979	1,781	3,583	219	3,364	-207	-29	
	December	8,897	1,720	3,136	229	2,907	-241	-50	
	Average	8,879	1,722	3,426	197	3,229	-195	-4	
1985	January	8,740	1,647	2,717	223	2,494	-223	298	
	February	9,025	1,877	2,108	98	2,010	-97	522	
	March	9,095	1,866	2,786	48	2,738	-48	-262	
	April	9,043	1,784	3,401	108	3,293	-111	-409	
	May	9,132	1,888	3,730	222	3,508	-225	-475	
	June	9,022	1,871	3,188	155	3,034	-155	419	
	July	8,949	1,809	3,203	226	2,977	-225	551	
	August	8,803	1,795	3,114	116	2,999	-116	274	
	September	8,954	1,867	3,155	71	3,084	-71	37	
	October	8,970	1,850	3,238	20	3,218	-20	119	
	November	8,902	1,804	3,999	53	3,946	-53	-242	
	December	9,030	1,852	3,696	74	3,621	-60	2	
	Average	8,971	1,825	3,201	118	3,083	-117	67	
1986	January	8,942	1,822	3,329	51	3,277	-35	-426	
	February	8,940	1,823	3,005	24	2,981	-35	⁽⁵⁾	
	March	8,939	1,824	3,000	59	2,941	-49	-289	
	April	8,815	1,862	3,709	63	3,646	-63	90	
	May*	8,805	1,862	^R 4,029	^R 36	^R 3,993	^R -35	^R 300	
	June**	8,792	1,862	4,504	64	4,440	-63	195	
	Average	8,872	1,843	3,600	50	3,550	-47	-24	

¹ Includes lease condensate.² Stocks are totals as of end of period.³ A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.⁴ Strategic Petroleum Reserve.⁵ Beginning in January 1983, crude oil used directly as fuel is shown as product supplied.⁶ Stocks of Alaskan crude oil in transit were included beginning in January 1981. Stock withdrawals are calculated using new basis stock levels. See Explanatory Notes 10 and 11.

Footnotes continued on following page.

Table S2. Crude Oil¹ Supply and Disposition (continued)

		Supply		Disposition			Ending Stocks ²		
		Crude Used Directly ⁵	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ⁵	Total Crude Oil	SPR ⁴	Other Primary
Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels			
3	Average	-19	13	12,431	2	--	242	--	242
4	Average	-15	13	12,133	3	--	265	--	265
5	Average	-17	13	12,442	6	--	271	--	271
6	Average	-18	15	13,416	8	--	285	--	285
7	Average	-14	16	14,602	50	--	348	7	340
8	Average	-14	16	14,739	158	--	376	67	309
9	Average	-13	16	14,648	235	--	430	91	339
0	Average	-13	15	13,481	287	--	⁶ 466	108	⁶ 358
1	Average	-58	5	12,470	228	--	594	230	363
2	Average	-59	3	11,774	236	--	⁶ 644	294	350
3	Average	--	2	11,685	164	66	723	379	344
4	January	--	1	11,587	153	64	733	384	349
	February	--	1	12,157	185	65	727	387	340
	March	--	2	11,926	236	62	728	392	336
	April	--	1	11,891	172	64	742	397	346
	May	--	2	12,247	219	62	763	404	359
	June	--	2	12,255	222	61	767	414	353
	July	--	2	12,028	108	60	772	424	348
	August	--	1	12,346	190	63	764	429	335
	September	--	3	12,271	162	66	756	431	325
	October	--	1	11,978	141	69	780	437	343
	November	--	(^S)	12,108	202	62	787	443	344
	December	--	(^S)	11,755	185	64	796	451	345
	Average	--	2	12,044	181	64	--	--	--
5	January	--	1	11,445	144	63	794	457	336
	February	--	1	11,367	221	63	782	460	322
	March	--	1	11,372	189	69	791	462	330
	April	--	1	11,805	236	67	807	465	342
	May	--	1	12,094	250	65	829	472	357
	June	--	1	12,292	226	56	821	477	344
	July	--	1	12,445	154	55	811	484	327
	August	--	(^S)	12,045	241	55	806	487	318
	September	--	(^S)	11,925	188	55	807	489	317
	October	--	(^S)	12,209	123	55	804	490	314
	November	--	(^S)	12,410	286	59	812	491	321
	December	--	1	12,570	197	63	814	493	321
	Average	--	1	12,002	204	60	--	--	--
6	January	--	3	12,375	159	62	826	494	332
	February	--	(^S)	11,921	162	68	827	495	332
	March	--	1	11,648	212	56	838	497	341
	April	--	1	12,483	94	51	837	499	338
	May*	--	(^S)	^R 13,259	98	49	829	500	329
	June**	--	NA	13,265	NA	NA	825	502	323
	Average	--	NA	12,497	NA	NA	--	--	--

Footnotes continued.

See Explanatory Note 9.2.

Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

* = Revised data. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. NA = Not available.

Notes: Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See the last page of this section.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports

		Imports from OPEC Sources ¹										
		Algeria	Libya	Saudi Arabia	United Arab Emirates	Indonesia	Iran	Nigeria	Venezuela	Other OPEC ²	Total OPEC	Total Arab OPEC ³
Thousand Barrels per Day												
1973	Average	136	164	486	71	213	223	459	1,135	106	2,993	91
1974	Average	190	4	461	74	300	469	713	979	88	3,280	75
1975	Average	282	232	715	117	390	280	762	702	122	3,601	1,38
1976	Average	432	453	1,230	254	539	298	1,025	700	134	5,066	2,42
1977	Average	559	723	1,380	335	541	535	1,143	690	287	6,193	3,18
1978	Average	649	654	1,144	385	573	555	919	645	226	5,751	2,96
1979	Average	636	658	1,356	281	420	304	1,080	690	212	5,637	3,05
1980	Average	488	554	1,261	172	348	9	857	481	130	4,300	2,55
1981	Average	311	319	1,129	81	366	0	620	406	90	3,323	1,84
1982	Average	170	26	552	92	248	35	514	412	97	2,146	85
1983	Average	240	0	337	30	338	48	302	422	144	1,862	63
1984	January	242	0	477	114	289	0	243	549	51	1,965	84
	February	369	7	324	33	267	0	244	478	174	1,896	75
	March	285	0	310	112	283	67	269	358	127	1,811	72
	April	280	0	320	95	226	0	288	593	158	1,962	73
	May	471	0	329	240	479	0	289	627	242	2,677	1,14
	June	302	0	411	46	415	0	243	640	171	2,227	83
	July	332	0	429	112	384	0	204	539	242	2,241	94
	August	404	0	438	82	281	0	114	475	216	2,009	99
	September	359	0	159	113	333	17	160	715	147	2,002	68
	October	333	0	287	114	421	0	208	585	115	2,062	75
	November	298	0	183	124	424	24	163	564	173	1,954	66
	December	204	0	224	211	314	12	166	459	174	1,765	72
	Average	323	1	325	117	343	10	216	548	166	2,049	81
1985	January	112	0	106	60	296	0	262	481	89	1,405	30
	February	174	0	108	0	232	0	119	524	64	1,220	30
	March	247	0	85	52	283	0	164	588	84	1,505	38
	April	286	8	201	70	313	0	280	684	86	1,928	57
	May	255	0	41	128	265	0	381	552	354	1,976	63
	June	178	5	26	81	438	0	357	452	152	1,690	37
	July	125	10	44	13	390	42	381	573	248	1,825	28
	August	135	0	46	17	377	100	207	568	289	1,740	28
	September	147	0	27	57	206	43	285	808	230	1,802	30
	October	177	20	251	17	277	41	305	676	196	1,958	52
	November	164	11	430	34	356	99	325	727	294	2,440	75
	December	244	0	642	15	324	0	432	625	149	2,430	92
	Average	187	4	168	45	314	27	293	605	187	1,830	47
1986	January	183	0	664	11	285	0	241	629	216	2,229	94
	February	161	0	600	0	277	(s)	199	464	64	1,766	78
	March	260	0	482	0	163	0	328	762	117	2,112	79
	April	275	0	722	0	282	0	311	802	139	2,532	1,06
	May	190	0	564	32	326	0	383	874	266	2,635	94
	Average	214	0	606	9	267	(s)	294	710	163	2,263	90

¹ Excludes petroleum imported into the United States indirectly from OPEC countries, primarily from Caribbean and West European areas, as petroleum products which were refined from crude oil produced in OPEC countries.

² Includes Ecuador, Gabon, Iraq, Kuwait, and Qatar.

³ Includes Algeria, Libya, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Iraq, Kuwait, and Qatar.

Footnotes continued on following page.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports (continued)

		Imports from Non-OPEC Sources ⁴										
		Baha- mas	Canada	Mexico	Nether- lands Antilles	Trinidad and Tobago	United Kingdom	Puerto Rico	Virgin Islands	Other Non- OPEC	Total Non- OPEC	Total Imports
Thousand Barrels per Day												
1973	Average	174	1,325	16	585	255	15	99	329	465	3,263	6,256
1974	Average	164	1,070	8	511	251	8	90	391	340	2,832	6,112
1975	Average	152	846	71	332	242	14	90	406	300	2,454	6,056
1976	Average	118	599	87	275	274	31	88	422	353	2,247	7,313
1977	Average	171	517	179	211	289	126	105	466	550	2,614	8,807
1978	Average	160	467	318	229	253	180	94	429	484	2,613	8,363
1979	Average	147	538	439	231	190	202	92	431	548	2,819	8,456
1980	Average	78	455	533	225	176	176	88	388	491	2,609	6,909
1981	Average	74	447	522	197	133	375	62	327	534	2,672	5,996
1982	Average	65	482	685	175	112	456	50	316	627	2,968	5,113
1983	Average	125	547	826	189	96	382	40	282	701	3,189	5,051
1984	January	159	635	710	279	54	382	53	390	804	3,465	5,430
	February	156	620	748	289	77	344	58	418	1,087	3,797	5,693
	March	90	694	716	169	93	434	34	248	1,013	3,490	5,301
	April	95	705	869	207	91	282	37	257	869	3,410	5,372
	May	31	722	676	192	57	429	38	336	819	3,302	5,979
	June	52	506	754	234	104	345	53	268	939	3,255	5,482
	July	14	577	740	99	120	362	27	292	934	3,166	5,407
	August	57	547	640	206	98	388	34	236	829	3,035	5,044
	September	98	550	780	133	103	490	38	250	808	3,249	5,252
	October	151	682	827	112	122	486	37	321	979	3,717	5,779
	November	88	640	841	181	115	544	44	283	897	3,633	5,587
	December	75	675	686	161	98	337	46	235	855	3,168	4,933
	Average	88	630	748	188	94	402	42	294	902	3,388	5,437
1985	January	92	616	767	132	113	345	32	235	678	3,010	4,415
	February	37	730	652	52	119	151	50	213	689	2,693	3,913
	March	36	909	923	49	115	133	29	235	739	3,168	4,673
	April	4	890	950	18	107	213	42	205	959	3,388	5,316
	May	74	823	929	28	126	419	37	252	1,112	3,800	5,776
	June	24	720	726	30	92	481	23	271	872	3,240	4,929
	July	38	610	814	36	133	324	14	236	918	3,124	4,950
	August	11	664	859	18	121	336	28	241	699	2,978	4,718
	September	47	783	852	40	129	303	26	173	815	3,169	4,970
	October	35	825	745	5	99	352	21	260	821	3,163	5,121
	November	22	766	887	30	100	376	26	325	1,143	3,676	6,116
	December	54	902	676	44	96	273	12	314	1,029	3,400	5,831
	Average	40	770	816	40	113	310	28	247	873	3,237	5,067
1986	January	66	826	680	58	108	348	21	326	724	3,157	5,386
	February	15	688	571	11	85	218	20	309	939	2,855	4,622
	March	13	741	616	27	79	178	25	186	661	2,526	4,638
	April	5	775	693	13	111	188	23	209	762	2,779	5,310
	May	30	775	727	38	130	365	27	237	1,052	3,381	6,016
	Average	26	762	659	30	103	261	23	253	826	2,942	5,205

Footnotes continued.

⁴ Includes petroleum imported into the United States indirectly from OPEC countries, primarily from Caribbean and West European areas, as petroleum products which were refined from crude oil produced in OPEC countries.

Notes: Beginning in October 1977, Strategic Petroleum Reserve imports are included.

Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See the last page of this section.

Figure S5. Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

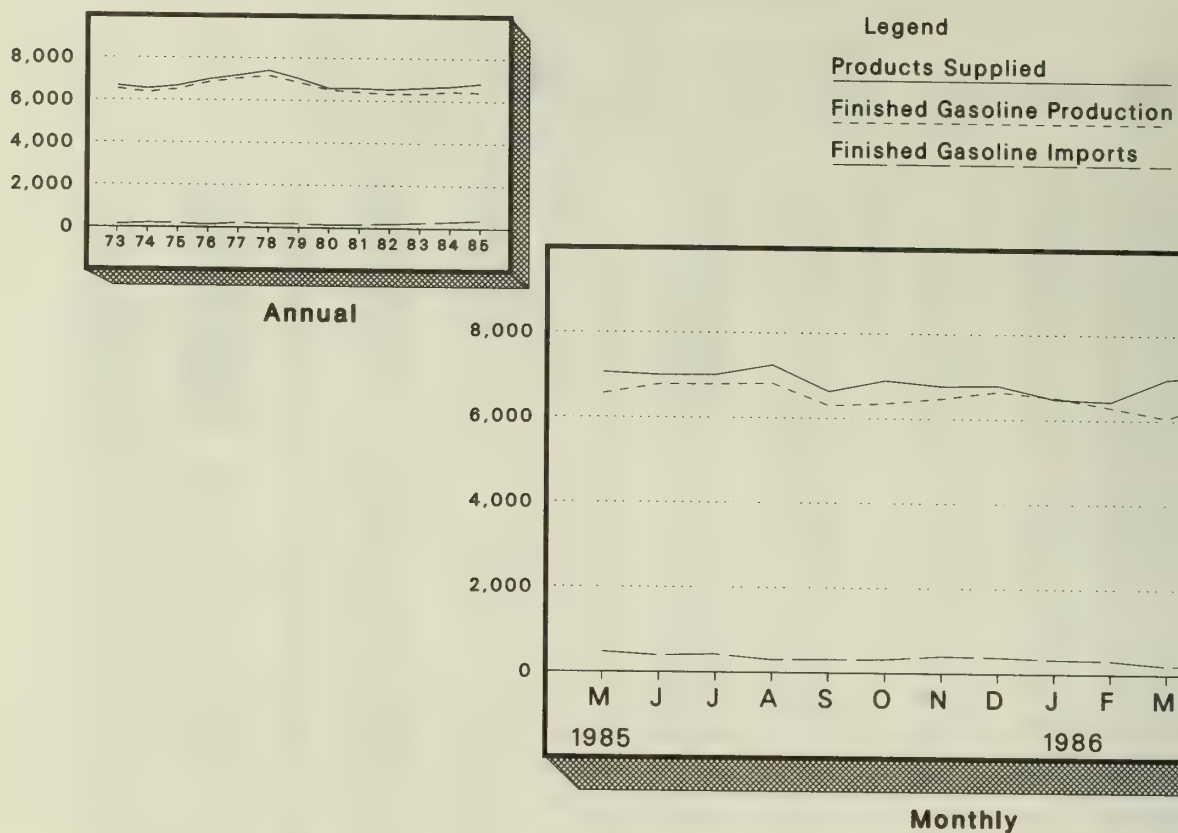
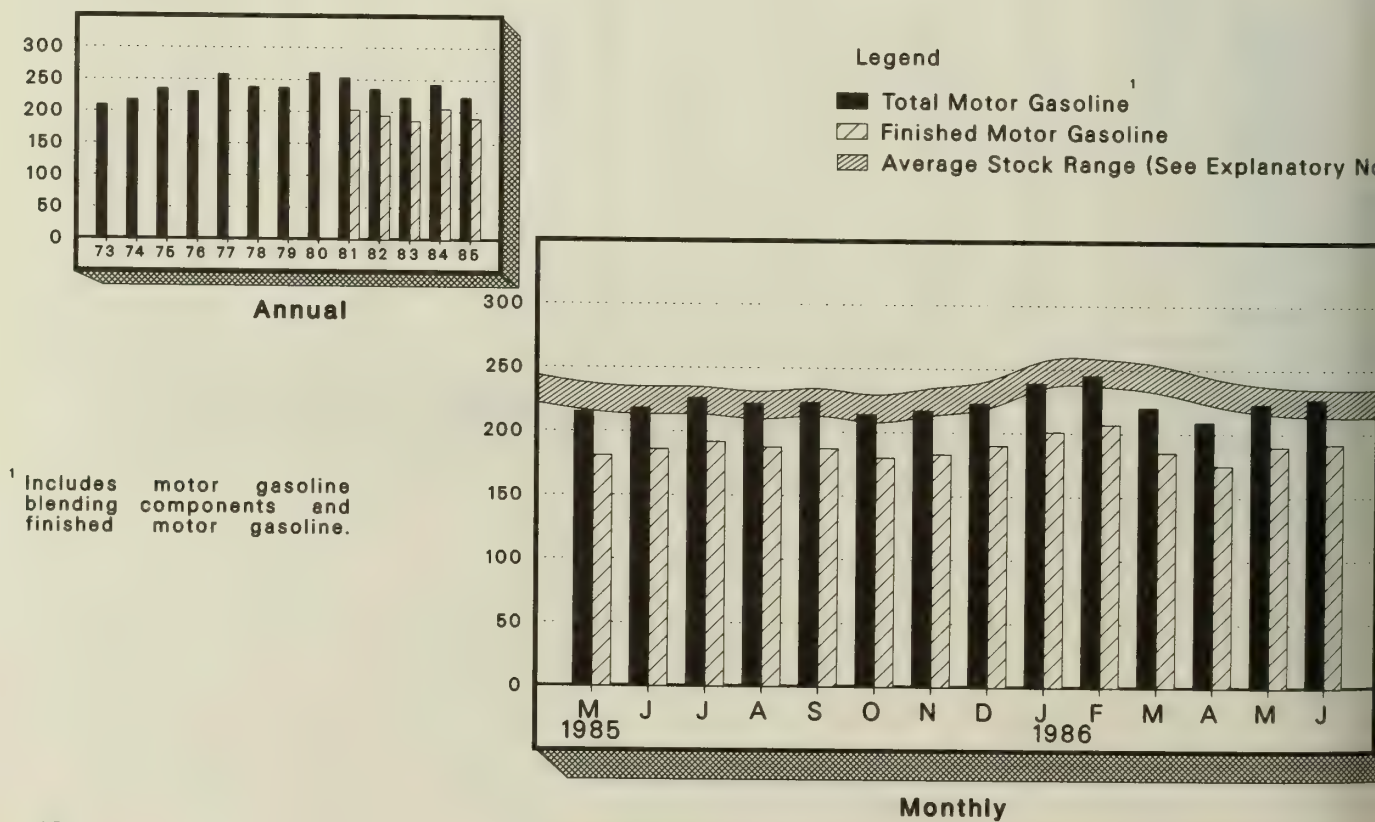


Figure S6. Motor Gasoline Ending Stocks

(Million Barrels)



¹ Includes motor gasoline blending components and finished motor gasoline.

Table S4. Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition

		Supply			Disposition			Ending Stocks ¹		
		Total Production	Imports ²	Stock With-drawal ^{2 3}	Exports	Products Supplied		Total Motor Gasoline ⁵	Finished Motor Gasoline	
						Total	Unleaded ⁴			Unleaded
3	Average	6,535	134	9	4	6,674	--	--	209	--
4	Average	6,360	204	-24	2	6,537	--	--	218	--
5	Average	6,520	184	-28	2	6,675	--	--	235	--
6	Average	6,841	131	10	3	6,978	--	--	231	--
7	Average	7,033	217	-72	2	7,177	1,976	27.5	258	--
8	Average	7,169	190	54	1	7,412	2,521	34.0	238	--
9	Average	6,852	181	2	(^s)	7,034	2,798	39.8	237	--
0	Average	6,506	140	-66	1	6,579	3,067	46.6	261	--
1	Average ⁷	6,405	157	28	2	6,588	3,264	49.5	253	--
2	Average	6,338	197	25	20	6,539	3,409	52.1	235	--
3	Average	6,340	247	45	10	6,622	3,647	55.1	222	186
4	January	6,036	231	-1	1	6,265	3,605	57.5	226	186
	February	6,317	299	-383	2	6,231	3,585	57.5	237	197
	March	6,359	355	-176	9	6,528	3,750	57.4	243	202
	April	6,525	319	-167	(^s)	6,676	3,857	57.8	248	207
	May	6,650	346	-105	(^s)	6,890	4,004	58.1	253	210
	June	6,619	296	209	17	7,107	4,214	59.3	246	204
	July	6,450	247	142	9	6,830	4,057	59.4	238	200
	August	6,405	242	447	1	7,093	4,283	60.4	224	186
	September	6,516	349	-275	2	6,588	3,973	60.3	234	194
	October	6,388	308	34	1	6,729	4,093	60.8	232	193
	November	6,709	286	-183	11	6,800	4,245	62.4	240	199
	December	6,478	308	-215	16	6,555	4,168	63.6	243	205
	Average	6,453	299	-54	6	6,693	3,987	59.6	--	--
5	January	5,926	204	220	2	6,348	4,016	63.3	234	198
	February	5,914	348	327	2	6,587	4,126	62.6	225	189
	March	6,072	481	115	3	6,664	4,202	63.1	219	186
	April	6,344	494	128	11	6,956	4,396	63.2	215	182
	May	6,564	480	23	8	7,060	4,445	63.0	215	181
	June	6,780	396	-172	7	6,997	4,482	64.1	218	186
	July	6,788	426	-188	18	7,008	4,545	64.8	226	192
	August	6,814	305	127	4	7,242	4,755	65.7	222	188
	September	6,299	314	22	6	6,629	4,357	65.7	223	187
	October	6,356	324	235	19	6,897	4,485	65.0	214	180
	November	6,480	410	-104	17	6,770	4,477	66.1	217	183
	December	6,651	386	-227	18	6,792	4,561	67.1	223	190
	Average	6,419	381	41	10	6,831	4,406	64.5	--	--
6	January	6,522	341	-376	0	6,487	4,404	67.9	239	201
	February	6,297	325	-185	0	6,438	4,341	67.4	245	207
	March	6,060	211	699	0	6,970	4,706	67.5	220	185
	April	6,497	241	346	0	7,083	4,813	67.9	209	175
	May*	7,088	388	-481	0	6,995	4,714	67.4	223	190
	June**	7,105	297	-242	NA	7,160	NA	NA	227	192
	Average	6,598	300	-39	NA	6,859	NA	NA	--	--

Stocks are totals as of end of period.

Beginning in 1981, excludes blending components.

A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

Includes gasohol.

Includes motor gasoline blending components.

In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. See Explanatory Note 10.

Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified. See Explanatory Note 12.

= Revised data. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. NA = Not available.

See Explanatory Note 9.3.

Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

Notes: Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See the last page of this section.

Figure S7. Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

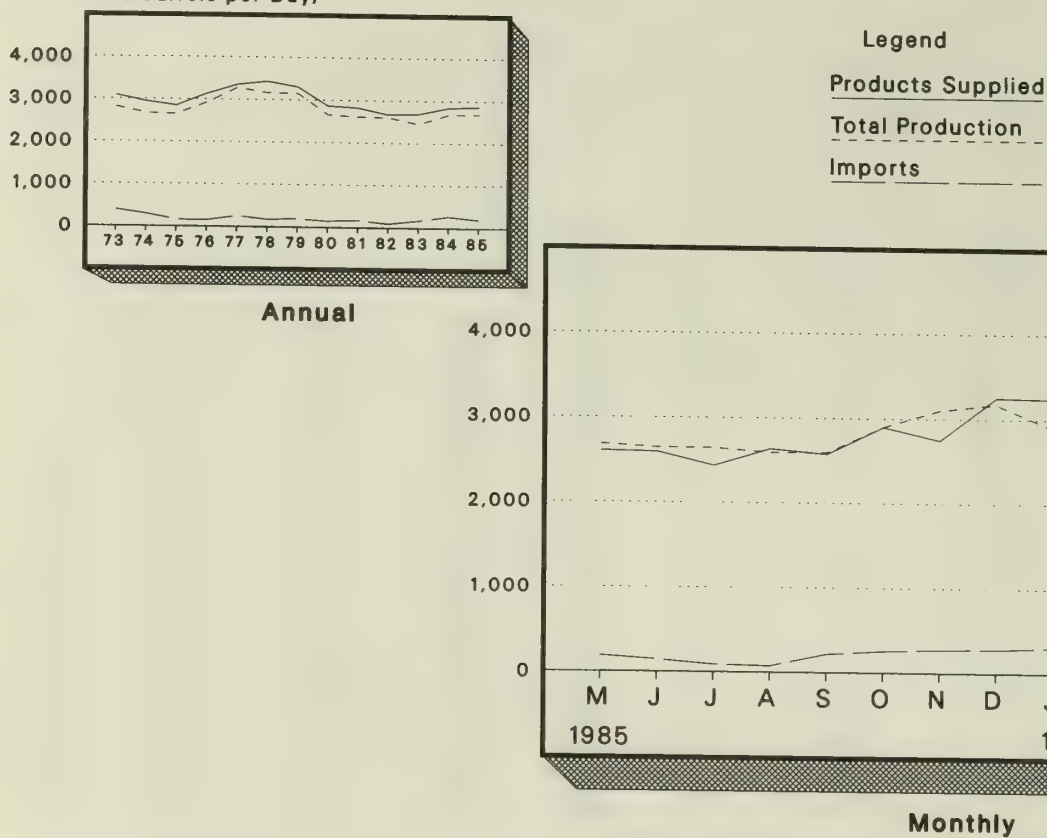


Figure S8. Distillate Fuel Oil Ending Stocks

(Million Barrels)

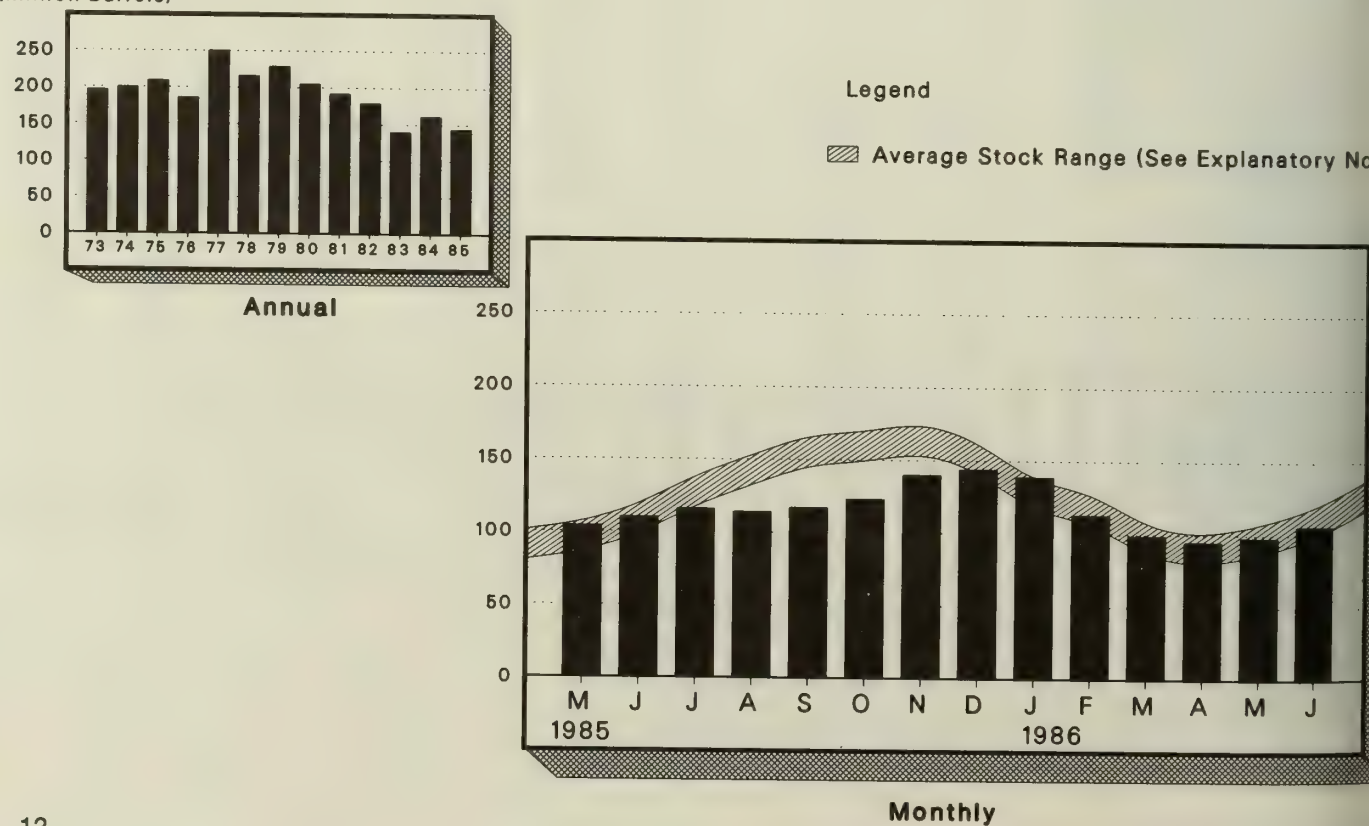


Table S5. Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

		Supply				Disposition		Ending Stocks ¹
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal ²	Crude Used Directly ³	Exports	Products Supplied ³	
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
973	Average	2,822	392	-115	2	9	3,092	196
974	Average	2,669	289	-9	2	2	2,948	⁴ 200
975	Average	2,654	155	⁴ 40	2	1	2,851	209
976	Average	2,924	146	62	1	1	3,133	186
977	Average	3,278	250	-176	1	1	3,352	250
978	Average	3,167	173	93	1	3	3,432	216
979	Average	3,153	193	-34	1	3	3,311	229
980	Average	2,662	142	64	1	3	2,866	⁴ 205
981	Average ⁵	2,613	173	⁴ 38	10	5	2,829	192
982	Average	2,606	93	35	10	74	2,671	⁴ 179
983	Average	2,456	174	⁴ 124	--	64	2,690	140
984	January	2,591	299	676	--	40	3,525	119
	February	2,867	454	-446	--	41	2,834	132
	March	2,479	115	731	--	66	3,259	110
	April	2,342	220	396	--	32	2,926	98
	May	2,624	253	-15	--	48	2,814	98
	June	2,880	256	-490	--	53	2,593	113
	July	2,719	199	-373	--	40	2,504	124
	August	2,661	259	-287	--	74	2,559	133
	September	2,707	291	-321	--	22	2,654	143
	October	2,691	421	-300	--	47	2,765	152
	November	2,826	316	-291	--	24	2,827	161
	December	2,798	190	-3	--	120	2,865	161
	Average	2,681	272	-57	--	51	2,845	--
985	January	2,631	272	603	--	41	3,465	142
	February	2,504	143	748	--	64	3,330	121
	March	2,267	156	714	--	44	3,093	99
	April	2,490	253	82	--	27	2,798	97
	May	2,686	197	-245	--	31	2,607	104
	June	2,647	152	-175	--	30	2,594	110
	July	2,646	95	-193	--	112	2,436	116
	August	2,592	81	62	--	100	2,636	114
	September	2,594	222	-120	--	121	2,575	117
	October	2,902	262	-195	--	67	2,901	123
	November	3,102	280	-543	--	92	2,747	140
	December	3,176	287	-128	--	81	3,254	144
	Average	2,687	200	48	--	67	2,868	--
986	January	2,899	312	157	--	126	3,243	139
	February	2,563	129	938	--	176	3,455	113
	March	2,647	217	436	--	131	3,168	99
	April	2,788	146	132	--	128	2,939	95
	May*	^R 2,857	^R 145	^R -81	--	149	^R 2,771	98
	June**	2,721	141	-255	--	NA	2,477	106
	Average	2,749	183	212	--	NA	3,005	--

¹ Stocks are totals as of end of period.² A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.³ Beginning in January 1983, product supplied for distillate fuel oil does not include crude oil used directly. See Explanatory Note 4.⁴ In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. See Explanatory Note 10.⁵ Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified. See Explanatory Note 12.^R = Revised data. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. NA = Not available.

* See Explanatory Note 9.4.

** Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

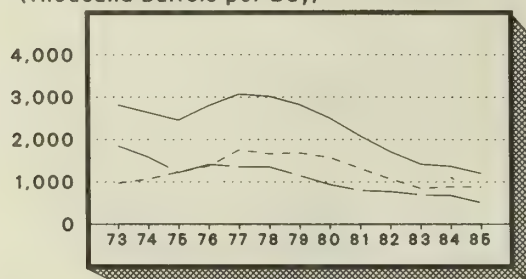
Notes: Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See the last page of this section.

Figure S9. Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

(Thousand Barrels per Day)



Annual

Legend

Products Supplied

Total Production

Imports

4,000

3,000

2,000

1,000

0

M J J A S O N D J F M A M J

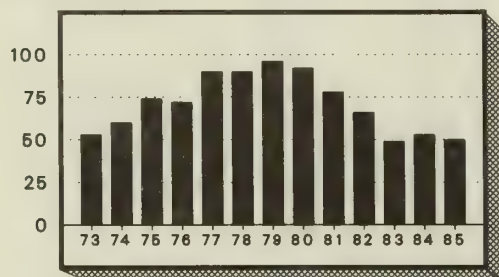
1985

1986

Monthly

Figure S10. Residual Fuel Oil Ending Stocks

(Million Barrels)



Annual

Legend

Average Stock Range (See Explanatory N

100

75

50

25

0

M J J A S O N D J F M A M J

1985

1986

Monthly

Table S6. Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

		Supply				Disposition		Ending Stocks ¹
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal ²	Crude Used Directly ³	Exports	Products Supplied ³	
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973	Average	971	1,853	5	17	23	2,822	53
1974	Average	1,070	1,587	-17	13	14	2,639	⁴ 60
1975	Average	1,235	1,223	⁴ 2	15	15	2,462	74
1976	Average	1,377	1,413	5	17	12	2,801	72
1977	Average	1,754	1,359	-48	13	6	3,071	90
1978	Average	1,667	1,355	-1	13	13	3,023	96
1979	Average	1,687	1,151	-15	12	9	2,826	⁴ 92
1980	Average	1,580	939	10	12	33	2,508	78
1981	Average ⁵	1,321	800	⁴ 37	48	118	2,088	⁴ 66
1982	Average	1,070	776	32	48	209	1,716	49
1983	Average	852	699	⁴ 55	--	185	1,421	45
1984	January	961	1,059	110	--	151	1,979	57
	February	1,003	1,151	-416	--	87	1,651	48
	March	889	636	298	--	204	1,619	47
	April	847	651	15	--	130	1,384	46
	May	840	565	32	--	200	1,237	47
	June	849	685	-15	--	176	1,344	49
	July	770	597	-76	--	99	1,192	45
	August	800	572	149	--	260	1,261	47
	September	850	606	-74	--	214	1,168	51
	October	907	461	-127	--	174	1,066	47
	November	928	585	125	--	286	1,352	53
	December	1,053	627	-193	--	299	1,189	--
	Average	891	681	-12	--	190	1,369	46
1985	January	1,004	568	219	--	312	1,480	45
	February	1,040	580	41	--	295	1,366	46
	March	963	477	-35	--	216	1,190	46
	April	912	383	-2	--	167	1,126	41
	May	793	394	155	--	185	1,156	40
	June	702	400	59	--	118	1,043	41
	July	732	437	-29	--	83	1,058	37
	August	742	424	108	--	106	1,168	43
	September	808	617	-207	--	188	1,031	50
	October	912	541	-228	--	184	1,042	50
	November	932	627	5	--	275	1,290	50
	December	1,055	681	-4	--	250	1,483	--
	Average	882	510	7	--	197	1,202	48
1986	January	933	629	83	--	211	1,435	43
	February	856	577	193	--	183	1,443	39
	March	810	571	125	--	113	1,393	36
	April	927	504	96	--	202	1,325	^R 40
	May*	^R 913	^R 665	^R -117	--	129	^R 1,333	40
	June**	873	677	-83	--	NA	1,321	--
	Average	886	605	48	--	NA	1,374	--

¹ Stocks are totals as of end of period.

² A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

³ Beginning in January 1983, product supplied for residual fuel oil does not include crude oil used directly.

See Explanatory Note 4.

⁴ In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. See Explanatory Note 10.

⁵ Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified. See Explanatory Note 12.

R = Revised data. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. NA = Not available.

* See Explanatory Note 9.4.

** Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

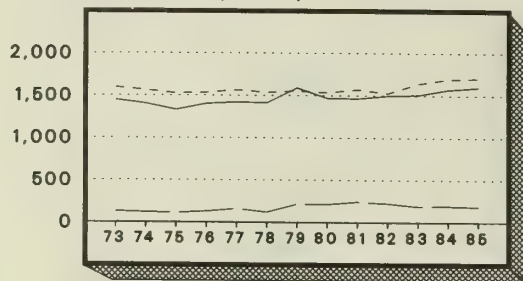
Notes: Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See the last page of this section.

Figure S11. Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition

(Thousand Barrels per Day)



Annual

Legend

Products Supplied

Total Production

Imports

2,000

1,500

1,000

500

0

A M J J A S O N D J F M A M

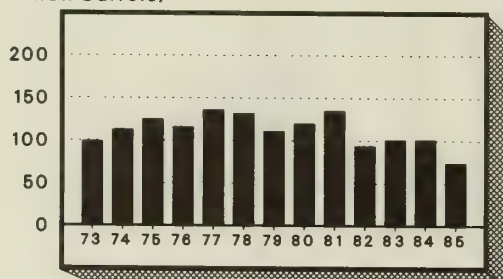
1985

1986

Monthly

Figure S12. Liquefied Petroleum Gases Ending Stocks

(Million Barrels)



Annual

Legend

Average Stock Range (See Explanatory M)

200

150

100

50

0

A M J J A S O N D J F M A M

1985

1986

Monthly

Table S7. Liquefied Petroleum Gases¹ Supply and Disposition

		Supply			Disposition			Ending Stocks ²
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal ³	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
73	Average	1,600	132	-35	220	27	1,449	99
74	Average	1,565	123	-38	220	25	1,406	⁴ 113
75	Average	1,527	112	⁴ -35	246	26	1,333	125
76	Average	1,535	130	24	260	25	1,404	116
77	Average	1,566	161	-55	233	18	1,422	136
78	Average	1,537	123	12	239	20	1,413	132
79	Average	1,556	217	70	236	15	1,592	111
80	Average	1,535	216	-27	233	21	1,469	⁴ 120
81	Average	1,571	244	⁴ -18	289	42	1,466	135
82	Average	1,528	226	111	300	65	1,499	⁴ 94
83	Average	1,642	190	4	253	73	1,509	⁴ 101
84	January	1,615	269	⁴ 494	340	23	2,015	93
	February	1,696	237	122	324	41	1,690	89
	March	1,696	241	12	288	68	1,593	89
	April	1,716	155	-139	253	54	1,426	93
	May	1,714	211	-240	244	42	1,399	100
	June	1,714	158	-201	237	53	1,380	106
	July	1,725	132	-139	232	43	1,444	111
	August	1,711	154	-100	241	34	1,490	114
	September	1,693	128	-50	283	26	1,462	115
	October	1,684	207	138	322	56	1,650	111
	November	1,716	212	89	376	52	1,588	108
	December	1,679	237	239	349	82	1,724	101
	Average	1,697	195	19	291	48	1,572	--
85	January	1,676	255	399	322	70	1,937	88
	February	1,689	237	330	320	72	1,865	79
	March	1,684	223	29	297	52	1,588	78
	April	1,696	156	-143	262	78	1,368	83
	May	1,713	138	-219	239	40	1,353	89
	June	1,728	181	-175	250	51	1,432	95
	July	1,713	131	-107	249	68	1,420	98
	August	1,710	153	-98	277	80	1,409	101
	September	1,667	132	61	321	29	1,510	99
	October	1,669	209	304	340	47	1,794	90
	November	1,716	188	192	387	88	1,620	84
	December	1,786	239	337	386	75	1,901	74
	Average	1,704	187	75	304	62	1,599	--
86	January	1,874	277	75	382	47	1,797	70
	February	1,850	208	98	330	75	1,752	68
	March	1,726	199	-90	252	47	1,536	70
	April	1,708	134	-203	259	33	1,347	77
	May*	1,759	189	-339	265	40	1,305	87
	Average	1,783	202	-95	297	48	1,544	--

¹ Includes ethane, propane, normal butane, and isobutane. Beginning in January 1984, unfractionated stream is reported by individual product.

² Stocks are totals as of end of period.

³ A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

⁴ In January 1975, 1981, 1983, and 1984, a new stock basis was established affecting stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. See Explanatory Note 10.

* See Explanatory Note 9.5.

Notes: Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See the last page of this section.

Table S8. Other Petroleum Products¹ Supply and Disposition

	Supply			Disposition			Ending Stocks ²
	Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal ³	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
	Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973 Average	3,693	502	-9	750	166	3,270	208
1974 Average	3,558	432	-28	665	174	3,123	⁴ 218
1975 Average	3,424	277	⁴ -2	537	160	3,002	219
1976 Average	3,643	206	-5	524	175	3,145	220
1977 Average	3,912	205	-27	514	165	3,410	230
1978 Average	4,046	166	14	492	167	3,568	225
1979 Average	4,153	195	-37	352	209	3,749	238
1980 Average	3,956	210	-23	311	198	3,634	⁴ 247
1981 Average	3,739	226	⁴ 46	723	199	3,088	282
1982 Average	3,453	334	80	787	211	2,869	⁴ 253
1983 Average	3,460	411	⁴ 6	712	242	2,923	⁴ 256
1984 January	3,376	517	⁴ -163	570	207	2,953	253
February	3,595	602	-250	754	225	2,966	261
March	3,512	485	-227	527	258	2,988	268
April	3,584	610	-211	623	268	3,092	274
May	3,683	662	-105	764	257	3,218	277
June	3,869	541	391	1,232	343	3,223	265
July	3,864	587	277	1,022	238	3,467	257
August	3,848	569	41	637	172	3,650	256
September	3,759	536	-50	699	238	3,308	257
October	3,585	632	10	709	180	3,336	257
November	3,532	606	81	945	279	2,997	254
December	3,379	434	464	1,016	284	2,977	240
Average	3,632	565	23	791	245	3,183	--
1985 January	3,285	400	-88	556	223	2,815	243
February	3,422	498	-101	707	204	2,910	245
March	3,464	550	-421	633	190	2,769	259
April	3,618	628	-7	836	245	3,158	259
May	3,721	837	-113	991	191	3,263	262
June	3,924	612	80	995	261	3,360	260
July	3,994	658	19	975	241	3,455	259
August	4,087	640	372	1,328	218	3,549	248
September	3,878	529	-10	823	274	3,299	248
October	3,810	548	9	861	250	3,255	248
November	3,772	612	-183	906	277	3,016	253
December	3,658	542	226	1,006	305	3,118	246
Average	3,721	588	-17	886	240	3,166	--
1986 January	3,805	498	-165	925	311	2,899	252
February	3,759	377	-197	768	270	2,901	258
March	3,646	440	7	822	208	3,066	257
April	3,658	576	-108	759	369	2,998	261
May*	3,970	600	-68	803	298	3,400	263
Average	3,768	500	-104	817	291	3,056	--

¹ Includes pentanes plus, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, unfinished oils, gasoline blending components and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, and liquefied petroleum gases.

² Stocks are totals as of end of period.

³ A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

⁴ In January 1975, 1981, 1983, and 1984, a new stock basis was established affecting stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. See Explanatory Note 10.

* See Explanatory Note 9.6.

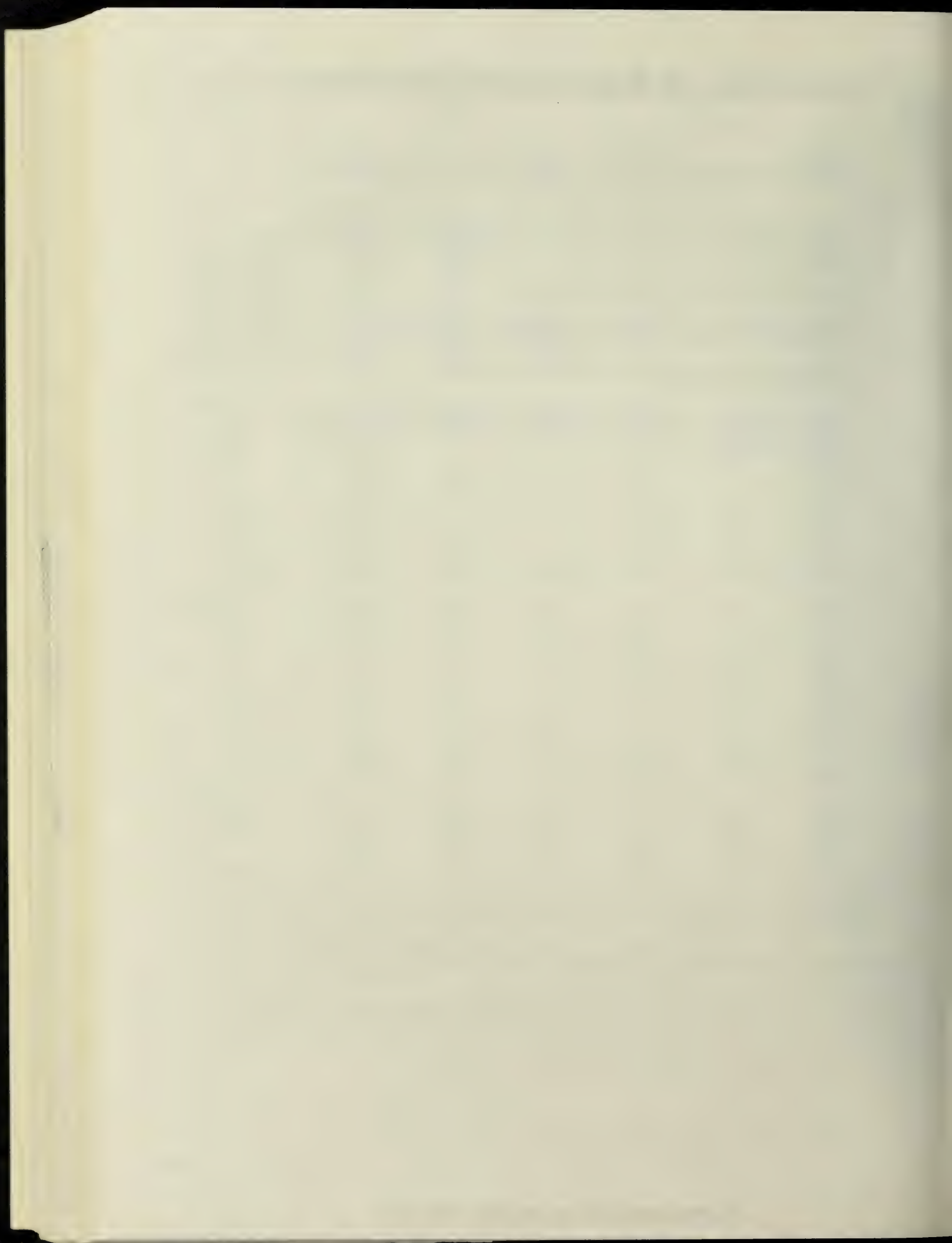
Notes: Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

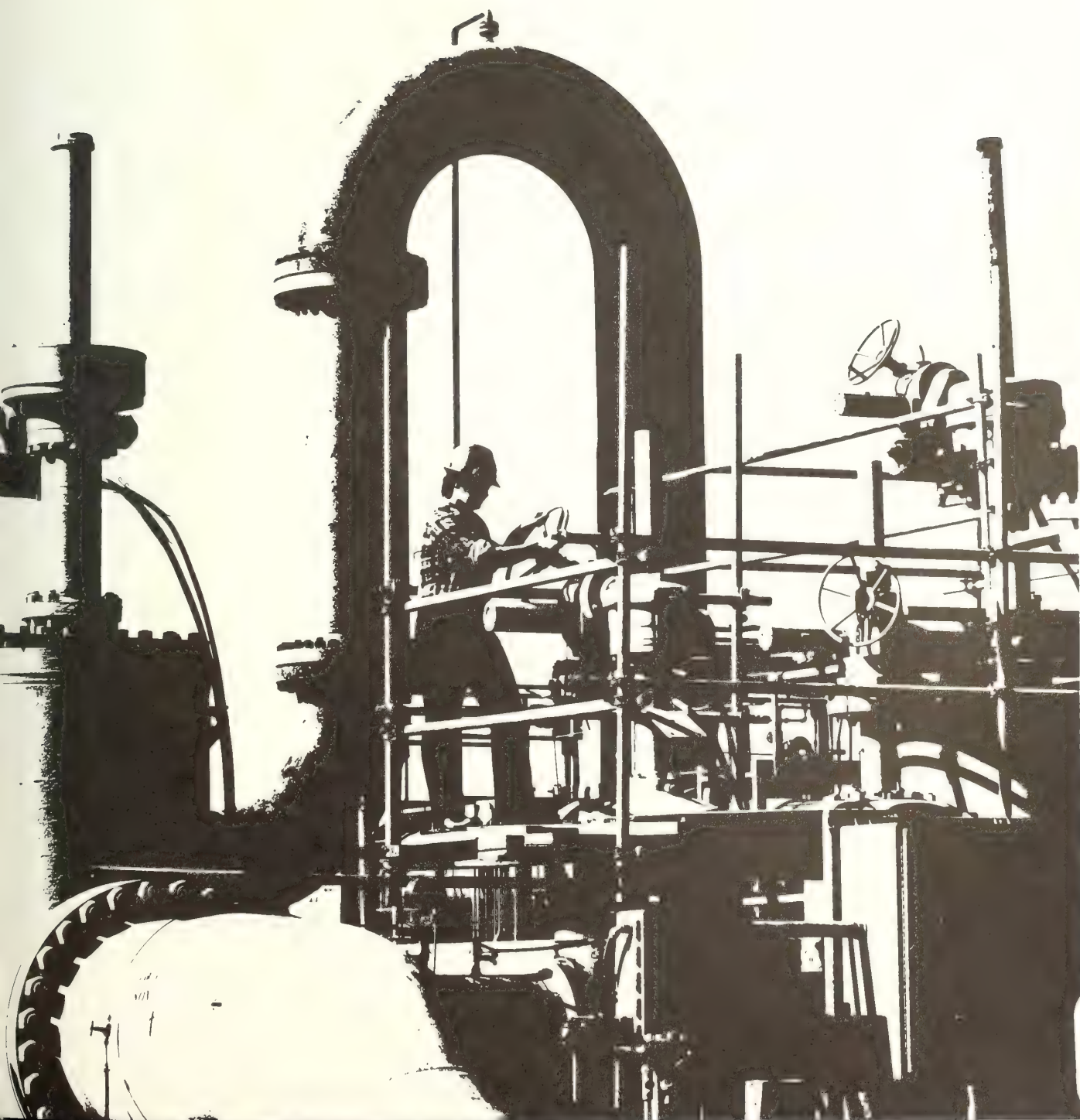
Source: See the last page of this section.

Sources of Summary Statistics

1. 1973 through 1976: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, *Mineral Industry Surveys, Petroleum Statement, Annual and PAD Districts Supply/Demand, Annual*.
2. 1977 through 1980: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Energy Data Reports, Petroleum Statement, Annual and PAD Districts Supply/Demand, Annual*, and unleaded gasoline data from *Monthly Petroleum Statistics Report*.
3. 1981 through 1985: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*.
4. January 1986 through May 1986: Detailed statistics in appropriate issues of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*. (See Explanatory Notes 9.1 through 9.6.)
5. June 1986 Estimates based on EIA weekly data (except domestic crude oil production). (See Explanatory Note 1.1.)
6. January 1986 through June 1986: Domestic crude oil production estimate based on historical statistics from State Conservation Agencies and the U.S. Geological Survey. (See Explanatory Note 3.)



Detailed Statistics



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Table 1. U.S. Petroleum Balance, May 1986

	Current Month		Year to date	
	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day
Crude Oil (Including Lease Condensate)				
Field Production				
Alaska	E 57,707	1,862	E 277,640	1,839
Lower 48 States	E 215,243	6,943	E 1,064,374	7,049
Total U.S.	E 272,950	8,805	E 1,342,014	8,888
Net Imports				
Imports (Gross Excluding SPR)	123,790	3,993	509,411	3,374
SPR Imports	1,104	36	7,090	47
Exports	3,049	98	21,896	145
Imports (Net Including SPR)	121,845	3,930	494,605	3,276
Other Sources				
SPR Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	-1,096	-35	-6,561	-43
Other Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	9,287	300	-10,168	-67
Product Supplied and Losses	-1,532	-49	-8,789	-58
Unaccounted for ¹	9,561	308	52,890	350
Total Other Sources	16,220	523	27,372	181
Crude Input to Refineries	411,015	13,259	1,863,991	12,344
(13) = (3) + (7) + (12)				
Natural Gas Plant Liquids (NGPL)				
Field Production	49,401	1,594	247,592	1,640
Net Imports ²	306	10	2,394	16
Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) ²	-1,129	-36	-110	-1
Total NGPL Supply	48,578	1,567	249,876	1,655
Other Liquids				
Unfinished Oils and Gasoline Blending Components, Total				
Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	-2,674	-86	-5,317	-35
Imports	11,917	384	46,190	306
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol New Supply (Field Production)	1,972	64	6,987	46
Refinery Processing Gain ¹	18,752	605	82,455	546
Crude Oil Product Supplied	1,525	49	8,618	57
Total Other Liquids	31,492	1,016	138,933	920
(23) = (18) through (22)				
Total Production of Products ³	491,085	15,841	2,252,800	14,919
(24) = (13) + (17) + (23)				
Net Imports of Refined Products ³				
Imports (Gross)	49,305	1,590	220,450	1,460
Exports	19,028	614	97,348	645
Imports (Net)	30,277	977	123,102	815
Total New Supply of Products	521,361	16,818	2,375,902	15,734
(28) = (24) + (27)				
Refined Products Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) ³	-29,956	-966	32,778	217
Total Petroleum Products Supplied for Domestic Use	491,405	15,852	2,408,680	15,952
(30) = (28) + (29)				
Finished Motor Gasoline	216,835	6,995	1,026,739	6,800
Distillate Fuel Oil	85,891	2,771	469,553	3,110
Residual Fuel Oil	41,312	1,333	209,120	1,385
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	40,442	1,305	233,199	1,544
Other ⁴	105,400	3,400	461,451	3,056
Crude Oil	1,525	49	8,618	57
Total Product Supplied	491,405	15,852	2,408,680	15,952
(37) = (31) through (36)				
Ending Stocks, All Oils				
Crude Oil and Lease Condensate (Excluding SPR)	328,863	--	328,863	--
Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR)	499,877	--	499,877	--
Unfinished Oils	112,034	--	112,034	--
Gasoline Blending Components ⁵	33,767	--	33,767	--
Pentanes Plus	8,299	--	8,299	--
Finished Refined Products ³	522,988	--	522,988	--
Total Stocks	1,505,828	--	1,505,828	--

¹ A balancing item.² Includes products in the pentanes plus category only.³ For products included see Explanatory Note 9.7.⁴ Includes pentanes plus, other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil and liquefied petroleum gases.⁵ Includes other hydrocarbons and alcohol.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes 1, 2 and 9.7.

Table 2. Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, May 1986
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ¹	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 272,950	0	124,894	8,191	9,561	7	411,015	3,049	1,525	828,740
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	49,251	14,017	6,253	-11,650	0	0	14,481	1,318	42,072	95,327
Pentanes Plus	8,725	0	384	-1,129	0	0	6,272	78	1,630	8,299
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	40,526	14,017	5,869	-10,521	0	0	8,209	1,240	40,442	87,028
Ethane	15,964	547	296	-949	0	0	59	156	15,643	15,250
Propane	15,583	10,122	2,751	-8,231	0	0	115	757	19,353	48,472
Normal Butane	4,811	2,993	1,699	-1,262	0	0	3,695	249	4,297	15,585
Isobutane	4,168	355	1,123	-79	0	0	4,340	78	1,149	7,721
Other Liquids	1,972	0	11,917	-2,674	0	0	18,616	0	-7,401	145,801
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	1,972	0	0	-74	0	0	1,898	0	0	458
Unfinished Oils	0	0	9,691	-3,592	0	0	10,547	0	-4,448	112,034
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	2,226	981	0	0	6,160	0	-2,953	33,072
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	11	0	0	11	0	0	237
Finished Petroleum Products	150	448,847	43,436	-19,435	0	0	0	17,789	455,210	435,960
Finished Motor Gasoline	15	219,720	12,024	-14,924	0	0	0	0	216,835	189,511
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	14	73,411	2,873	-5,590	0	0	0	0	70,708	71,543
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	1	146,309	9,151	-9,334	0	0	0	0	146,127	117,968
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	1,000	0	84	0	0	0	0	1,084	2,016
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	6,112	466	567	0	0	0	0	7,144	6,145
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	31,099	1,148	-237	0	0	0	0	31,582	38,828
Kerosene	1	1,754	57	636	0	0	0	0	2,441	6,292
Distillate Fuel Oil	41	88,527	4,482	-2,525	0	0	0	0	85,891	97,817
Residual Fuel Oil	0	28,307	20,617	-3,615	0	0	0	0	41,312	39,557
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	2,376	2,046	288	0	0	0	0	4,565	1,681
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	9,850	450	210	0	0	0	0	9,972	1,098
Special Naphthas	0	1,705	471	-26	0	0	0	0	2,120	3,596
Lubricants	0	5,002	422	672	0	0	0	0	5,454	11,340
Waxes	0	482	36	-13	0	0	0	0	470	575
Petroleum Coke	0	15,830	0	-254	0	0	0	0	8,278	7,268
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	15,803	1,079	-531	0	0	0	0	16,347	27,838
Still Gas	0	18,998	0	0	0	0	0	0	18,998	0
Miscellaneous Products	93	2,282	138	233	0	0	0	0	2,717	2,398
Total	324,323	462,864	186,500	-25,568	9,561	7	444,112	22,155	491,405	1,505,828

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 3. Year-to-Date Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January 1993

Commodity	Supply				Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 1,342,014	0	516,501	-16,729	52,890	171	1,863,991	21,896	8,618	828,740
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	246,842	63,757	33,271	-14,429	0	0	73,438	7,679	248,324	95,327
Pentanes Plus	41,414	0	2,812	-110	0	0	28,573	418	15,125	8,299
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	205,428	63,757	30,459	-14,319	0	0	44,865	7,261	233,199	87,028
Ethane	80,567	1,272	4,048	-3,485	0	0	380	837	81,185	15,250
Propane	79,859	46,082	11,596	-8,998	0	0	650	4,893	122,997	48,472
Normal Butane	26,273	15,186	8,913	-1,428	0	0	25,004	1,112	22,827	15,585
Isobutane	18,729	1,217	5,902	-408	0	0	18,831	418	6,191	7,721
Other Liquids	6,987	0	46,190	-5,317	0	0	94,740	0	-46,880	145,801
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	6,987	0	0	-74	0	0	6,913	0	0	458
Unfinished Oils	0	0	36,890	-5,365	0	0	59,580	0	-28,055	112,034
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	9,300	141	0	0	28,253	0	-18,812	33,072
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	-19	0	0	-6	0	-13	237
Finished Petroleum Products	750	2,050,867	189,991	47,097	0	0	0	90,087	2,198,618	435,960
Finished Motor Gasoline	28	980,958	45,463	290	0	0	0	0	1,026,739	189,511
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	26	313,185	9,220	9,836	0	0	0	0	332,267	71,543
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	2	667,773	36,243	-9,546	0	0	0	0	694,472	117,968
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	4,091	6	86	0	0	0	0	4,183	2,016
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	28,884	875	599	0	0	0	196	30,162	6,145
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	162,374	4,579	-5,334	0	0	0	2,749	158,870	38,828
Kerosene	1	15,448	1,327	1,385	0	0	0	86	18,075	6,292
Distillate Fuel Oil	221	415,684	28,890	46,094	0	0	0	21,336	469,553	97,817
Residual Fuel Oil	0	134,105	89,121	11,114	0	0	0	25,220	209,120	39,557
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	13,422	7,425	-6	0	0	0	626	20,215	1,681
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	41,452	4,104	343	0	0	0	2,560	43,339	1,098
Special Naphthas	0	7,948	2,079	374	0	0	0	104	10,297	3,596
Lubricants	0	22,358	1,920	317	0	0	0	3,074	21,521	11,340
Waxes	0	2,305	180	57	0	0	0	200	2,342	575
Petroleum Coke	0	74,006	0	-1,109	0	0	0	33,545	39,352	7,268
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	48,762	3,313	-6,631	0	0	0	91	45,353	27,838
Still Gas	0	88,476	0	0	0	0	0	0	88,476	0
Miscellaneous Products	500	10,594	709	-482	0	0	0	300	11,021	2,398
Total	1,596,593	2,114,624	785,953	10,622	52,890	171	2,032,169	119,662	2,408,680	1,505,828

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 4. Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, May 1986
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ¹	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 8,805	0	4,029	264	308	(s)	13,259	98	49
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,589	452	202	-376	0	0	467	43	1,357
Pentanes Plus	281	0	12	-36	0	0	202	3	53
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,307	452	189	-339	0	0	265	40	1,305
Ethane	515	18	10	-31	0	0	2	5	505
Propane	503	327	89	-266	0	0	4	24	624
Normal Butane	155	97	55	-41	0	0	119	8	139
Isobutane	134	11	36	-3	0	0	140	3	37
Other Liquids	64	0	384	-86	0	0	601	0	-239
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	64	0	0	-2	0	0	61	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	313	-116	0	0	340	0	-143
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	72	32	0	0	199	0	-95
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	5	14,479	1,401	-627	0	0	0	574	14,684
Finished Motor Gasoline	(s)	7,088	388	-481	0	0	0	0	6,995
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	(s)	2,368	93	-180	0	0	0	0	2,281
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	(s)	4,720	295	-301	0	0	0	0	4,714
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	32	0	3	0	0	0	0	35
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	197	15	18	0	0	0	(s)	230
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	1,003	37	-8	0	0	0	14	1,019
Kerosene	(s)	57	2	21	0	0	0	(s)	79
Distillate Fuel Oil	1	2,856	145	-81	0	0	0	149	2,771
Residual Fuel Oil	0	913	665	-117	0	0	0	129	1,333
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	77	66	9	0	0	0	5	147
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	318	15	7	0	0	0	17	322
Special Naphthas	0	55	15	-1	0	0	0	1	68
Lubricants	0	161	14	22	0	0	0	21	176
Waxes	0	16	1	(s)	0	0	0	1	15
Petroleum Coke	0	511	0	-8	0	0	0	235	267
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	510	35	-17	0	0	0	(s)	527
Still Gas	0	613	0	0	0	0	0	0	613
Miscellaneous Products	3	74	4	8	0	0	0	1	88
Total	10,462	14,931	6,016	-825	308	(s)	14,326	715	15,852

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 8,888	0	3,421	-111	350	1	12,344	145	57
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,635	422	220	-96	0	0	486	51	1,645
Pentanes Plus	274	0	19	-1	0	0	189	3	100
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,360	422	202	-95	0	0	297	48	1,544
Ethane	534	8	27	-23	0	0	3	6	538
Propane	529	305	77	-60	0	0	4	32	815
Normal Butane	174	101	59	-9	0	0	166	7	151
Isobutane	124	8	39	-3	0	0	125	3	41
Other Liquids	46	0	306	-35	0	0	627	0	-310
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	46	0	0	(s)	0	0	46	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	244	-36	0	0	395	0	-186
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	62	1	0	0	187	0	-125
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	(s)
Finished Petroleum Products	5	13,582	1,258	312	0	0	0	597	14,560
Finished Motor Gasoline	(s)	6,496	301	2	0	0	0	0	6,800
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	(s)	2,074	61	65	0	0	0	0	2,200
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	(s)	4,422	240	-63	0	0	0	0	4,599
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	27	(s)	1	0	0	0	0	28
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	191	6	4	0	0	0	1	200
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	1,075	30	-35	0	0	0	18	1,052
Kerosene	(s)	102	9	9	0	0	0	1	120
Distillate Fuel Oil	1	2,753	191	305	0	0	0	141	3,110
Residual Fuel Oil	0	888	590	74	0	0	0	167	1,385
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed Use	0	89	49	(s)	0	0	0	4	134
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed Use	0	275	27	2	0	0	0	17	287
Special Naphthas	0	53	14	2	0	0	0	1	68
Lubricants	0	148	13	2	0	0	0	20	143
Waxes	0	15	1	(s)	0	0	0	1	16
Petroleum Coke	0	490	0	-7	0	0	0	222	261
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	323	22	-44	0	0	0	1	300
Still Gas	0	586	0	0	0	0	0	0	586
Miscellaneous Products	3	70	5	-3	0	0	0	2	73
Total	10,573	14,004	5,205	70	350	1	13,458	792	15,952

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day

E = Estimated

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation

Table 6. PAD District I, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, May 1986
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PADD of Entry ¹	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ²	Net Receipts ³	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 1,566	0	35,578	-2,551	1,816	3,371	2	39,778	0	0	17,697
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	912	1,566	931	-957	0	1,220	0	175	29	3,468	4,679
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	783	1,566	931	-935	0	1,220	0	118	29	3,418	4,625
Pentanes Plus	129	0	0	-22	0	0	0	57	0	50	54
Other Liquids	3	0	4,742	-371	0	1,038	0	4,870	0	542	15,863
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	3,426	-684	0	752	0	3,702	0	-208	12,190
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	1,316	313	0	286	0	1,165	0	750	3,673
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	0	45,519	34,669	-11,602	0	67,962	0	0	474	136,074	135,022
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	21,511	9,327	-9,055	0	41,534	0	0	0	63,317	63,667
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	0	5,476	2,404	-3,269	0	11,181	0	0	0	15,792	21,687
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	16,035	6,923	-5,786	0	30,353	0	0	0	47,525	41,980
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	14	0	145	0	0	0	159	355
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	697	293	260	0	172	0	0	0	1,422	940
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	1,454	733	-491	0	9,991	0	0	2	11,685	9,677
Kerosene	0	176	57	147	0	223	0	0	5	598	2,378
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	8,815	3,661	-621	0	14,160	0	0	26	25,989	30,663
Residual Fuel Oil	0	4,145	18,974	-1,687	0	412	0	0	(s)	21,844	15,811
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed	0	74	236	33	0	-20	0	0	44	279	205
Special Naphthas	0	37	44	-170	0	166	0	0	21	56	1,483
Lubricants	0	661	229	165	0	555	0	0	149	1,461	2,842
Waxes	0	86	21	-1	0	0	0	0	5	101	87
Petroleum Coke	0	1,303	0	68	0	0	0	0	210	1,161	801
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	4,203	975	-348	0	580	0	0	1	5,409	5,481
Still Gas	0	2,017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,017	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	340	119	84	0	44	0	0	10	577	632
Total	2,481	47,085	75,920	-15,481	1,816	73,591	2	44,823	504	140,084	173,261

¹ Beginning in January 1985, crude oil and unfinished oils are reported on this table by PAD District of entry. Previously they were reported by PAD District of processing.

² Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

³ Beginning in January 1985, net receipts include crude oil movements by pipeline, tanker, and barge. Previously only tanker and barge movements of crude oil were included. See Explanatory Note 14.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 7. PAD District II, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, May 1986
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PADD of Entry ¹	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ²	Net Receipts ³	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 30,529	0	13,505	4,719	-1,751	42,779	0	89,509	272	0	69,023
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	9,798	2,412	1,848	-1,965	0	3,560	0	3,947	524	11,182	25,297
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	8,438	2,412	1,845	-2,111	0	3,130	0	2,300	446	10,968	22,491
Pentanes Plus	1,360	0	3	146	0	430	0	1,647	78	214	2,806
Other Liquids	637	0	108	-865	0	-68	0	957	0	-1,145	23,383
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	637	0	0	-75	0	0	0	562	0	0	237
Unfinished Oils	0	0	0	-769	0	10	0	-722	0	-37	16,563
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	108	-13	0	-78	0	1,125	0	-1,108	6,519
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	-8	0	0	0	-8	0	0	64
Finished Petroleum Products	32	95,455	1,023	-1,101	0	28,234	0	0	685	122,958	111,298
Finished Motor Gasoline	4	52,509	360	-1,129	0	18,505	0	0	0	70,249	51,302
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	4	18,547	22	-746	0	7,274	0	0	0	25,101	21,693
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	33,962	338	-383	0	11,231	0	0	0	45,148	29,609
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	260	0	66	0	79	0	0	0	405	507
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	586	46	25	0	141	0	0	(s)	798	924
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	4,865	0	-104	0	1,928	0	0	5	6,684	9,204
Kerosene	0	-10	0	300	0	-91	0	0	1	198	1,641
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	20,341	336	-393	0	7,271	0	0	74	27,481	28,498
Residual Fuel Oil	0	2,019	170	-8	0	-263	0	0	0	1,918	3,198
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed	0	1,803	3	81	0	91	0	0	8	318	550
Special Naphthas	0	339	38	151	0	226	0	0	2	752	1,781
Lubricants	0	783	13	56	0	187	0	0	20	1,019	1,781
Waxes	0	42	6	-6	0	0	0	0	1	41	50
Petroleum Coke	0	3,098	0	-105	0	0	0	0	571	2,422	1,587
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	4,543	46	-29	0	160	0	0	2	4,718	11,391
Still Gas	0	4,083	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,083	0
Miscellaneous Products	28	194	5	-6	0	0	0	0	1	220	347
Total	40,996	97,867	16,484	788	-1,751	74,505	0	94,413	1,481	132,994	229,001

¹ Beginning in January 1985, crude oil and unfinished oils are reported on this table by PAD District of entry. Previously they were reported by PAD District of processing.

² Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

³ Beginning in January 1985, net receipts include crude oil movements by pipeline, tanker, and barge. Previously only tanker and barge movements of crude oil were included. See Explanatory Note 14.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 8. PAD District III, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, May 1986
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				Ending Stocks	
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PADD of Entry ¹	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ²	Net Receipts ³	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports		Products Supplied
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 128,765	0	69,184	2,871	4,855	-13,349	3	192,322	0	1	651,909
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	34,129	8,320	2,516	-8,620	0	-3,193	0	8,488	669	23,994	62,012
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	28,220	8,320	2,516	-7,395	0	-2,952	0	4,638	669	23,401	56,819
Pentanes Plus	5,909	0	0	-1,225	0	-241	0	3,850	0	593	5,193
Other Liquids	1,201	0	6,051	-726	0	-1,071	0	11,863	0	-6,408	67,597
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	1,201	0	0	1	0	0	0	1,202	0	0	216
Unfinished Oils	0	0	5,983	-1,582	0	-863	0	7,655	0	-4,117	53,122
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	68	855	0	-208	0	3,006	0	-2,291	14,109
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	150
Finished Petroleum Products	111	213,104	3,677	-3,311	0	-99,037	0	0	9,531	105,013	121,394
Finished Motor Gasoline	11	105,399	50	-3,968	0	-61,553	0	0	0	39,939	49,250
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	10	34,587	0	-1,390	0	-19,041	0	0	0	14,166	17,982
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	1	70,812	50	-2,578	0	-42,512	0	0	0	25,773	31,268
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	479	0	4	0	-229	0	0	0	254	667
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	2,955	0	-2	0	-595	0	0	1	2,357	2,317
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	16,289	0	199	0	-12,844	0	0	400	3,244	13,218
Kerosene	1	1,378	0	203	0	-132	0	0	(s)	1,450	1,991
Distillate Fuel Oil	41	41,299	0	-811	0	-21,690	0	0	3,341	15,498	25,691
Residual Fuel Oil	0	9,577	0	163	0	-149	0	0	1,308	9,312	10,113
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed	0	9,835	2,082	457	0	-71	0	0	486	11,817	2,047
Special Naphthas	0	1,191	350	-21	0	-392	0	0	7	1,121	1,346
Lubricants	0	3,182	130	477	0	-598	0	0	440	2,751	5,418
Waxes	0	262	5	-13	0	0	0	0	22	357	357
Petroleum Coke	0	7,309	0	1	0	0	0	0	3,513	3,797	2,795
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	4,078	31	-200	0	-740	0	0	(s)	3,169	5,177
Still Gas	0	8,323	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,323	0
Miscellaneous Products	58	1,548	0	200	0	-44	0	0	14	1,748	1,007
Total	164,206	221,424	81,428	-9,786	4,855	-116,650	3	212,673	10,201	122,600	902,912

¹ Beginning in January 1985, crude oil and unfinished oils are reported on this table by PAD District of entry. Previously they were reported by FAD District of processing.

² Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

³ Beginning in January 1985, net receipts include crude oil movements by pipeline, tanker, and barge. Previously only tanker and barge movements of crude oil were included. See Explanatory Note 14.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 9. PAD District IV, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, May 1986
(Thousand Barrels)

Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 18,442	0	1,816	762	3,123	-10,190	0	13,952	0	1	11,533
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	3,132	292	591	31	0	-1,587	0	575	1	1,882	1,116
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	2,288	292	367	41	0	-1,398	0	392	1	1,196	963
Pentanes Plus	844	0	224	-10	0	-189	0	183	0	686	153
Other Liquids	1	0	0	297	0	0	0	195	0	103	4,226
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	0	121	0	0	0	-44	0	165	2,376
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	176	0	0	0	238	0	-62	1,850
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	7	14,680	166	249	0	-31	0	0	4	15,067	12,367
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	7,921	66	510	0	-291	0	0	0	8,206	4,289
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	0	3,908	31	181	0	-262	0	0	0	3,858	2,224
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	4,013	35	329	0	-29	0	0	0	4,348	2,065
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	24	0	10	0	5	0	0	0	39	50
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	372	0	-42	0	-94	0	0	0	236	368
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	665	0	32	0	700	0	0	0	1,397	800
Kerosene	0	2	0	-1	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	24
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	3,853	98	-382	0	-351	0	0	1	3,217	2,972
Residual Fuel Oil	0	302	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	306	406
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	-1	3
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	5
Lubricants	0	10	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	11	5
Waxes	0	12	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	11	3
Petroleum Coke	0	276	0	4	0	0	0	0	(s)	280	106
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	732	0	120	0	0	0	0	1	851	3,319
Still Gas	0	456	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	456	0
Miscellaneous Products	7	55	0	-7	0	0	0	0	(s)	55	17
Total	21,582	14,972	2,573	1,339	3,123	-11,808	0	14,722	6	17,053	29,242

¹ Beginning in January 1985, crude oil and unfinished oils are reported on this table by PAD District of entry. Previously they were reported by PAD District of processing.

² Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

³ Beginning in January 1985, net receipts include crude oil movements by pipeline, tanker, and barge. Previously only tanker and barge movements of crude oil were included. See Explanatory Note 14.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 10. PAD District V, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, May 1986
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition				Ending Stocks		
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PADD of Entry ¹	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ²	Net Receipts ³	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs		Exports	Products Supplied
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 93,648	0	4,811	2,390	1,518	-22,611	2	75,454	2,777	1,523	78,578
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,280	1,427	367	-139	0	0	0	1,296	94	1,546	2,223
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	797	1,427	210	-121	0	0	0	761	94	1,459	2,130
Pentanes Plus	483	0	157	-18	0	0	0	535	0	87	93
Other Liquids	130	0	1,016	-1,009	0	101	0	731	0	-493	34,732
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	130	0	0	0	0	0	0	130	0	0	5
Unfinished Oils	0	0	282	-678	0	101	0	-44	0	-251	27,783
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	734	-350	0	0	0	626	0	-242	6,921
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	19	0	0	23
Finished Petroleum Products	0	80,089	3,901	-3,670	0	2,872	0	0	7,094	76,098	55,879
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	32,380	2,221	-1,282	0	1,805	0	0	0	35,124	21,003
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	0	10,893	416	-366	0	848	0	0	0	11,791	7,957
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	21,487	1,805	-916	0	957	0	0	0	23,333	13,046
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	237	0	-10	0	0	0	0	0	227	437
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	1,502	127	326	0	376	0	0	0	2,331	1,596
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	7,826	415	127	0	225	0	0	21	8,572	5,929
Kerosene	0	208	0	-13	0	0	0	0	(s)	195	258
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	14,219	387	-318	0	610	0	0	1,191	13,707	9,993
Residual Fuel Oil	0	12,264	442	-2,085	0	0	0	0	2,689	7,932	10,029
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed	0	514	175	-73	0	0	0	0	143	473	206
Special Naphthas	0	138	39	12	0	0	0	0	1	188	212
Lubricants	0	366	50	-28	0	-144	0	0	33	211	1,294
Waxes	0	80	4	8	0	0	0	0	7	85	78
Petroleum Coke	0	3,844	0	-222	0	0	0	0	3,004	618	1,979
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	2,247	27	-74	0	0	0	0	(s)	2,200	2,470
Still Gas	0	4,119	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,119	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	145	14	-38	0	0	0	0	4	117	395
Total	95,058	81,516	10,095	-2,428	1,518	-19,638	2	77,481	9,964	78,674	171,412

¹ Beginning in January 1985, crude oil and unfinished oils are reported on this table by PAD District of entry. Previously they were reported by PAD District of processing.

² Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

³ Beginning in January 1985, net receipts include crude oil movements by pipeline, tanker, and barge. Previously only tanker and barge movements of crude oil were included. See Explanatory Note 14.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

PAD District and State		Production ¹		PAD District and State		Production	
		Total	Daily Average			Total	Daily Average
PAD District I							
Florida	853	28		Texas (continued)			
New York	E 81	E 3		TRRC District 04	2,561	83	
Pennsylvania	E 409	E 13		TRRC District 05	1,005	32	
Virginia	E 3	E 0		TRRC District 06	3,649	118	
West Virginia	266	9		TRRC District 07B	3,140	101	
Adjustment 2	-53	-2		TRRC District 07C	3,252	105	
Total PAD District I	E 1,559	E 50		TRRC District 08	19,946	643	
PAD District II				TRRC District 08A	17,483	564	
Illinois	2,502	81		TRRC District 09	3,310	107	
Indiana	232	7		TRRC District 10	1,643	53	
Kansas	6,171	199		East Texas	3,868	125	
Kentucky	583	19		Total Texas	74,985	2,419	
Michigan	E 2,558	E 83		Adjustment 2	-1,226	-40	
Missouri	6	(s)		Total PAD District III	E 131,235	E 4,233	
Nebraska	607	20		PAD District IV			
North Dakota	4,061	131		Colorado	E 2,480	E 80	
Ohio	E 1,293	E 42		Montana	2,419	78	
Oklahoma	13,201	426		Utah	3,548	114	
South Dakota	142	5		Wyoming	E 10,596	E 342	
Tennessee	54	2		Adjustment 2	0	0	
Adjustment 2	960	31		Total PAD District IV	E 19,043	E 614	
Total PAD District II	E 32,370	E 1,044		PAD District V			
PAD District III				Alaska			
Alabama	1,953	63		South Alaska	1,541	50	
Arkansas	E 1,482	E 48		North Slope	56,132	1,811	
Louisiana				Adjustment for Alaska ²	-1,117	-36	
Gulf Coast	E 42,079	E 1,357		Total Alaska	56,556	1,824	(s)
Rest of State	E 2,689	E 87		Arizona	15		
Total Louisiana	E 44,768	E 1,444		California			
Mississippi	2,569	83		Central Coastal	E 6,180	E 199	
New Mexico				East Central	E 23,518	E 759	
Northwestern	752	24		North	E 17	E 1	
Southeastern	5,952	192		South	E 6,332	E 204	
Total New Mexico	6,704	216		Total California	E 36,047	E 1,163	
Texas				Nevada	262	8	
TRRC District 01	2,278	73		Adjustment for Arizona, California, and Nevada ²	11	(s)	
TRRC District 02	3,254	105		Total PAD District V	E 92,891	E 2,996	
TRRC District 03	9,596	310		United States Total	E 277,098	E 8,939	

¹ Includes the following offshore production (thousand barrels): Alaska - State - 1,357; California - Federal - E2,488, State - E3,174, Louisiana - Federal - 29,060, State - E2,163, Texas - Federal - 1,641, State - 186, U.S. Total - E40,069

² These adjustments are used to reconcile the national and PADD level sums of the State data with the independently estimated U.S. and Alaskan figures shown in the Summary Statistics portion of this issue and with the PADD level figures published in a previous issue. Final data at the State, PAD District, and national levels will be published without adjustments in the "Petroleum Supply Annual."

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day

E = Estimated

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding

Source: State Conservation Agencies and the U.S. Mineral Management Service

Table 12. Natural Gas Processing Plant Production of Petroleum Products by PAD District,¹ May 1986
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III				PAD District IV		PAD District V		United States
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okl., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La., Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	Dist. V West Coast	
Natural Gas Liquids	303	609	912	2	1,480	378	7,938	9,798	20,182	3,598	6,948	625	2,776	34,129	3,132	1,280	49,251
Pentanes Plus	57	72	129	0	198	104	1,058	1,360	3,661	363	1,228	184	473	5,909	844	483	8,725
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	246	537	783	2	1,282	274	6,880	8,438	16,521	3,235	5,720	441	2,303	28,220	2,288	797	40,526
Ethane	73	186	259	0	551	4	3,095	3,650	6,809	1,307	2,480	55	871	11,522	459	74	15,964
Propane	106	228	334	1	422	157	2,524	3,104	6,158	1,365	1,930	204	894	10,551	1,169	425	15,583
Normal Butane	53	88	141	1	176	106	745	1,028	2,549	-839	704	133	376	2,923	492	227	4,811
Isobutane	14	35	49	0	133	7	516	656	1,005	1,402	606	49	162	3,224	168	71	4,168
Finished Petroleum Products	0	0	0	0	3	6	23	32	39	48	2	19	3	111	7	0	150
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	1	10	0	0	0	11	0	0	15
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	10	0	0	0	10	0	0	14
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	38	2	0	0	41	0	0	41
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Production	303	609	912	2	1,483	384	7,961	9,830	20,221	3,646	6,950	644	2,779	34,240	3,139	1,280	49,401

¹ Production represents quantity of natural gas processing plant output less input to fractionating facilities.
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

(Thousand Barrels, Except Where Noted)

Crude Oil (including lease condensate)																	
Pentanes Plus	36,516	3,262	39,778	1,922	59,205	8,332	20,050	89,509	14,491	97,955	72,317	5,497	2,062	192,322	13,952	75,454	411,015
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	56	1	57	0	935	39	673	1,647	1,089	1,898	666	63	134	3,850	183	535	6,272
Ethane	110	8	118	142	1,347	241	570	2,300	492	1,510	2,473	124	39	4,638	392	761	8,209
Propane	0	0	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	0	38	0	0	38	0	0	59
Normal Butane	0	0	0	0	85	0	0	85	0	0	26	0	0	26	0	4	115
Isobutane	44	8	52	55	521	187	164	927	147	638	1,243	39	7	2,074	277	365	3,695
	66	0	66	87	720	54	406	1,267	345	872	1,166	85	32	2,500	115	392	4,340
Other Liquids																	
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	3	0	3	8	297	10	247	562	0	874	321	0	7	1,202	1	130	1,898
Unfinished Oil (net)	3,544	158	3,702	-25	-677	-53	33	-722	858	6,832	-256	134	87	7,655	-44	-44	10,547
Motor Gasoline Blending Components (net)	1,139	26	1,165	0	1,280	249	-404	1,125	157	1,964	805	31	49	3,006	238	626	6,160
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components (net)	0	0	0	0	-11	0	3	-8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	11
Total Input to Refineries																	
	41,368	3,455	44,823	2,047	62,376	8,818	21,172	94,413	17,087	111,033	76,326	5,849	2,378	212,673	14,722	77,481	444,112
Crude Oil Distillation																	
Gross Input (daily average)	1,161	105	1,267	62	1,911	269	648	2,890	471	3,190	2,312	186	67	6,225	456	2,439	13,277
Operable Capacity (daily average)	1,345	108	1,452	66	2,217	317	728	3,329	561	3,590	2,610	252	76	7,089	533	3,085	15,487
Operating Ratio (percent)1	86.4	97.7	87.2	93.9	86.2	84.7	89.0	86.8	84.0	88.9	88.6	73.6	88.0	87.8	85.6	79.1	85.7
Crude Oil Qualities																	
Sulfur Content, Weighted Average (percent)	1.18	.67	1.14	.66	.87	2.01	.48	.89	.64	.84	1.11	1.42	.83	.94	.76	1.03	.96
API Gravity, Weighted Average	29.38	38.39	30.11	37.34	35.82	29.64	37.42	35.62	37.80	35.44	31.26	31.32	40.13	33.98	36.64	25.06	32.38
Operable Capacity (daily average)																	
Operating	1,345	108	1,452	66	2,217	317	728	3,329	561	3,590	2,610	252	76	7,089	533	3,085	15,487
Idle	1,211	108	1,319	66	2,110	312	696	3,184	521	3,510	2,510	220	76	6,837	516	2,911	14,767
	133	0	133	0	107	5	32	144	40	80	100	32	0	252	17	174	720
Alaskan Crude Oil Receipts																	
	325	0	325	0	149	0	0	149	0	12,326	7,283	0	0	19,609	0	30,590	50,673

¹ Represents gross input divided by operable capacity.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 14. Refinery Production of Petroleum Products by PAD District, May 1986
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II				PAD District III				Total		PAD District IV Rocky Mt.	PAD District V West Coast	United States	
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Dak.	Okl., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico				
Liquefied Refinery Gases	1,528	38	1,566	36	1,938	205	233	2,412	481	3,811	3,807	120	101	8,320	292	1,427	14,017
Ethane	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	6	-110	659	-8	0	0	541	0	0	547
Propane	1,169	38	1,207	36	1,828	193	288	2,345	530	2,923	1,718	84	66	5,321	199	1,050	10,122
Normal Butane	359	0	359	0	108	4	-55	57	-165	168	2,096	27	35	2,161	81	335	2,992
Isobutane	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	226	61	1	1	9	0	297	12	42	355
Finished Motor Gasoline	20,259	1,252	21,511	1,252	35,052	4,725	11,480	52,509	9,011	55,428	38,060	1,662	1,238	105,399	7,921	32,380	219,720
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	5,043	433	5,476	456	10,457	1,975	5,659	18,547	3,704	19,845	10,024	471	543	34,587	3,908	10,893	73,411
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	15,216	819	16,035	796	24,595	2,750	5,821	33,962	5,307	35,583	28,036	1,191	695	70,812	4,013	21,487	146,309
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	76	10	174	260	108	267	104	0	0	479	24	237	1,000
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	697	0	697	0	486	100	0	586	870	1,318	213	233	321	2,955	372	1,502	6,112
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	1,454	0	1,454	0	3,519	351	995	4,865	815	8,624	6,800	8	42	16,289	665	7,826	31,099
Kerosene	129	47	176	87	9	0	-106	-10	61	965	321	29	2	1,378	2	208	1,754
Distillate Fuel Oil	7,757	1,058	8,815	456	12,130	2,019	5,736	20,341	3,634	20,563	15,009	1,611	482	41,299	3,853	14,219	88,527
Residual Fuel Oil	3,981	164	4,145	73	1,641	184	121	2,019	543	5,116	3,664	237	17	9,577	302	12,264	28,307
Naphtha < 400 Deg. For Petro. Feed. Use	68	0	68	0	401	0	102	503	97	1,076	344	8	6	1,531	0	274	2,376
Other Oils > 400 Deg. For Petro. Feed. Use	6	0	6	0	1,300	0	0	1,300	178	6,121	2,003	2	0	8,304	0	240	9,850
Special Naphthas	6	31	37	0	263	0	76	339	131	930	-17	147	0	1,191	0	138	1,705
Lubricants	244	417	661	0	416	0	367	783	18	1,955	732	477	0	3,182	10	366	5,002
Waxes	0	86	86	0	8	0	34	42	5	133	64	60	0	262	12	80	482
Petroleum Coke	1,281	22	1,303	25	2,036	511	526	3,098	254	3,230	3,667	145	13	7,309	276	3,844	15,830
Marketable	281	0	281	0	1,218	384	387	1,989	30	1,529	2,780	96	0	4,435	131	2,822	9,658
Catalyst	1,000	22	1,022	25	818	127	139	1,109	224	1,701	887	49	13	2,874	145	1,022	6,172
Asphalt and Road Oil	3,989	214	4,203	99	2,854	699	891	4,543	459	1,125	1,374	984	136	4,078	732	2,247	15,803
Still Gas	1,880	137	2,017	92	2,849	279	863	4,083	402	5,100	2,555	188	78	8,323	456	4,119	18,998
Miscellaneous Products	294	46	340	2	114	37	41	194	101	762	662	23	0	1,548	55	145	2,282
Fuel Use	0	18	18	0	0	0	3	3	77	147	365	0	0	589	22	0	632
Non-Fuel Use	294	28	322	2	114	37	38	191	24	615	297	23	0	959	33	145	1,650
Total Production	43,573	3,512	47,085	2,122	65,092	9,120	21,533	97,867	17,168	116,524	79,362	5,934	2,436	221,424	14,972	81,516	462,864
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+)	-2,205	-57	-2,262	-75	-2,716	-302	-361	-3,454	-81	-5,491	-3,036	-85	-58	-8,751	-250	-4,035	-18,752

1 Represents the arithmetic difference between input and output.

Note: See Explanatory Note 2.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II				Texas		Texas		PAD District III		Total	Dist IV Rocky Mt	PAD Dist V West Coast	United States
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Dak.	Okl., Kans., Mo.	Total	Inland	Gulf Coast	La Gulf Coast	No Ark	New Mexico				
Finished Motor Gasoline ²	47.3	35.6	46.4	58.1	53.3	50.6	51.8	52.8	47.4	46.9	46.9	25.6	47.0	46.4	51.1	40.2	46.8
Finished Aviation Gasoline ³	0	0	0	0	1	1	1.9	3	7	3	1	0	0	2	2	3	2
Liquefied Refinery Gases	3.8	1.1	3.6	1.9	3.3	2.5	1.2	2.7	3.1	3.6	5.3	2.1	4.7	4.2	2.1	1.9	3.3
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	1.7	0	1.6	0	0.8	1.2	0	0.7	5.7	1.3	3	4.1	14.9	1.5	2.7	2.0	1.4
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	3.6	0	3.3	0	6.0	4.2	5.0	5.5	5.3	8.2	9.4	1	2.0	8.1	4.8	10.4	7.4
Kerosene	3	1.4	4.4	4.6	0	0	-5	0	4	9	4	5	1	7	0	3	4
Distillate Fuel Oil	19.4	30.9	20.3	24.0	20.7	24.4	28.6	22.9	23.7	19.6	20.8	28.6	22.4	20.7	27.7	18.9	21.0
Residual Fuel Oil	9.9	4.8	9.5	3.8	2.8	2.2	6	2.3	3.5	4.9	5.1	4.2	8	4.8	2.2	16.3	5.7
Naphtha < 400 Deg. F. Petro. Feed. Use	0	0	0	0	2.2	0	0	1.5	1.2	5.8	2.8	0	0	0	0	3	6
Other Oils > 400 Deg. F. Petro. Feed. Use	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	4	9	9	0	2.6	0	6	0	2	4
Special Naphthas	0	9	1	0	7	0	1.8	9	1	1.9	1.0	8.5	0	1.6	1	5	1.2
Lubricants	6	12.2	1.5	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
Waxes	0	2.5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
Petroleum Coke	3.2	6	3.0	1.3	3.5	6.2	2.6	3.5	1.7	3.1	5.1	2.6	6	3.7	2.0	5.1	3.8
Asphalt and Road Oil	10.0	6.3	9.7	5.2	4.9	8.4	4.4	5.1	3.0	1.1	1.9	17.5	6.3	2.0	5.3	3.0	3.7
Still Gas	4.7	4.0	4.6	4.8	4.9	3.4	4.3	4.6	2.6	4.9	3.5	3.3	3.6	4.2	3.3	5.5	4.5
Miscellaneous Products	7	1.3	8	1	2	4	2	2	7	7	9	4	0	8	4	2	5
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ⁴	-5.5	-1.7	-5.2	-4.0	-4.6	-3.6	-1.8	-3.9	-5	-5.2	-4.2	-1.5	-2.7	-4.4	-1.8	-5.4	-4.4

¹ Based on crude oil input and net reruns of unfinished oils.

² Based on total finished motor gasoline output plus net output of motor gasoline blending components, minus input of natural gas plant liquids, other hydrocarbons and alcohol.

³ Based on finished aviation gasoline output plus net output of aviation gasoline blending components.

⁴ Represents the difference between Input and Production.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 16. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, May 1986
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					
	I	II	III	IV	V	Total
Crude Oil (including lease condensate) ^{1 2}	35,578	23,449	59,240	1,816	4,811	124,894
Natural Gas Liquids						
Pentanes Plus	931	1,848	2,516	591	367	6,253
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	3	0	224	157	384
Ethane	931	1,845	2,516	367	210	5,869
Propane	0	296	0	0	0	296
Normal Butane	569	842	1,150	170	20	2,751
Isobutane	218	424	825	118	114	1,699
	145	283	541	79	76	1,123
Other Liquids ¹	4,742	108	6,051	0	1,016	11,917
Unfinished Oils ¹	3,426	0	5,983	0	282	9,691
Naphthas and Lighter	1,179	0	1,966	0	282	3,427
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	534	0	0	0	0	534
Heavy Gas Oils	1,713	0	3,395	0	0	5,108
Residuum	0	0	622	0	0	622
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	1,316	108	68	0	734	2,226
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	34,669	1,023	3,677	166	3,901	43,436
Finished Motor Gasoline	9,327	360	50	66	2,221	12,024
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	2,404	22	0	31	416	2,873
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	6,923	338	50	35	1,805	9,151
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	293	46	0	0	127	466
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	733	0	0	0	415	1,148
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	733	0	0	0	415	1,148
Kerosene	57	0	0	0	0	57
Distillate Fuel Oil	3,661	336	0	98	387	4,482
Bonded Ships Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	3,661	336	0	98	387	4,482
Residual Fuel Oil	18,974	170	1,029	2	442	20,617
Bonded Ships Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	18,974	170	1,029	2	442	20,617
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	236	3	1,632	0	175	2,046
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	0	450	0	0	450
Special Naphthas	44	38	350	0	39	471
Lubricants	229	13	130	0	50	422
Waxes	21	6	5	0	4	36
Asphalt and Road Oil	975	46	31	0	27	1,079
Miscellaneous Products	119	5	0	0	14	138
Total Imports	75,920	26,428	71,484	2,573	10,095	186,500

¹ Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

² Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 17. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, January - May 1993
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate) ¹ 2	146,028	99,345	239,449	6,599	25,080	516,501
Natural Gas Liquids	7,993	13,687	6,849	2,818	1,923	33,271
Pentanes plus	1,810	63	0	782	157	2,812
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	6,183	13,624	6,849	2,036	1,766	30,459
Ethane	3	4,044	0	0	0	4,048
Propane	3,583	5,461	1,463	900	190	11,596
Normal Butane	1,558	2,474	3,253	682	946	8,913
Isobutane	1,039	1,645	2,133	454	630	5,902
Other Liquids ¹	18,052	201	24,975	0	2,962	46,190
Unfinished Oils ¹	12,316	0	23,684	0	890	36,890
Naphtha and Lighter	1,422	0	7,360	0	827	9,609
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	1,577	0	0	0	0	1,577
Heavy Gas Oils	9,317	0	13,627	0	63	23,007
Residuum	0	0	2,697	0	0	2,697
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	5,736	201	1,291	0	2,072	9,300
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	157,005	3,258	17,004	712	12,012	189,991
Finished Motor Gasoline	37,839	802	885	228	5,709	45,463
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	7,674	50	0	109	1,387	9,220
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	30,165	752	885	119	4,322	36,243
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	6	6
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	383	282	0	0	210	875
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	3,249	0	0	0	1,330	4,579
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	29	0	0	0	0	29
Other	3,220	0	0	0	1,330	4,550
Kerosene	1,094	0	233	0	0	1,327
Distillate Fuel Oil	26,141	986	164	439	1,160	28,890
Bonded Ships Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	26,141	986	164	439	1,160	28,890
Residual Fuel Oil	82,673	440	3,526	45	2,437	89,121
Bonded Ships Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	82,673	440	3,526	45	2,437	89,121
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	877	65	6,198	0	285	7,425
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	0	4,104	0	0	4,104
Special Naphthas	279	508	1,179	0	113	2,079
Lubricants	1,355	56	311	0	198	1,920
Waxes	72	28	58	0	22	180
Asphalt and Road Oil	2,583	46	199	0	485	3,313
Miscellaneous Products	460	45	147	0	57	709
Total Imports	329,078	116,491	288,277	10,129	41,977	785,953

¹ Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry

² Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve

(S) = Less than 500 barrels

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 18. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, May 1986
(Thousand Barrels)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin- ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Compo- nents	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero- sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod- ucts 2	Total Prod- ucts	Total Petro- leum	Total (Daily Average)
All PAD Districts														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	1,535	378	346	0	0	0	0	0	2,572	0	1,054	4,350	5,885	190
Iraq	2,839	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,839	92
Kuwait	520	726	832	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,558	2,078	67
Saudi Arabia	16,135	0	0	0	881	0	0	0	0	0	460	1,341	17,476	564
United Arab Emirates	757	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	236	236	993	32
Subtotal Arab OPEC	21,786	1,104	1,178	0	881	0	0	0	2,572	0	1,750	7,485	29,271	944
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	2,498	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	181	0	0	181	2,679	86
Gabon	658	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	658	21
Indonesia	8,563	0	1,034	0	35	195	0	17	135	0	140	1,556	10,119	326
Nigeria	11,869	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,869	383
Venezuela	14,655	772	846	244	1,860	395	0	1,891	5,667	0	752	12,427	27,082	874
Subtotal Other OPEC	38,243	772	1,880	244	1,895	590	0	1,908	5,983	0	892	14,164	52,407	1,691
Other														
Angola	4,686	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	345	0	0	345	5,031	162
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	97	0	97	97	3
Australia	307	104	0	0	112	45	0	80	94	0	4	439	746	24
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	939	0	0	939	939	30
Belgium	0	0	253	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	254	254	8
Brazil	0	0	0	0	122	0	0	0	857	15	22	1,016	1,016	33
Brunei	176	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	176	6
Cameroon	414	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	334	0	0	334	748	24
Canada	18,057	2,732	205	108	948	118	8	1,031	388	56	363	5,957	24,014	775
Chile	268	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	268	9
China, People's Republic	1,484	0	173	427	513	0	0	0	0	0	177	1,290	2,774	89
Columbia	2,502	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,275	0	0	1,275	3,777	122
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	331	0	0	331	331	11
El Salvador	0	0	0	227	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	227	227	7
France	0	(s)	15	0	206	0	0	0	0	0	81	302	302	10
Germany, FD (W)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	4	(s)
Ghana	0	0	126	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	126	126	4
Greece	0	0	0	0	276	0	0	0	0	0	0	276	276	9
Guatemala	218	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	218	7
Hawaiian Foreign TZ	0	0	0	0	111	104	0	263	166	0	5	649	649	21
India	0	0	1,243	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,243	1,243	40
Israel	0	0	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	268	9
Italy	0	0	664	0	1,601	0	0	233	315	0	256	2,836	2,836	91
Japan	0	(s)	6	45	0	0	0	0	0	36	10	97	97	3
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	18	231	0	0	0	0	29	36	314	314	10
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	256	8
Mexico	256	533	0	68	0	99	0	179	812	0	68	1,759	22,523	727
Netherlands Antilles	20,764	0	0	0	302	0	0	0	850	0	28	1,180	1,180	38
Netherlands	0	1	89	84	1,560	0	0	0	0	229	20	1,983	1,983	64
Norway	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	25	1
Panama	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	363	0	0	363	363	12
Peru	736	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	750	0	0	750	1,486	48
Puerto Rico	0	0	143	0	0	78	49	0	0	0	581	851	851	27
Romania	0	0	1,132	778	75	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,985	1,985	64

Table 16. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products (Thousand Barrels)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin-ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	Distil Fuel Oil	Resid Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod-ucts 2	Total Prod-ucts	Total Petro-leum	Total (Daily Average)
All PAD Districts														
Other														
Singapore	0	0	335	0	5	126	0	7	217	0	0	690	690	22
Spain	0	0	0	0	750	0	0	0	0	0	198	948	948	31
Thailand	490	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	490	490	16
Trinidad and Tobago	2,772	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,263	0	0	1,263	4,035	130
Turkey	1,043	0	0	227	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	227	1,270	41
United Kingdom	9,846	622	8	0	587	0	0	0	246	0	8	1,471	11,317	365
Un Sov Soc Rep	0	0	302	0	1,849	454	0	781	196	0	0	498	498	16
Virgin Islands	0	0	1,888	0	0	0	0	0	2,321	0	51	7,344	7,344	237
Zaire	846	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	846	27
Subtotal Other	64,865	3,992	6,633	1,982	9,248	1,024	57	2,574	12,062	471	1,913	39,956	104,821	3,381
Total Imports	124,894	5,869	9,691	2,226	12,024	1,614	57	4,482	20,617	471	4,555	61,606	186,500	6,016
PAD District 1														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,572	0	0	2,572	2,572	83
Saudi Arabia	574	0	0	0	339	0	0	0	0	0	0	339	913	29
Subtotal Arab OPEC	574	0	0	0	339	0	0	0	2,572	0	0	2,911	3,485	112
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	729	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	181	0	0	181	910	29
Gabon	658	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	658	21
Indonesia	3,060	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,060	99
Nigeria	6,413	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,413	207
Venezuela	4,471	439	239	0	1,810	395	0	1,891	5,339	0	752	10,865	15,336	495
Subtotal Other OPEC	15,331	439	239	0	1,810	395	0	1,891	5,520	0	752	11,046	26,377	851
Other														
Angola	2,086	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	345	0	0	345	2,431	78
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	0	36	36	1
Australia	0	96	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	96	96	3
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	939	0	0	939	939	30
Brazil	0	0	0	0	122	0	0	0	568	0	22	712	712	23
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	334	0	0	334	334	11
Canada	2,539	318	6	0	414	0	8	577	216	8	105	1,652	4,181	135
China, People's Republic	743	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	743	24
Columbia	364	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,275	0	0	1,275	1,639	53
Congo	0	0	0	227	0	0	0	0	331	0	0	331	331	11
El Salvador	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	0	0	22	22	1
France	0	(s)	0	0	206	0	0	0	0	0	0	206	206	1
Greece	0	0	0	0	276	0	0	0	0	0	0	276	276	1
India	0	0	237	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	237	237	1
Israel	0	0	26	0	1,339	0	0	233	315	0	0	1,588	1,588	1
Italy	0	0	104	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	104	104	1
Japan	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	16	16	1
Mexico	5,243	0	0	0	0	99	0	179	570	0	0	848	848	1
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	850	0	0	850	850	1
Netherlands	0	1	89	84	1,560	0	0	0	0	0	20	1,564	1,564	1

See footnotes at end of table

Table 18. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, May 1986 (continued)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin- ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Compo- nents	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero- sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod- ucts 2	Total Prod- ucts	Total Petro- leum	Total (Daily Average)
PAD District I														
Other														
Panama	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	363	0	0	363	363	12
Peru	385	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	750	0	0	750	1,135	37
Puerto Rico	0	0	143	0	0	78	49	0	0	0	455	725	725	23
Romania	0	0	1,006	778	75	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,859	1,859	60
Spain	0	0	0	0	750	0	0	0	0	0	157	907	907	29
Trinidad and Tobago	455	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,263	1,718	55
Turkey	0	0	0	227	0	0	0	0	1,263	0	0	227	227	7
United Kingdom	7,647	77	0	0	587	0	0	0	246	0	8	918	8,565	276
Un Sov Soc Rep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	196	0	0	196	196	6
Virgin Islands	0	0	1,570	0	1,849	454	0	781	2,321	0	51	7,026	7,026	227
Zaire	211	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	211	7
Subtotal Other	19,673	492	3,187	1,316	7,178	631	57	1,770	10,882	44	828	26,385	46,058	1,486
Total Imports	35,578	931	3,426	1,316	9,327	1,026	57	3,661	18,974	44	1,580	40,342	75,920	2,449
PAD District II														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	467	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	467	15
Iraq	1,008	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,008	33
Saudi Arabia	3,455	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,455	111
Subtotal Arab OPEC	4,930	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,930	159
Other OPEC														
Nigeria	750	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	750	24
Venezuela	1,196	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,196	39
Subtotal Other OPEC	1,946	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,946	63
Other														
Angola	202	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	202	7
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	(s)
Canada	13,505	1,845	0	108	360	46	0	336	170	38	34	2,937	16,442	530
Mexico	2,866	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,866	92
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	41	41	41	1
Subtotal Other	16,573	1,845	0	108	360	46	0	336	170	38	76	2,979	19,552	631
Total Imports	23,449	1,845	0	108	360	46	0	336	170	38	76	2,979	26,428	853
PAD District III														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	1,068	378	346	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,054	1,778	2,846	92
Iraq	1,831	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,831	59
Kuwait	520	726	832	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,558	2,078	2,078	67
Saudi Arabia	12,106	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	460	460	12,566	405
United Arab Emirates	757	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	236	236	993	32
Subtotal Arab OPEC	16,282	1,104	1,178	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,750	4,032	20,314	655

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 18. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, May 1986 (Continued)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Distill Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Products 2	Total Products	Total Petroleum	Total (Daily Average)
PAD District III														
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	1,769	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,769	57
Indonesia	1,811	0	933	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	933	2,744	89
Nigeria	4,706	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,706	162
Venezuela	8,988	333	607	0	50	0	0	0	328	0	0	1,318	10,306	332
Subtotal Other OPEC	17,274	333	1,540	0	50	0	0	0	328	0	0	2,251	19,525	630
Other														
Angola	2,398	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,398	77
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	61	0	61	61	2
Australia	307	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	307	10
Belgium	0	0	253	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	253	253	8
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	289	15	0	304	304	10
Cameroon	414	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	414	13
Canada	0	0	199	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	199	199	6
Chile	268	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	268	9
China, People's Republic	741	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	20	761	25
Columbia	2,138	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,138	69
France	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	81	96	96	3
Ghana	0	0	126	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	126	126	4
Guatemala	218	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	218	7
India	0	0	1,006	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,006	1,006	32
Israel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	9	9	1
Italy	0	0	560	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	256	816	816	26
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	0	36	36	1
Mexico	12,655	533	0	68	0	0	0	0	242	0	37	880	13,535	437
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	28	28	1
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	229	0	229	229	7
Norway	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	25	1
Peru	351	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	351	11
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	76	76	76	2
Romania	0	0	126	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	126	126	4
Singapore	2,317	0	335	0	0	0	0	0	170	0	0	505	505	16
Trinidad and Tobago	1,043	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,317	75
Turkey	2,199	546	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,043	34
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	546	2,745	89
Un Sov Soc Rep	0	0	302	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	302	302	10
Virgin Islands	0	0	318	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	318	318	10
Zaire	635	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	635	20
Subtotal Other	25,684	1,079	3,265	68	0	0	0	0	701	350	498	5,961	31,645	1,021
Total Imports	59,240	2,516	5,983	68	50	0	0	0	1,029	350	2,248	12,244	71,484	2,306
PAD District IV														
Other														
Canada	1,816	367	0	0	66	0	0	0	98	0	204	267	1,777	55
Subtotal Other	1,816	367	0	0	66	0	0	0	98	0	204	267	1,777	55

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 18. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, May 1986 (continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin-ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Products 2	Total Products	Total Petroleum	Total (Daily Average)
PAD District IV														
Other														
Total Imports	1,816	367	0	0	66	0	0	98	2	0	224	757	2,573	83
PAD District V														
Arab OPEC														
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	542	0	0	0	0	0	0	542	542	17
Subtotal Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	542	0	0	0	0	0	0	542	542	17
Other OPEC														
Indonesia	3,692	0	101	0	35	195	0	17	135	0	140	623	4,315	139
Venezuela	0	0	0	244	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	244	244	8
Subtotal Other OPEC	3,692	0	101	244	35	195	0	17	135	0	140	867	4,559	147
Other														
Australia	0	8	0	0	112	45	0	80	94	0	4	343	343	11
Brunei	176	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	176	6
Canada	197	203	0	0	108	72	0	20	0	10	0	413	610	20
China, People's Republic	0	0	173	427	513	0	0	0	0	0	157	1,270	1,270	41
Germany, FD (W)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	4	(s)
Hawaiian Foreign TZ	0	0	0	0	111	104	0	263	166	0	5	649	649	21
Italy	0	0	0	0	262	0	0	0	0	0	0	262	262	8
Japan	0	(s)	0	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45	45	1
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	18	231	0	0	0	0	29	36	314	314	10
Malaysia	256	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	256	8
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	31	31	1
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	302	0	0	0	0	0	0	302	302	10
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	50	50	2
Singapore	0	0	0	0	5	126	0	7	47	0	0	185	185	6
Thailand	490	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	490	16
United Kingdom	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)
Subtotal Other	1,119	210	181	490	1,644	347	0	370	307	39	287	3,875	4,994	161
Total Imports	4,811	210	282	734	2,221	542	0	387	442	39	427	5,284	10,095	326

1 Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

2 Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, waxes, asphalt, lubricants, pentanes plus, naphthas less than 400 degrees F, other oils greater than 400 degrees F and miscellaneous products.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 19. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, January - May 1986
(Thousand Barrels)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin- ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Compo- nents	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero- sene	Distil- Fuel Oil	Resid- Fuel Oil	Special Naphtha	Other Prod- ucts 2	Total Prod- ucts	Total Petrol- eum	Total (Daily Average)
All PAD Districts														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	13,803	1,342	1,046	0	0	0	0	0	11,800	0	4,387	18,575	32,378	214
Iraq	5,890	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,890	39
Kuwait	522	726	4,822	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,548	6,070	40
Saudi Arabia	85,401	2,782	0	0	2,842	0	0	0	0	0	460	6,084	91,485	606
United Arab Emirates	757	0	0	0	0	0	0	329	0	0	236	565	1,322	9
Subtotal Arab OPEC	106,373	4,849	5,868	0	2,842	0	0	329	11,800	0	5,083	30,771	137,144	908
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	7,831	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,864	0	0	1,864	9,695	64
Gabon	2,430	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	461	0	0	463	2,893	19
Indonesia	36,071	0	2,801	0	228	265	0	84	666	0	142	4,186	40,257	267
Iran	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Nigeria	44,243	0	0	0	0	0	0	164	0	0	0	164	44,407	294
Venezuela	51,204	2,791	6,485	1,195	8,133	1,094	0	10,658	20,679	230	4,776	56,041	107,245	710
Subtotal Other OPEC	141,780	2,792	9,286	1,195	8,361	1,359	0	10,906	23,670	230	4,918	62,717	204,497	1,354
Other														
Angola	11,873	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,102	0	0	1,102	12,975	86
Argentina	0	0	0	45	352	0	0	320	3,033	129	13	3,892	3,892	26
Australia	2,237	267	63	0	496	269	0	177	901	0	4	2,177	4,414	29
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	233	3,705	0	0	3,938	3,938	26
Bahrain	0	0	0	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	(s)
Belgium	0	21	253	0	1,132	0	0	0	237	0	14	1,657	1,657	11
Brazil	0	0	0	231	1,459	2	0	0	3,836	128	87	5,743	5,743	38
Brunei	176	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	176	1
Cameroon	1,646	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	666	0	0	666	2,312	15
Canada	79,933	18,718	447	307	4,357	642	54	5,271	2,172	936	2,268	35,172	115,105	762
Chile	268	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	268	2
China, People's Republic	9,116	0	712	1,423	1,275	0	0	0	0	14	290	3,714	12,830	85
China, Taiwan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	366	366	366	2
Columbia	2,909	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,618	0	0	3,618	6,527	43
Congo	2,326	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	760	0	0	760	3,086	20
Costa Rica	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	112	0	0	112	112	3
El Salvador	0	0	440	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	467	3
France	0	2	0	42	1,099	0	0	0	0	9	86	1,636	1,636	11
Germany, FD (W)	0	(s)	0	0	1,142	0	0	0	0	30	44	1,258	1,258	6
Ghana	0	0	126	0	276	0	0	0	51	6	222	686	686	5
Greece	0	0	131	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	697	5
Guatemala	697	0	0	0	674	0	0	654	1,098	0	6	2,842	2,842	19
Hawaiian Foreign TZ	0	0	0	0	0	410	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	(s)
Hungary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	2,830	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	774	3,604	3,604	24
Israel	0	0	26	0	0	0	0	481	0	80	0	587	587	4
Italy	0	(s)	2,474	0	5,040	1	0	0	2,030	0	1,412	10,357	10,357	7
Ivory Coast	0	0	48	0	0	0	0	0	166	0	0	0	214	2
Japan	0	(s)	6	81	0	0	0	0	445	77	136	345	445	3
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	77	436	0	0	0	0	66	101	680	680	1
Malaysia	2,098	0	0	157	108	35	0	19	87	0	0	406	1,534	1
Malta	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)
Mexico	87,129	1,777	959	630	0	364	0	3,313	3,763	57	1,500	12,363	99,432	654

See footnotes at end of table

Table 19. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, January - May 1986 (continued)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin-ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod-ucts 2	Total Prod-ucts	Total Petro-leum	Total (Daily Average)
All PAD Districts														
Other														
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	777	8	0	556	3,090	0	88	4,519	4,519	30
Netherlands	0	2	92	306	5,100	0	0	214	447	237	102	6,500	6,500	43
New Zealand	0	0	0	76	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	76	76	1
Norway	8,286	369	65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	434	8,720	58
Panama	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	363	0	0	363	363	2
Peru	2,251	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,049	0	0	2,049	4,300	28
Puerto Rico	0	0	755	0	0	168	76	0	0	0	2,509	3,508	3,508	23
Romania	0	0	2,436	3,696	620	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,752	6,752	45
Singapore	0	0	605	0	120	406	0	450	1,189	0	2	2,772	2,772	18
Spain	0	0	997	0	2,688	144	156	0	543	0	198	4,726	4,726	31
Switzerland	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Thailand	1,658	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,658	1,658	11
Trinidad and Tobago	13,556	0	0	0	221	0	0	192	1,584	0	0	1,997	15,553	103
Turkey	3,307	0	0	499	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	499	3,806	25
United Kingdom	35,801	1,661	14	0	1,542	0	0	0	246	0	93	3,556	39,357	261
Unn Sov Soc Rep	2	0	302	0	0	0	0	0	196	0	0	498	500	3
Virgin Islands	0	0	7,955	32	5,346	1,646	1,041	5,775	16,122	80	152	38,149	38,149	253
Zaire	3,079	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	0	0	40	3,119	21
Subtotal Other	268,348	22,818	21,736	8,105	34,260	4,095	1,327	17,655	53,651	1,849	10,468	175,963	444,311	2,942
Total Imports	516,501	30,459	36,890	9,300	45,463	5,454	1,327	28,890	89,121	2,079	20,469	269,452	785,953	5,205
PAD District I														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	1,023	378	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,109	0	0	11,487	12,510	83
Saudi Arabia	11,175	1,357	0	0	1,944	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,301	14,476	96
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	329	0	0	0	329	329	2
Subtotal Arab OPEC	12,198	1,735	0	0	1,944	0	0	329	11,109	0	0	15,117	27,315	181
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	1,697	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,864	0	0	1,864	3,561	24
Gabon	1,222	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	461	0	0	461	1,683	11
Indonesia	11,396	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	430	0	0	430	11,826	78
Nigeria	31,313	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31,313	207
Venezuela	13,392	1,080	734	235	7,594	1,094	0	10,658	20,351	0	2,270	44,016	57,408	380
Subtotal Other OPEC	59,020	1,080	734	235	7,594	1,094	0	10,658	23,106	0	2,270	46,771	105,791	701
Other														
Angola	6,629	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,102	0	0	1,102	7,731	51
Argentina	0	0	0	0	352	0	0	320	3,033	36	0	3,741	3,741	25
Australia	803	96	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	96	899	6
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	233	3,705	0	0	3,938	3,938	26
Belgium	0	21	0	0	1,132	0	0	0	237	0	6	1,396	1,396	9
Brazil	0	0	0	231	1,459	2	0	0	3,547	23	45	5,307	5,307	35
Cameroon	749	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	666	0	0	666	1,415	9
Canada	9,319	1,827	227	0	2,678	205	54	3,671	1,657	196	1,115	11,630	20,949	139
China, People's Republic	4,164	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,164	28
Columbia	364	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,618	0	0	3,618	3,982	26

See footnotes at end of table

Table 19. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, January - May 1986 (continued)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin-ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod-ucts 2	Total Prod-ucts	Total Petro-leum	Total (Daily Average)
PAD District I														
Other														
Congo	1,848	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	760	0	0	760	2,608	17
Costa Rica	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	112	0	0	112	112	1
El Salvador	0	0	0	467	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	467	467	3
France	0	2	321	0	1,099	0	0	0	0	0	5	1,427	1,427	9
Germany, FD (W)	0	(s)	0	34	1,142	0	0	0	0	9	30	1,215	1,215	8
Greece	0	0	131	0	276	0	0	0	51	0	0	458	458	3
Guatemala	149	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	149	149	1
Hungary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	(s)
India	0	0	237	0	0	0	0	481	0	0	0	237	237	2
Israel	0	0	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	507	507	3
Italy	0	(s)	104	0	4,392	1	0	0	2,030	0	4	6,531	6,531	43
Japan	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	445	0	25	476	476	3
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malta	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Mexico	13,518	0	0	435	0	364	0	3,313	2,302	7	1,089	7,510	21,028	139
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	475	8	0	556	3,090	0	60	4,189	4,189	28
Netherlands	0	2	92	306	5,100	0	0	214	447	8	20	6,189	6,189	41
New Zealand	0	0	0	76	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	76	76	1
Norway	7,775	369	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	369	8,144	54
Panama	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	363	0	0	363	363	2
Peru	1,157	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,049	0	0	2,049	3,206	21
Puerto Rico	0	0	755	0	620	168	76	0	0	0	2,165	3,164	3,164	21
Romania	0	0	2,046	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,087	6,087	40
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	399	513	0	0	912	912	6
Spain	0	0	0	0	2,688	144	156	0	543	0	157	3,688	3,688	24
Switzerland	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Trinidad and Tobago	2,653	0	0	0	0	0	0	192	1,584	0	0	1,776	4,429	29
Turkey	0	0	0	499	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	499	499	3
United Kingdom	24,590	1,050	0	0	1,542	0	0	0	246	0	13	2,851	27,441	182
Unn Sov Soc Rep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	196	0	0	196	196	1
Virgin Islands	0	0	7,637	32	5,346	1,646	808	5,775	16,122	0	152	37,518	37,518	248
Zaire	1,092	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	0	0	40	1,132	7
Subtotal Other	74,810	3,368	11,582	5,501	28,301	2,538	1,094	15,154	48,458	279	4,887	121,162	195,972	1,298
Total Imports	146,028	6,183	12,316	5,736	37,839	3,632	1,094	26,141	82,673	279	7,157	183,050	329,078	2,179
PAD District II														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	3,876	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,876	26
Iraq	2,141	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,141	14
Saudi Arabia	15,744	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,744	104
Subtotal Arab OPEC	21,761	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21,761	144
Other OPEC														
Nigeria	3,186	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,186	21
Venezuela	2,600	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,600	17
Subtotal Other OPEC	5,786	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,786	38

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 19. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, January - May 1986 (continued)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin-ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod-ucts 2	Total Prod-ucts	Total Petro-leum	Total (Daily Average)
PAD District II														
Other														
Angola	202	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	202	1
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	(s)
Cameroon	483	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	483	3
Canada	60,813	13,624	0	201	802	282	0	986	440	508	252	17,095	77,908	516
Congo	478	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	478	3
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	8,716	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,716	58
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	(s)
Norway	511	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	511	3
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	41	41	41	(s)
Trinidad and Tobago	595	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	595	4
Subtotal Other	71,798	13,624	0	201	802	282	0	986	440	508	303	17,146	88,944	589
Total Imports	99,345	13,624	0	201	802	282	0	986	440	508	303	17,146	116,491	771
PAD District III														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	7,527	964	1,046	0	0	0	0	0	691	0	4,387	7,088	14,615	97
Iraq	3,749	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,749	25
Kuwait	522	726	4,822	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,548	6,070	40
Saudi Arabia	58,482	1,065	0	0	125	0	0	0	0	0	460	1,650	60,132	398
United Arab Emirates	757	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	236	236	993	7
Subtotal Arab OPEC	71,037	2,754	5,868	0	125	0	0	0	691	0	5,083	14,521	85,558	567
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	6,134	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,134	41
Gabon	1,208	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,208	8
Indonesia	8,759	0	2,700	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,700	11,459	76
Iran	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Nigeria	9,744	0	0	0	0	0	0	164	0	0	0	164	9,908	66
Venezuela	35,212	1,711	5,751	716	539	0	0	0	328	230	2,506	11,781	46,993	311
Subtotal Other OPEC	61,058	1,711	8,451	716	539	0	0	164	328	230	2,506	14,645	75,703	501
Other														
Angola	5,042	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,042	33
Argentina	0	0	0	45	0	0	0	0	0	93	13	151	151	1
Australia	781	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	781	5
Bahrain	0	0	0	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	36	(s)
Belgium	0	0	253	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	257	257	2
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	289	105	42	436	436	3
Cameroon	414	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	189	112	628	628	3
Canada	0	1	220	106	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	414	4
Chile	268	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	268	2
China, People's Republic	4,952	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	118	128	5,080	34
Colombia	2,545	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,545	17
France	0	0	119	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	81	209	209	1
Germany, FD (W)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	21	21	(s)
Ghana	0	0	126	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	126	126	1

See footnotes at end of table

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin-ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod-ucts 2	Total Prod-ucts	Total Petro-leum	Total (Daily Average)
PAD District III														
Other														
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	222	228	228	2
Guatemala	548	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	548	4
India	0	0	2,593	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	774	3,367	3,367	22
Israel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	80	0	80	80	1
Italy	0	0	2,370	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,408	3,778	3,778	25
Ivory Coast	0	0	48	0	0	0	0	0	166	0	0	214	214	1
Japan	0	0	0	36	0	0	0	0	0	77	38	151	151	1
Malaysia	0	0	0	157	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	157	157	1
Mexico	64,895	1,773	959	195	0	0	0	0	1,461	50	192	4,630	69,525	460
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	28	28	(5)
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	229	76	305	305	2
Norway	0	0	65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	65	65	(5)
Peru	1,094	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,094	7
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	240	240	240	2
Romania	0	0	390	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	390	390	3
Singapore	0	0	605	0	0	0	0	0	591	0	0	1,196	1,196	8
Spain	0	0	997	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	997	997	7
Switzerland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	10,308	0	0	0	221	0	0	0	0	0	0	221	10,529	70
Turkey	3,307	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,307	22
United Kingdom	11,211	611	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	80	691	11,902	79
Unn Sov Soc Rep	2	0	302	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	302	304	2
Virgin Islands	0	0	318	0	0	0	233	0	0	80	0	631	631	4
Zaire	1,987	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,987	13
Subtotal Other	107,354	2,385	9,365	575	221	0	233	0	2,507	949	3,428	19,663	127,017	841
Total Imports	239,449	6,849	23,684	1,291	885	0	233	164	3,526	1,179	11,017	48,828	288,277	1,909

PAD District IV

Other														
Canada	6,599	2,036	0	0	228	0	0	439	45	0	782	3,530	10,129	57
Subtotal Other	6,599	2,036	0	0	228	0	0	439	45	0	782	3,530	10,129	57
Total Imports	6,599	2,036	0	0	228	0	0	439	45	0	782	3,530	10,129	67

PAD District V

Arab OPEC														
Algeria	1,377	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,377	5
Saudi Arabia	0	360	0	0	773	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,133	1,133	5
Subtotal Arab OPEC	1,377	360	0	0	773	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,133	2,510	17
Other OPEC														
Gabon	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1
Indonesia	15,916	0	101	0	228	265	0	84	236	0	142	1,056	16,971	107
Venezuela	0	0	0	244	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	244	244	1
Subtotal Other OPEC	15,916	2	101	244	228	265	0	84	236	0	142	1,302	17,218	114

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 19. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, January - May 1986 (continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Distill. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Products 2	Total Products	Total Petroleum	Total (Daily Average)
PAD District V														
Other														
Australia	653	171	63	0	496	269	0	177	901	0	4	2,081	2,734	18
Brunei	176	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	176	1
Canada	3,202	1,230	712	0	649	155	0	175	30	43	7	2,289	5,491	36
China, People's Republic ..	0	0	0	1,423	1,275	0	0	0	0	4	172	3,586	3,586	24
China, Taiwan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	366	366	366	2
Germany, FD (W)	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	22	22	(s)
Hawaiian Foreign TZ	0	0	0	0	674	410	0	654	1,098	0	6	2,842	2,842	19
Italy	0	0	0	0	648	0	0	0	0	0	0	648	648	4
Japan	0	(s)	0	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	73	118	118	1
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	77	436	0	0	0	0	66	101	680	680	5
Malaysia	2,098	0	0	0	108	35	0	19	87	0	0	249	2,347	16
Mexico	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	219	223	223	1
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	302	0	0	0	0	0	0	302	302	2
Netherlands Antilles	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	104	104	104	1
Romania	0	0	0	275	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	275	275	2
Singapore	0	0	0	0	120	406	0	51	85	0	2	664	664	4
Thailand	1,658	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,658	11
United Kingdom	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	14	(s)
Subtotal Other	7,787	1,404	789	1,828	4,708	1,275	0	1,076	2,201	113	1,068	14,462	22,249	147
Total Imports	25,080	1,766	890	2,072	5,709	1,540	0	1,160	2,437	113	1,210	16,897	41,977	278

1 Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

2 Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, waxes, asphalt, lubricants, pentanes plus, naphthas less than 400 degrees F, other oils greater than 400 degrees F and miscellaneous products.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate) ¹	0	272	0	0	2,777	3,049
Natural Gas Liquids	29	524	669	1	94	1,318
Pentanes Plus	0	78	0	0	0	78
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	29	446	669	1	94	1,240
Ethane	(s)	156	0	0	0	156
Propane	24	131	563	1	38	757
Normal Butane	6	81	107	(s)	56	249
Isobutane	0	78	0	0	0	78
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	(s)	1	0	0	1
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	2	5	400	0	21	428
Kerosene	5	74	(s)	(s)	(s)	7
Distillate Fuel Oil	26	3,341	1,308	1	1,191	4,634
Residual Fuel Oil	(s)	0	20	0	2,689	3,997
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petrochem. Feedstock	44	8	466	1	72	145
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petrochem. Feedstock	(s)	0	7	0	71	538
Special Naphthas	21	2	440	0	1	30
Lubricants	149	20	22	1	33	642
Waxes	5	1	2	0	7	35
Petroleum Coke	210	571	3,513	(s)	3,004	7,298
Asphalt	1	2	(s)	1	(s)	4
Miscellaneous Products	10	1	14	(s)	4	29
Total Product Exports	504	1,209	10,201	6	7,187	19,106
Total Exports	504	1,481	10,201	6	9,964	22,155

¹ Exports of crude oil are prohibited by law, except to Canada. Crude oil shipped from the U.S. to its territories such as Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, and shipments to the Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone are not prohibited and are included in export statistics.

(s) — Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 21. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, January - May 1986
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					
	I	II	III	IV	V	Total
Crude Oil (including lease condensate) ¹	0	2,321	0	0	19,575	21,896
Natural Gas Liquids	153	2,809	4,191	3	524	7,679
Pentanes Plus	0	418	0	0	0	418
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	153	2,390	4,191	3	524	7,261
Ethane	(s)	837	0	0	0	837
Propane	84	712	3,884	2	211	4,893
Normal Butane	69	423	307	1	313	1,112
Isobutane	0	418	0	0	0	418
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	2	(s)	193	0	1	196
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	3	52	2,486	0	208	2,749
Kerosene	38	2	44	(s)	0	86
Distillate Fuel Oil	1,043	153	10,812	3	9,325	21,336
Residual Fuel Oil	220	0	7,230	1	17,770	25,220
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petrochem. Feedstock	209	56	123	8	230	626
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petrochem. Feedstock	2	84	1,996	0	478	2,560
Special Naphthas	35	26	28	4	10	104
Lubricants	846	78	1,880	9	262	3,074
Waxes	52	4	104	(s)	39	200
Petroleum Coke	1,227	1,158	17,329	1	13,829	33,545
Asphalt	4	77	1	4	5	91
Miscellaneous Products	240	8	34	(s)	18	300
Total Product Exports	4,075	4,507	46,451	33	42,700	97,766
Total Exports	4,075	6,828	46,451	33	62,275	119,662

¹ Exports of crude oil are prohibited by law, except to Canada. Crude oil shipped from the U.S. to its territories such as Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, and shipments to the Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone are not prohibited and are included in export statistics.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Destination	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Dist Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Special Naphtas	Lubri-cants	Waxes	Petro-leum Coke	Asphalt	Other ²	Total	Total (Daily Average)
Argentina	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	143	145	5
Australia	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	2	(s)	0	(s)	4	168	5
Bahamas	0	17	0	64	229	286	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	598	19
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	61	2
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	17	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	1,371	44
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	256	8
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	36	36	1
Canada	293	450	0	7	180	199	3	116	2	740	3	102	2,096	68
Chile	0	0	0	91	0	0	3	1	(s)	0	0	1	96	3
China (Taiwan)	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	13	2	60	0	2	77	2
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	8	0	0	0	(s)	9	(s)
Costa Rica	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	11	(s)	0	0	3	17	1
Denmark	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	1	(s)
Dominican Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	(s)	0	0	1	6	(s)
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	(s)	0	(s)	1	26	1
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
El Salvador	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	(s)	0	(s)	3	(s)
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	(s)	(s)	4	(s)
France	0	(s)	0	0	226	0	0	1	1	4	0	4	236	9
French Pacific Isl.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	59	(s)	(s)	60	2
Greece	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Guatemala	0	79	0	0	159	0	1	10	(s)	0	0	(s)	249	8
Honduras	0	13	0	0	65	0	0	2	(s)	0	0	(s)	80	3
Hong Kong	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)	0	0	(s)	2	(s)
India	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	(s)	0	0	2	22	1
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	6	(s)
Israel	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	1	2	(s)
Italy	0	1	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	1	1,150	(s)	119	1,272	41
Jamaica	0	27	0	0	0	495	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	0	1	523	17
Japan	0	1	0	0	0	1,487	17	9	1	1,235	0	107	2,857	92
Jordan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	(s)
Korea, Republic of	0	4	0	0	69	0	(s)	2	(s)	0	(s)	2	114	4
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	(s)	2	(s)
Lebanon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	55	0	0	55	2
Liberia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	0	1	1	(s)
Mexico	0	531	0	21	653	446	2	113	5	58	(s)	7	1,836	59
Netherlands	0	0	0	336	1,698	0	0	9	(s)	574	0	2	2,620	82
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	276	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	277	9
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0	213	0	1	(s)	120	0	(s)	333	11
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	27	0	(s)	28	1
Pacific Trust Terr.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Panama	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	43	(s)	0	0	(s)	49	2
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	2	(s)	0	0	(s)	2	(s)
Philippines	0	0	0	0	0	298	(s)	1	(s)	0	0	(s)	374	10
Puerto Rico	0	2	0	0	32	(s)	(s)	15	2	0	0	43	41	1
Rep. of South Africa	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	14	6	0	(s)	22	193	6
Saudi Arabia	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	(s)	(s)	0	172	172	2
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	148	(s)	1	(s)	27	0	1	176	4

See footnotes at end of table

Table 22. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, May 1986 (continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Dist. Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Lubricants	Waxes	Petroleum Coke	Asphalt	Other2	Total	Total (Daily Average)
Spain	0	0	0	0	260	0	0	0	(s)	582	0	34	877	28
Surinam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	10	0	(s)	11	(s)
Sweden	0	0	0	0	240	0	0	1	(s)	33	(s)	(s)	274	9
Switzerland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	1	0	0	(s)	2	(s)
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	1	(s)
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	275	0	0	275	9
United Arab Emirates	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	59	0	(s)	60	2
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	75	0	(s)	94	(s)	2	(s)	2	174	6
U.S.S.R.	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	61	0	0	0	0	61	2
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	22	0	0	1	0	0	0	(s)	23	1
Venezuela	0	87	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	1	0	222	0	2	313	10
Virgin Islands	1,707	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	1,707	55
West Germany	0	(s)	0	0	238	0	(s)	5	11	58	(s)	9	321	10
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	51	0	(s)	51	2
Other	1,049	18	0	0	398	148	(s)	4	0	0	0	3	1,620	52
Total	3,049	1,240	0	429	4,634	3,997	30	642	35	7,298	4	798	22,155	715

1 Exports of crude oil are prohibited by law, except to Canada. Crude oil shipped from the U.S. to its territories such as Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, and shipments to the Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone are not prohibited and are included in export statistics.

2 Includes pentanes plus, kerosene, naphtha less than 400 degrees F, other oils greater than 400 degrees F and miscellaneous products.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Destination	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Dist. Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Special Naphtnas	Lubri-cants	Waxes	Petro-leum Coke	Asphalt	Other2	Total	Total (Daily Average)
Argentina	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	6	1	(s)	0	150	157	1
Australia	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	23	0	886	(s)	166	1,079	7
Bahamas	0	103	0	216	1,500	1,746	0	12	1	0	(s)	3	3,580	24
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	0	188	(s)	(s)	189	1
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	7	0	0	216	0	1	85	1	5,312	(s)	6	5,623	37
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	(s)	503	0	1	520	3
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	71	0	0	71	(s)
Canada	2,342	2,450	0	1,490	2,785	1,021	44	299	12	2,078	81	668	13,271	88
Chile	0	(s)	0	0	91	0	3	80	(s)	2	(s)	3	179	1
China (Taiwan)	0	(s)	0	0	0	434	1	52	8	172	0	16	684	5
Colombia	0	(s)	0	2	0	0	(s)	45	(s)	(s)	0	4	51	(s)
Costa Rica	0	2	0	13	165	0	6	45	(s)	430	(s)	7	238	2
Denmark	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)	66	(s)	(s)	436	3
Dominican Republic	0	61	0	0	0	0	(s)	10	1	0	0	2	140	1
Ecuador	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	1	78	1	0	(s)	5	86	1
Egypt	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	1	11	(s)
El Salvador	0	13	0	31	91	0	(s)	22	(s)	(s)	0	1	158	1
Finland	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	4	(s)	0	(s)	1	5	(s)
France	0	1	0	81	625	0	(s)	4	5	386	(s)	563	1,585	10
French Pacific Isl.	0	(s)	0	0	42	345	0	1	(s)	0	0	27	495	3
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	63	(s)	(s)	66	(s)
Greece	0	4	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)	162	0	(s)	167	1
Guatemala	0	364	0	55	378	0	2	57	5	0	(s)	30	890	6
Guinea	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Honduras	0	61	0	0	65	50	1	28	(s)	(s)	(s)	1	206	1
Hong Kong	0	1	0	0	420	882	(s)	8	1	0	(s)	3	1,316	9
India	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	46	(s)	206	1	10	57	(s)
Indonesia	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	0	17	(s)	0	(s)	2	226	1
Iran	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Israel	0	1	0	22	0	0	(s)	2	(s)	(s)	(s)	2	26	(s)
Italy	0	3	0	0	160	331	(s)	2	3	4,670	(s)	429	5,600	37
Ivory Coast	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	100	1
Jamaica	0	56	0	50	13	1,671	(s)	76	1	(s)	(s)	2	1,870	12
Japan	0	8	0	239	3,595	5,583	23	86	11	5,132	(s)	218	14,896	99
Jordan	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	5	1	0	0	(s)	5	(s)
Korea, Republic of	0	17	0	0	1,222	188	(s)	14	1	244	(s)	184	1,870	12
Kuwait	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	8	0	0	0	1	10	(s)
Lebanon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	55	0	1	58	(s)
Liberia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Malaysia	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	4	1	0	0	159	165	(s)
Mexico	0	3,805	0	145	1,942	2,725	5	553	38	516	1	38	9,768	65
Netherlands	0	1	0	476	4,540	977	(s)	157	2	5,640	(s)	377	12,170	81
Netherlands Antilles	0	(s)	0	25	77	1,049	(s)	6	0	0	0	1	158	4
New Zealand	0	(s)	0	0	263	355	0	4	(s)	239	(s)	3	864	4
Nigeria	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	10	(s)
Norway	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	4	(s)	366	(s)	1	372	2
Pacific Trust Terr.	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Panama	0	93	0	0	44	220	4	67	(s)	1	0	2	431	3
Peru	0	1	0	0	0	0	(s)	53	(s)	(s)	0	2	58	(s)
Philippines	0	(s)	0	0	32	298	(s)	6	1	0	0	46	384	3
Puerto Rico	1,264	28	0	1	(s)	1	2	118	9	1	0	6	1,490	10
Rep. of South Africa	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	47	43	126	(s)	176	392	3
Saudi Arabia	0	3	0	0	0	0	(s)	11	(s)	(s)	0	10	24	(s)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 23. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, January - May 1986 (continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Dist. Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Lubricants	Waxes	Petroleum Coke	Asphalt	Other ²	Total	Total (Daily Average)
Singapore	0	1	0	0	195	3,629	3	33	(s)	27	1	2	3,891	26
Spain	0	2	0	0	1,103	1,203	(s)	2	(s)	3,783	(s)	414	6,508	43
Surinam	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	40	(s)	1	50	(s)
Sweden	0	0	0	0	452	0	0	6	(s)	33	(s)	3	495	3
Switzerland	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	(s)	0	0	(s)	8	(s)
Thailand	0	(s)	0	3	0	0	(s)	8	2	1	0	2	16	(s)
Trinidad and Tobago	0	1	0	0	0	985	(s)	2	0	(s)	(s)	3	991	7
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	275	0	(s)	275	2
United Arab Emirates	0	2	0	0	0	0	(s)	28	0	180	0	2	213	1
United Kingdom	0	4	0	5	176	482	(s)	434	4	157	1	9	1,271	8
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	287	0	224	0	20	530	4
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	45	0	0	3	(s)	0	0	1	50	(s)
Venezuela	0	92	0	0	(s)	0	5	6	1	586	(s)	6	695	5
Virgin Islands	13,569	1	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	13,570	90
West Germany	0	2	0	0	238	0	(s)	52	43	252	1	57	646	4
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	144	0	(s)	144	1
Other	4,721	40	0	93	861	946	1	32	(s)	327	1	80	7,101	47
Total	21,896	7,261	0	2,946	21,336	25,220	104	3,074	200	33,545	91	3,990	119,662	792

¹ Exports of crude oil are prohibited by law, except to Canada. Crude oil shipped from the U.S. to its territories such as Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, and shipments to the Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone are not prohibited and are included in export statistics.

² Includes pentanes plus, kerosene, naphtha less than 400 degrees F, other oils greater than 400 degrees F and miscellaneous products.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, May 31, 1980
(Thousand Barrels)

(Thousands Barrels)																	
Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II				PAD District III			PAD District IV			United States			
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okl., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La. Ark.	New Mexico		Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast
Crude Oil (incl. lease condensate)																	
Refinery	--	--	16,033	--	--	--	--	12,897	--	--	--	--	--	45,480	1,472	23,215	99,097
Tank Farms and Pipelines	--	--	1,613	--	--	--	--	54,451	--	--	--	--	--	88,848	8,704	26,551	180,167
Leases	--	--	51	--	--	--	--	1,675	--	--	--	--	--	17,704	1,357	1,287	22,074
Strategic Petroleum Reserve ¹	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	499,877	0	0	499,877
Alaskan In-Transit	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	0	0	27,525	27,525
Total	--	--	17,697	--	--	--	--	69,023	--	--	--	--	--	651,909	11,533	78,578	826,740
Total Stocks, All Oils (excl. Crude Oil)																	
Refinery	39,353	3,034	42,387	938	35,642	7,352	14,480	58,412	10,165	77,487	45,831	4,955	1,024	139,462	12,256	63,187	315,704
Bulk Terminal	--	--	84,853	--	--	--	--	64,001	--	--	--	--	--	64,954	2,804	23,886	240,498
Pipeline	--	--	28,159	--	--	--	--	35,351	--	--	--	--	--	40,026	2,463	5,634	111,634
Natural Gas Processing Plant	108	57	165	0	737	32	1,445	2,214	979	4,180	1,176	76	150	6,561	186	127	9,253
Total	--	--	155,564	--	--	--	--	159,978	--	--	--	--	--	251,003	17,709	92,834	677,088
Pentanes Plus																	
Refinery	18	0	18	0	45	32	169	246	316	231	148	1	2	698	4	60	1,026
Bulk Terminal	--	--	22	--	--	--	--	1,498	--	--	--	--	--	1,979	0	5	3,504
Pipeline	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	702	--	--	--	--	--	1,445	75	0	2,222
Natural Gas Processing Plant	2	12	14	0	47	8	305	360	238	367	423	24	19	1,071	74	28	1,547
Total	--	--	54	--	--	--	--	2,806	--	--	--	--	--	5,193	153	93	8,299
Liquefied Petroleum Gases																	
Refinery	657	3	660	96	1,944	129	518	2,687	1,708	2,088	2,068	23	32	5,919	367	611	10,244
Bulk Terminal	--	--	1,446	--	--	--	--	12,382	--	--	--	--	--	39,679	59	1,420	54,986
Pipeline	--	--	2,368	--	--	--	--	5,570	--	--	--	--	--	5,759	426	0	14,123
Natural Gas Processing Plant	106	45	151	0	690	22	1,140	1,852	723	3,809	750	49	131	5,462	111	99	9,675
Total	--	--	4,625	--	--	--	--	22,491	--	--	--	--	--	56,819	963	2,130	87,028
Ethane																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	3	16	0	19	59	292	0	0	0	351	0	0	370
Bulk Terminal	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	1,185	--	--	--	--	--	8,567	0	0	9,752
Pipeline	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	1,450	--	--	--	--	--	2,086	135	0	3,671
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	28	0	244	272	106	992	67	0	20	1,185	0	0	1,517
Total	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	2,926	--	--	--	--	--	12,189	135	0	15,250

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, May 31, 1986 (continued)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III				PAD District IV		United States			
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total		Rocky Mt.	Dist. IV	PAD West Coast
Propane																		
Refinery	431	1	432	1	1,360	21	145	1,527	744	567	1,304	6	6	2,627	111	93	4,790	
Bulk Terminal	--	--	1,294	--	--	--	--	8,506	--	--	--	--	--	22,381	59	315	32,555	
Pipeline	--	--	2,196	--	--	--	--	2,840	--	--	--	--	--	2,439	168	0	7,643	
Natural Gas Processing Plant	75	36	111	0	554	12	562	1,128	430	1,384	199	23	52	2,088	72	85	3,484	
Total	--	--	4,033	--	--	--	--	14,001	--	--	--	--	--	29,535	410	493	48,472	
Normal Butane																		
Refinery	219	2	221	39	390	41	261	731	653	732	531	5	20	1,941	214	497	3,604	
Bulk Terminal	--	--	148	--	--	--	--	1,641	--	--	--	--	--	5,707	0	796	8,292	
Pipeline	--	--	123	--	--	--	--	957	--	--	--	--	--	745	81	0	1,906	
Natural Gas Processing Plant	30	5	35	0	78	10	257	345	143	915	229	17	51	1,355	38	10	1,783	
Total	--	--	527	--	--	--	--	3,674	--	--	--	--	--	9,748	333	1,303	15,585	
Isobutane																		
Refinery	7	0	7	56	191	51	112	410	252	497	233	12	6	1,000	42	21	1,480	
Bulk Terminal	--	--	4	--	--	--	--	1,050	--	--	--	--	--	3,024	0	309	4,387	
Pipeline	--	--	49	--	--	--	--	323	--	--	--	--	--	489	42	0	903	
Natural Gas Processing Plant	1	4	5	0	30	0	77	107	44	518	255	9	8	834	1	4	951	
Total	--	--	65	--	--	--	--	1,890	--	--	--	--	--	5,347	85	334	7,721	
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol																		
Refinery	0	0	0	0	139	11	87	237	1	128	81	0	6	216	0	5	458	
Total	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	237	--	--	--	--	--	216	0	5	458	
Unfinished Oils																		
Refinery	4,095	302	4,397	64	3,095	186	1,105	4,450	673	10,674	6,403	184	14	17,948	525	4,782	32,102	
Naphthas and Lighter	2,666	71	2,737	0	1,561	25	350	1,936	426	6,259	1,878	32	23	8,618	260	3,608	17,159	
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	2,918	173	3,091	116	3,554	330	2,249	6,249	519	8,931	7,490	470	152	17,562	970	13,800	41,672	
Heavy Gas Oils	1,778	187	1,965	1	2,879	16	1,032	3,928	333	5,175	3,393	93	0	8,994	621	5,593	21,101	
Residuum	11,457	733	12,190	181	11,089	557	4,736	16,563	1,951	31,039	19,164	779	189	53,122	2,376	27,783	112,034	
Total	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

(Thousand Barrels)																
Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II				PAD District III			PAD District IV		United States			
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Dak.	Okl., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La., Ark.	No. La.		New Mexico	Total	
Motor Gasoline Blending Components																
Refinery	3,521	68	3,589	29	4,381	443	1,414	6,267	1,113	7,083	5,226	168	116	13,706	6,866	32,278
Bulk Terminal	--	--	84	--	--	--	--	191	--	--	--	--	--	403	55	733
Pipeline	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	61	--	--	--	--	--	0	0	61
Total	--	--	3,673	--	--	--	--	6,519	--	--	--	--	--	14,109	6,921	33,072
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components																
Refinery	0	0	0	0	59	0	5	64	0	0	150	0	0	150	23	237
Total	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	64	--	--	--	--	--	150	23	237
Total Finished Motor Gasoline																
Refinery	10,101	354	10,455	117	5,087	1,258	2,387	8,849	1,708	11,893	5,444	745	123	19,913	1,811	47,743
Bulk Terminal	--	--	37,559	--	--	--	--	25,298	--	--	--	--	--	10,096	1,394	86,106
Pipeline	--	--	15,653	--	--	--	--	17,155	--	--	--	--	--	19,239	1,084	55,660
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	2
Total	--	--	63,667	--	--	--	--	51,302	--	--	--	--	--	49,250	4,289	189,511
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline																
Refinery	3,670	103	3,773	28	1,913	496	1,039	3,476	774	4,493	1,732	252	54	7,305	972	18,013
Bulk Terminal	--	--	13,168	--	--	--	--	11,336	--	--	--	--	--	4,095	663	33,887
Pipeline	--	--	4,746	--	--	--	--	6,881	--	--	--	--	--	6,580	589	19,641
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	2
Total	--	--	21,687	--	--	--	--	21,693	--	--	--	--	--	17,962	2,224	71,543
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline																
Refinery	6,431	251	6,682	89	3,174	762	1,348	5,373	934	7,400	3,712	493	69	12,608	839	29,730
Bulk Terminal	--	--	24,391	--	--	--	--	13,962	--	--	--	--	--	6,001	731	52,219
Pipeline	--	--	10,907	--	--	--	--	10,274	--	--	--	--	--	12,659	495	36,019
Total	--	--	41,980	--	--	--	--	29,609	--	--	--	--	--	31,268	2,065	117,968
Finished Aviation Gasoline																
Refinery	56	0	56	0	36	14	83	133	93	344	148	0	0	585	37	1,000
Bulk Terminal	--	--	299	--	--	--	--	327	--	--	--	--	--	48	13	935
Pipeline	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	47	--	--	--	--	--	34	0	81
Total	--	--	355	--	--	--	--	507	--	--	--	--	--	667	50	2,016

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, May 31, 1986 (continued)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II							PAD District III				PAD District IV		United States
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La., Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	PAD Rocky Mt.	Dist. V West Coast	
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel																	
Refinery	281	0	281	0	408	84	38	530	331	813	223	111	86	1,564	248	591	3,214
Bulk Terminal	--	--	538	--	--	--	--	252	--	--	--	--	--	150	8	492	1,440
Pipeline	--	--	121	--	--	--	--	142	--	--	--	--	--	603	112	513	1,491
Total	--	--	940	--	--	--	--	924	--	--	--	--	--	2,317	368	1,596	6,145
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel																	
Refinery	1,841	0	1,841	0	1,380	234	487	2,101	305	4,430	2,188	6	40	6,969	394	3,207	14,512
Bulk Terminal	--	--	4,174	--	--	--	--	3,953	--	--	--	--	--	1,478	238	1,845	11,688
Pipeline	--	--	3,662	--	--	--	--	3,150	--	--	--	--	--	4,771	168	877	12,628
Total	--	--	9,677	--	--	--	--	9,204	--	--	--	--	--	13,218	800	5,929	38,828
Kerosene																	
Refinery	394	87	481	50	321	29	281	681	88	676	269	54	1	1,088	4	202	2,456
Bulk Terminal	--	--	1,765	--	--	--	--	751	--	--	--	--	--	480	20	56	3,072
Pipeline	--	--	132	--	--	--	--	209	--	--	--	--	--	422	0	0	763
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Total	--	--	2,378	--	--	--	--	1,641	--	--	--	--	--	1,991	24	258	6,292
Distillate Fuel Oils																	
Refinery	4,793	325	5,118	49	4,009	1,216	2,230	7,504	849	7,763	3,880	693	151	13,336	1,633	4,150	31,741
Bulk Terminal	--	--	19,327	--	--	--	--	12,836	--	--	--	--	--	4,780	741	4,418	42,102
Pipeline	--	--	6,218	--	--	--	--	8,158	--	--	--	--	--	7,570	598	1,425	23,969
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	5	0	0	5
Total	--	--	30,663	--	--	--	--	28,498	--	--	--	--	--	25,691	2,972	9,993	97,817
Residual Fuel Oils																	
Refinery	2,403	82	2,485	22	1,552	256	137	1,967	361	3,326	2,038	119	18	5,862	405	7,366	18,085
Bulk Terminal	--	--	13,321	--	--	--	--	1,231	--	--	--	--	--	4,251	1	2,487	21,291
Pipeline	--	--	5	--	--	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	0	0	176	181
Total	--	--	15,811	--	--	--	--	3,198	--	--	--	--	--	10,113	406	10,029	39,557
Naphtha < 400 Deg. Petro. Feedstock																	
Refinery	199	0	199	0	242	0	50	292	39	737	304	1	7	1,088	0	102	1,681
Total	199	0	199	0	242	0	50	292	39	737	304	1	7	1,088	0	102	1,681
Other Oils > 400 Deg. Petro. Feedstock																	
Refinery	6	0	6	0	26	0	0	26	250	469	234	6	0	959	3	104	1,098
Total	6	0	6	0	26	0	0	26	250	469	234	6	0	959	3	104	1,098

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, May 31, 1986 (continued)

(Thousands Barrels)																
Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II				PAD District III				PAD District IV		United States		
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico		Total	Rocky Mt.	Dist. V West Coast
Special Napththas																
Refinery	616	34	650	0	132	0	116	248	125	958	87	155	0	1,325	5	183
Bulk Terminal	--	--	833	--	--	--	--	302	--	--	--	--	--	21	0	29
Total	--	--	1,483	--	--	--	--	550	--	--	--	--	--	1,346	5	212
Lubricants																
Refinery	182	835	1,017	0	634	0	214	848	55	2,974	1,324	465	0	4,818	3	578
Bulk Terminal	--	--	1,825	--	--	--	--	933	--	--	--	--	--	600	2	716
Total	--	--	2,842	--	--	--	--	1,781	--	--	--	--	--	5,418	5	1,294
Waxes																
Refinery	0	87	87	0	14	0	36	50	25	224	98	10	0	357	3	78
Total	--	--	87	--	--	--	--	50	--	--	--	--	--	357	3	78
Petroleum Coke																
Refinery	801	0	801	0	255	1,039	293	1,587	0	899	1,876	20	0	2,795	106	1,979
Total	801	0	801	0	255	1,039	293	1,587	0	899	1,876	20	0	2,795	106	1,979
Asphalt and Road Oil																
Refinery	1,852	404	2,256	393	3,767	2,030	1,183	7,373	817	1,045	710	1,586	253	4,411	2,992	2,201
Bulk Terminal	--	--	3,225	--	--	--	--	4,018	--	--	--	--	--	766	327	269
Total	--	--	5,481	--	--	--	--	11,391	--	--	--	--	--	5,177	3,319	2,470
Miscellaneous Products																
Refinery	175	22	197	1	122	20	16	159	30	367	171	13	0	581	15	194
Bulk Terminal	--	--	435	--	--	--	--	29	--	--	--	--	--	223	1	87
Pipeline	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	157	--	--	--	--	--	183	0	114
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	16	0	1	3	0	20	1	0
Total	--	--	632	--	--	--	--	347	--	--	--	--	--	1,007	17	395
Total Stocks, All Oils	--	--	173,261	--	--	--	--	229,001	--	--	--	--	--	902,912	29,242	171,412
																1,505,828

¹ Includes 34,489 thousand barrels of domestic crude oil.
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 25. Refinery and Bulk Terminal Stocks of Selected Petroleum Products by State, May 31, 1986
(Thousand Barrels)

State	Leaded Motor Gasoline	Unleaded Motor Gasoline	Kerosene	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil
PAD District I Total	16,941	31,073	2,246	24,445	15,806
Connecticut	587	1,159	40	1,443	415
Delaware, D.C., Maryland	537	1,561	273	1,390	1,293
Florida	2,098	4,165	36	1,586	1,316
Georgia	1,179	1,655	59	1,174	118
Maine	400	605	45	655	462
Massachusetts	557	1,194	98	1,380	1,013
New Hampshire, Vermont	83	49	w	237	50
New Jersey	3,584	7,412	253	5,953	5,612
New York	1,963	3,149	195	2,598	2,169
North Carolina	1,309	1,709	276	1,321	451
Pennsylvania	2,393	3,955	591	3,516	1,580
Rhode Island	350	1,313	w	575	137
South Carolina	574	862	72	755	392
Virginia	1,210	2,137	234	1,712	737
West Virginia	117	148	10	150	61
PAD District II Total	14,812	19,335	1,432	20,340	3,198
Illinois	2,529	4,171	144	3,280	792
Indiana	1,700	2,272	98	2,707	527
Iowa	808	644	w	1,228	w
Kansas	1,046	1,334	23	1,747	74
Kentucky	741	1,012	97	959	129
Michigan	1,339	2,213	162	1,582	246
Minnesota	805	1,086	w	1,484	137
Missouri	710	635	w	612	w
Nebraska	428	207	0	575	0
North & South Dakota	332	417	0	690	w
Ohio	1,569	2,257	524	1,920	443
Oklahoma	898	967	261	1,280	90
Tennessee	1,058	1,129	69	1,082	215
Wisconsin	849	991	w	1,194	203
PAD District III Total	11,400	18,609	1,568	18,116	10,113
Alabama	593	838	32	722	274
Arkansas	231	239	w	197	18
Louisiana	1,609	3,622	307	3,874	4,042
Mississippi	1,089	1,483	15	1,194	254
New Mexico	143	183	w	266	18
Texas	7,735	12,244	1,209	11,863	5,507
PAD District IV Total	1,635	1,570	24	2,374	406
Colorado	539	550	4	550	18
Idaho	142	87	0	127	0
Montana	434	432	w	545	49
Utah	210	175	0	550	244
Wyoming	310	326	w	602	95
PAD District V Total	7,112	11,362	258	8,568	9,853
Alaska	463	405	w	850	w
Arizona	459	419	w	271	0
California	4,233	7,397	176	4,842	7,278
Hawaii	116	277	0	228	w
Nevada	143	279	w	143	w
Oregon	533	946	w	808	283
Washington	1,165	1,639	w	1,426	1,236

Commodity	From I to					From II to					From III to					From IV to					From V to			
	II		III		V	I	III	IV	V	I	II	IV	V	II	III	V	I	II	III	IV				
Crude Oil	0	0	0	0	0	246	2,149	639	0	381	38,265	0	0	7,548	3,281	0	2,744	0	19,867	0				
Petroleum Products	9,883	214	0	0	0	2,559	5,072	2,292	0	77,758	30,138	0	1,763	1,628	928	1,354	0	0	144	0				
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	0	0	0	258	0	0	0	627	0	0	61	128	0	0	0	0	0				
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	0	0	350	2,177	17	0	870	5,059	0	0	615	800	0	0	0	0	0				
Unfinished Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	752	10	0	101	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	162	0	0	0	124	84	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Motor Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	1,418	1,552	1,280	0	46,650	15,621	0	834	600	0	971	0	0	0	0				
Finished Motor Gasoline	6,534	0	0	0	0	391	661	524	0	13,774	5,554	0	374	312	0	474	0	0	0	0				
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	2,984	0	0	0	0	1,027	891	756	0	32,876	10,067	0	460	288	0	497	0	0	0	0				
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	3,550	0	0	0	0	0	24	5	0	155	98	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Finished Aviation Gasoline	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	383	0	0	297	15	0	79	0	0	0	0				
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	126	85	0	0	0	123	156	792	0	10,226	2,635	0	139	6	0	86	0	0	0	0				
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	358	0	0	0	0	0	94	0	0	226	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Kerosene	3	0	0	0	0	118	591	198	0	16,797	5,092	0	392	331	0	218	0	0	0	0				
Distillate Fuel Oil	2,755	0	0	0	0	113	150	0	0	299	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feedstock Use	38	10	0	0	0	15	51	0	0	13	119	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	166	226	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	144	0				
Lubricants	0	119	0	0	0	119	19	0	0	555	325	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Asphalt and Road Oil	59	0	0	0	0	141	0	0	0	498	242	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Total	9,883	214	0	0	0	2,805	7,221	2,931	0	78,139	68,403	0	1,763	9,176	4,209	1,354	2,744	0	20,011	0				

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 27. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline Between PAD Districts, May 1986
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to			From III to			From IV to			From V to		
	II	III	I	I	III	IV	I	II	IV	V	II	III	V	III	IV
Crude Oil	0	0	0	83	2,149	639	0	38,265	0	0	7,548	3,281	0	1,553	0
Petroleum Products	7,237	0	2,153	4,818	2,292	60,543	26,470	0	1,662	1,628	928	1,354	0	0	0
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	258	0	0	627	0	0	61	128	0	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	350	2,167	17	757	5,059	0	0	615	800	0	0	0
Blending Components	0	0	0	162	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	5,027	0	1,410	1,552	1,280	37,470	13,991	0	834	600	0	971	0	0	0
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	2,277	0	391	661	524	11,385	5,055	0	374	312	0	474	0	0	0
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	2,750	0	1,019	891	756	26,085	8,936	0	460	288	0	497	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	10	0	0	0	5	43	87	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	264	0	0	297	15	0	79	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	161	0	123	156	792	8,352	2,353	0	139	6	0	86	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	94	0	226	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	2,039	0	108	591	198	13,431	4,353	0	392	331	0	218	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	7,237	0	2,236	6,967	2,931	60,543	64,735	0	1,662	9,176	4,209	1,354	1,553	0	0

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 28. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Tanker and Barge Between PAD Districts, May 1986
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to			From III to				From V to				
	II	III	V	I	III	V	I	New Eng	Cent Atl	Low Atl	II	V	I	II	III
Crude Oil	0	0	0	163	0	0	381	0	381	0	0	0	2,744	0	18,314
Petroleum Products	2,646	214	0	406	254	0	17,215	508	3,385	13,322	3,668	101	0	0	144
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	0	10	0	113	0	0	113	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	752	0	627	125	10	101	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	124	0	65	59	84	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	1,507	0	0	8	0	0	9,180	0	629	8,551	1,630	0	0	0	0
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	707	0	0	0	0	0	2,389	0	175	2,214	499	0	0	0	0
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	800	0	0	8	0	0	6,791	0	454	6,337	1,131	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	24	0	112	0	45	67	11	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	126	85	0	0	0	0	119	0	0	119	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	197	0	0	0	0	0	1,874	0	173	1,701	282	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	716	0	0	10	0	0	3,366	508	1,206	1,652	739	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	113	150	0	299	0	0	299	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feedstock Use	38	10	0	15	51	0	13	0	0	13	119	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	166	0	117	49	226	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	0	119	0	119	19	0	555	0	411	144	325	0	0	0	144
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	59	0	0	141	0	0	498	0	68	430	242	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	44	0	44	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2,646	214	0	569	254	0	17,596	508	3,766	13,322	3,668	101	2,744	0	18,458

Table 29. Net Movements by District

Commodity (Thousand Barrels)	PAD District I			PAD District II			PAD District III			PAD District IV			PAD District V		
	Receipts into PADD I	Ship- ments from PADD I	Net Receipts PADD I	Receipts into PADD II	Ship- ments from PADD II	Net Receipts PADD II	Receipts into PADD III	Ship- ments from PADD III	Net Receipts PADD III	Receipts into PADD IV	Ship- ments from PADD IV	Net Receipts PADD IV	Receipts into PADD V	Ship- ments from PADD V	Net Receipts PADD V
Crude Oil	3,371	0	3,371	45,813	3,034	42,779	25,297	38,646	-13,349	639	10,829	-10,190	0	22,611	-22,611
Petroleum Products	80,317	10,097	70,220	41,649	9,923	31,726	6,358	109,659	-103,301	2,292	3,910	-1,618	3,117	144	2,973
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	688	258	430	386	627	-241	0	189	-189	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,220	0	1,220	5,674	2,544	3,130	2,977	5,929	-2,952	17	1,415	-1,398	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	752	0	752	10	0	10	0	863	-863	0	0	0	101	0	101
Blending Components															
Motor Gasoline	286	0	286	84	162	-78	0	208	-208	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	48,068	6,534	41,534	22,755	4,250	18,505	1,552	63,105	-61,553	1,280	1,571	-291	1,805	0	1,805
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	14,165	2,984	11,181	8,850	1,576	7,274	661	19,702	-19,041	524	786	-262	848	0	848
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	33,903	3,550	30,353	13,905	2,674	11,231	891	43,403	-42,512	756	785	-29	957	0	957
Finished Aviation Gasoline	155	10	145	108	29	79	24	253	-229	5	0	5	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	383	211	172	141	0	141	85	680	-595	0	94	-94	376	0	376
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	10,349	358	9,991	2,999	1,071	1,928	156	13,000	-12,844	792	92	700	225	0	225
Kerosene	226	3	223	3	94	-91	94	226	-132	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	16,915	2,755	14,160	8,178	907	7,271	591	22,281	-21,690	198	549	-351	610	0	610
Residual Fuel Oil	412	0	412	0	263	-263	150	299	-149	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feedstock Use	28	48	-20	157	66	91	61	132	-71	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	166	0	166	226	0	226	0	392	-392	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	674	119	555	325	138	187	282	880	-598	0	0	0	0	144	-144
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	639	59	580	301	141	160	0	740	-740	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	44	0	44	0	0	0	0	44	-44	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	83,688	10,097	73,591	87,462	12,957	74,505	31,655	148,305	-116,650	2,931	14,739	-11,808	3,117	22,755	-19,638

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 30. Production of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content by PAD District, May 1986
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I		PAD District II					PAD District III				PAD District IV		United States			
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okl., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total		Rocky Mt.	PAD Dist. V West Coast	
Residual Fuel Oil	3,981	164	4,145	73	1,641	184	121	543	5,116	3,664	237	17	9,577	302	12,264	28,307	
0.00 to 0.30% Sulfur	1,049	40	1,089	0	76	0	0	76	75	171	571	54	17	888	39	469	2,561
0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	2,536	0	2,536	7	217	0	75	299	350	990	222	128	0	1,690	41	2,967	7,533
Greater Than 1.00% Sulfur	396	124	520	66	1,348	184	46	1,644	118	3,955	2,871	55	0	6,999	222	8,828	18,213

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 31. Stocks of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content by PAD District, May 1986
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III				PAD District IV		United States		
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okl., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.		New Mexico		Total	
												Rocky Mt.	West Coast				
Residual Fuel Oil -- 0.00 to 0.30% Sulfur																	
Refinery	569	58	627	0	53	0	0	53	17	67	354	2	18	458	175	366	1,679
Bulk Terminal	--	--	2,689	--	--	--	--	103	--	--	--	--	--	38	0	0	2,830
Total	--	--	3,316	--	--	--	--	156	--	--	--	--	--	496	175	366	4,509
Residual Fuel Oil -- 0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur																	
Refinery	1,354	0	1,354	6	380	4	84	474	43	345	214	42	0	644	45	1,870	4,387
Bulk Terminal	--	--	4,156	--	--	--	--	282	--	--	--	--	--	2,451	1	457	7,347
Total	--	--	5,510	--	--	--	--	756	--	--	--	--	--	3,095	46	2,327	11,734
Residual Fuel Oil -- Greater than 1.00% Sulfur																	
Refinery	480	24	504	16	1,119	252	53	1,440	301	2,914	1,470	75	0	4,760	185	5,130	12,019
Bulk Terminal	--	--	6,476	--	--	--	--	846	--	--	--	--	--	1,762	0	2,030	11,114
Total	--	--	6,980	--	--	--	--	2,286	--	--	--	--	--	6,522	185	7,160	23,133

Source: See Evaluation of National Petroleum Accounting System, p. 10.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 32. Movements of Residual Fuel Oil by Tanker and Barge Between PAD Districts, by Sulfur Content, May 1986
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to			From III to					From V to			
	II	III	V	I	III	V	I	New Eng	Cent Atl	Low Atl	II	V	I	II	III
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	113	150	0	299	0	0	299	0	0	0	0	0
0.00 to 0.30% Sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater Than 1.00% Sulfur	0	0	0	113	150	0	299	0	0	299	0	0	0	0	0

Country	Residual Fuel Oil			
	0.00 to 0.30%	0.31 to 1.00%	Greater Than 1.00%	Total
Arab OPEC				
Algeria	2,572	0	0	2,572
Iraq	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	0	0	0	0
Libya	0	0	0	0
Qatar	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Arab OPEC	2,572	0	0	2,572
Other OPEC				
Ecuador	0	0	181	181
Gabon	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	0	65	70	135
Iran	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	1,137	136	4,394	5,667
Subtotal Other OPEC	1,137	201	4,645	5,983
Other				
Angola	345	0	0	345
Australia	19	57	18	94
Bahamas	735	204	0	939
Bolivia	0	0	0	0
Brazil	314	254	289	857
Brunei	0	0	0	0
Canada	200	0	188	388
Congo	331	0	0	331
Egypt	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	0
Ghana	0	0	0	0
Liberia	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	0	0	0	0
Mexico	0	0	812	812
Netherlands	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	490	360	850
Norway	0	0	0	0
Oman	0	0	0	0
People's Republic of China	0	0	0	0
Peru	0	197	553	750
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0
Romania	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	0	0
Syria	0	0	0	0
Trinidad	742	0	521	1,263
Tunisia	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	0	0	246	246
Virgin Islands	714	637	970	2,321
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0
Zaire	0	0	0	0
Other Western Hemisphere	0	0	1,638	1,638
Other Eastern Hemisphere	366	480	382	1,228

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 33. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content by Country of Origin, May 1986 (continued)

Country	Residual Fuel Oil			
	0.00 to 0.30%	0.31 to 1.00%	Greater Than 1.00%	Total
Other				
Subtotal Other	3,766	2,319	5,977	12,062
Total Imports	7,475	2,520	10,622	20,617

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 34. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content by State of Entry, May 1986

State	Residual Fuel Oil			
	0.00 to 0.30%	0.31 to 1.00%	Greater Than 1.00%	Total
PAD District I	6,827	2,233	9,914	18,974
Connecticut	0	30	0	30
Delaware	0	204	0	204
Florida	220	545	1,772	2,537
Georgia	0	0	212	212
Maine	207	0	911	1,118
Maryland	170	0	416	586
Massachusetts	274	386	2,526	3,186
New Hampshire	0	0	246	246
New Jersey	1,180	426	249	1,855
New York	4,159	315	2,354	6,828
North Carolina	50	0	289	339
Pennsylvania	304	327	0	631
South Carolina	261	0	270	531
Vermont	2	0	2	4
Virginia	0	0	667	667
PAD District II	129	0	41	170
Michigan	129	0	41	170
PAD District III	498	0	531	1,029
Louisiana	0	0	289	289
Texas	498	0	242	740
PAD District IV	2	0	0	2
Montana	2	0	0	2
PAD District V	19	287	136	442
Hawaii	19	287	136	442
All PAD Districts	7,475	2,520	10,622	20,617

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Appendices





Appendix A

District Descriptions and Maps

The following are the Refining Districts which make up the Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts.

PAD District I

East Coast: District of Columbia and the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and the following counties of the State of New York: Cayuga, Tompkins, Chemung and all counties east and north thereof. Also the following counties in the State of Pennsylvania: Bradford, Sullivan, Columbia, Montour, Northumberland, Dauphin, York, and all counties east thereof.

Appalachian #1: The State of West Virginia and those parts of the States of Pennsylvania and New York not included in the East Coast District.

PAD District II

Appalachian #2: The following counties of the State of Ohio: Erie, Huron, Crawford, Marion, Delaware, Franklin, Pickaway, Ross, Pike, Scioto, and all counties east thereof.

Indiana—Illinois—Kentucky: The States of Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Michigan, and that part of the State of Ohio not included in the Appalachian District.

Minnesota—Wisconsin—North and South Dakota: The States of Minnesota, Wisconsin, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

Oklahoma—Kansas—Missouri: The States of Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and Iowa.

PAD District III

Texas Inland: The State of Texas except the Texas Gulf Coast District.

Texas Gulf Coast: The following counties of the State of Texas: Newton, Orange, Jefferson, Jasper, Tyler, Hardin, Liberty, Chambers, Polk, San Jacinto, Montgomery, Harris, Galveston, Waller, Fort Bend, Brazoria, Wharton, Matagorda, Jackson, Victoria, Calhoun, Refugio, Aransas, San Patricio, Nueces, Kleberg, Kenedy, Willacy, and Cameron.

Louisiana Gulf Coast: The following Parishes of the State of Louisiana: Vernon, Rapides, Avoyelles, Pointe Coupee, West Feliciana, East Feliciana, Saint Helena, Tangipahoa, Washington, and all Parishes south thereof. Also the following counties of the State of Mississippi: Pearl River, Stone, George, Hancock, Harrison, and Jackson. Also the following counties of the State of Alabama: Mobile and Baldwin.

North Louisiana-Arkansas: The State of Arkansas and those parts of the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama not included in the Louisiana Gulf Coast District.

New Mexico: The State of New Mexico.

PAD District IV

Rocky Mountain: The States of Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, and Colorado.

PAD District V

West Coast: The States of Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Arizona, Alaska, and Hawaii.

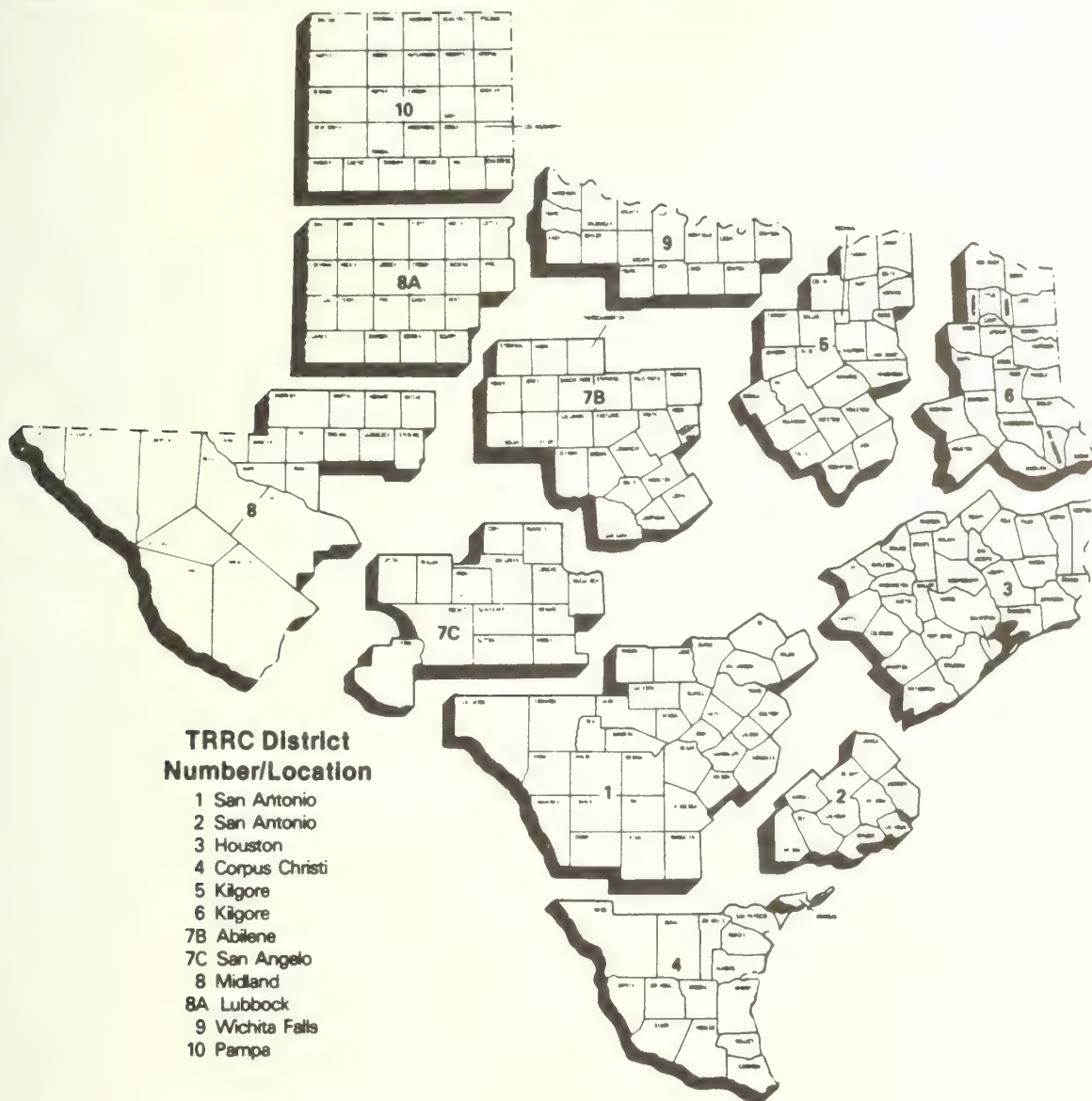
Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts

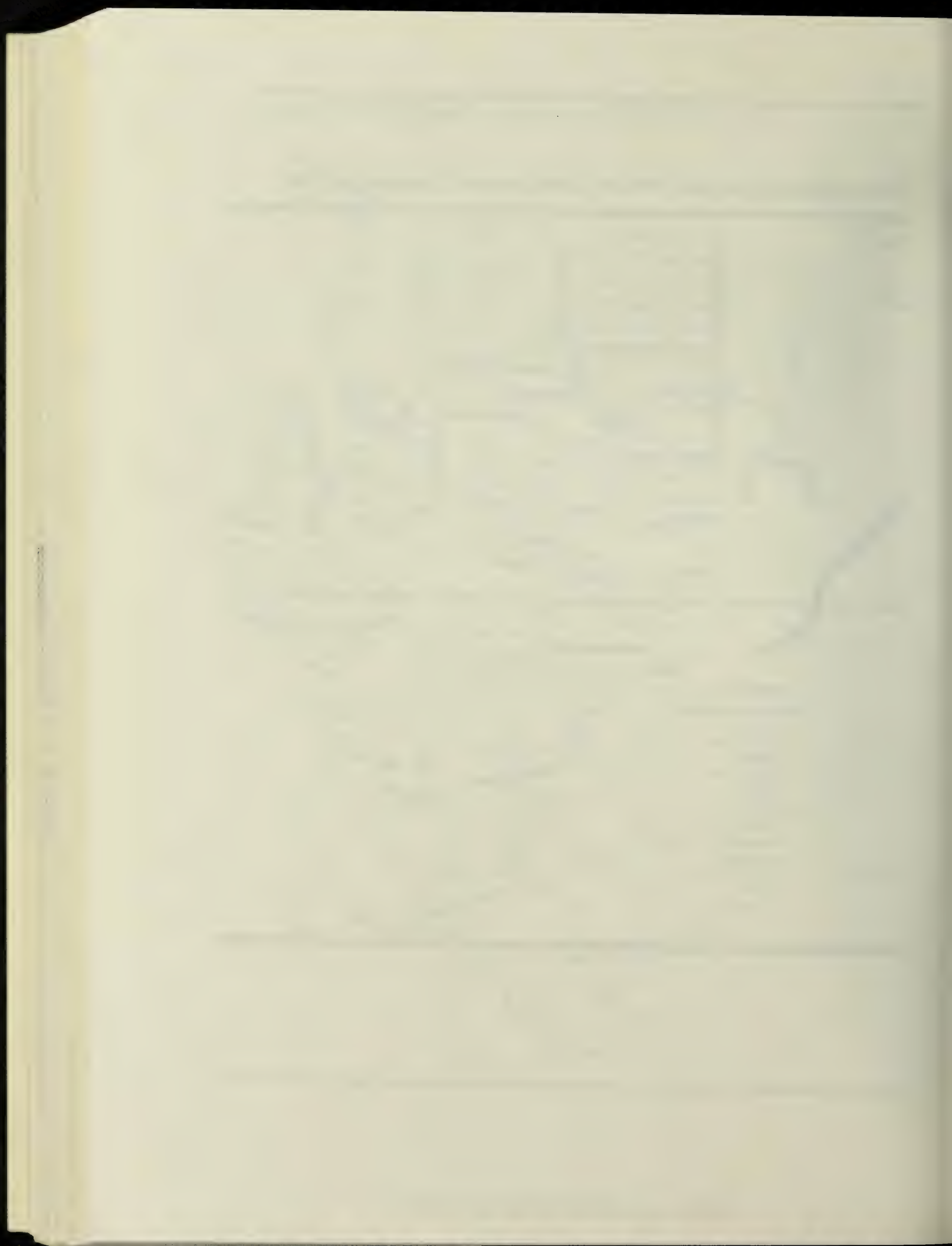


Refining Districts



District Map, Oil and Gas Division, Texas Railroad Commission (TRRC)





Appendix B

Explanatory Notes

Note 1: Data Collection Methodology

Background

The Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS) represents a family of data collection survey forms, data processing systems and publication systems that have been consolidated to achieve comparability and consistency throughout. The survey forms that comprise the PSRS are:

Form Number	Name
EIA-800	Weekly Refinery Report
EIA-801	Weekly Bulk Terminal Report
EIA-802	Weekly Product Pipeline Report
EIA-803	Weekly Crude Oil Stocks Report
EIA-804	Weekly Imports Report
EIA-810	Monthly Refinery Report
EIA-811	Monthly Bulk Terminal Report
EIA-812	Monthly Product Pipeline Report
EIA-813	Monthly Crude Oil Report
EIA-814	Monthly Imports Report
EIA-816	Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report
EIA-817	Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report
EIA-820	Annual Refinery Report

Forms EIA-800 through 804 comprise the Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS). This system is designed to collect weekly data on basic refinery operations and on crude oil and major petroleum products stocks and imports. Data from the WPSRS are published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report (WPSR)* and are also used to calculate the preliminary statistics in the "Summary Statistics" section of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly (PSM)*. A description of the WPSRS survey forms follows in Explanatory Note 1.1.

Forms EIA-810 through 814, 816 and 817 comprise the Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS). These surveys collect detailed refinery and natural gas plant operations data; refinery, bulk terminal, natural gas plant, and pipeline stocks data; crude oil and petroleum product imports data; and data on movements of petroleum products and crude oil between Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts. These surveys are the primary source of data for the "Summary Statistics" and "Detailed Statistics" sections of the *PSM*. A description of MPSRS survey forms follows in Explanatory Note 1.2.

Data are also obtained on magnetic tape from the Bureau of the Census on a monthly basis. These tapes contain aggregated import and export statistics that are used in the preparation of the *PSM*. A description of the Census data follows in Explanatory Note 1.3.

Note 1.1: Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS)

Background

The EIA first began publishing weekly petroleum supply statistics in April 1979 using data from an external source. Estimates from the EIA's weekly sample surveys (inaugurated in April 1979) replaced the estimates from the external source for all but the imports series in January 1980, and replaced the imports estimates in June 1980.

The weekly surveys collect data comparable to those collected on a monthly basis. Selected petroleum companies report weekly data to the EIA on crude oil and petroleum product stocks, refinery inputs and production, and crude oil and petroleum product imports. On Forms EIA-800 through EIA-803, companies report data on a custody basis. On the Form EIA-804, the importer of record reports all shipments entering the United States. Current weekly data and the most recent monthly data are used to estimate the totals that are published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*.

Sample Frame

The sample of companies that report weekly is selected from the universe of companies that report on the comparable monthly surveys. Sampled companies report data only for facilities in the 50 States and District of Columbia.

The sample for each survey is taken from the following universe:

EIA-800: Based on the EIA-810 universe which includes all petroleum refineries and blending plants located in the 50 States, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone, and Guam. The selected sample size is 156.

EIA-801: Based on the EIA-811 universe which includes every bulk terminal operating in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. A bulk terminal is primarily used for storage and/or marketing of petroleum products and has a total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more, and/or receives petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. Bulk terminal facilities associated with a product pipeline are included. The selected sample size is 72.

EIA-802: Based on the EIA-812 universe which includes all product pipeline companies that carry petroleum products (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines) in the 50 States, and the District of Columbia. The selected sample size is 50.

EIA-803: Based on the EIA-813 universe which includes companies that carry or store 1,000 barrels or

more of crude oil. Included in this survey are gathering and trunk pipeline companies (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines) crude oil producers, terminal operators, storers of crude oil, and companies transporting Alaskan crude oil by water in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. The selected sample size is 87.

EIA-804: Based on the EIA-814 universe which covers each company, including subsidiary or affiliated companies, that import crude oil, unfinished oils, and finished petroleum products into the United States and Puerto Rico. The selected sample size is 86.

Sampling Method

The sampling procedure used for the weekly system is the cut-off method. In the cut-off method, companies are ranked from largest to smallest on the basis of the quantities reported during some previous period. Companies are chosen for the sample beginning with the largest and adding companies until the total sample covers about 90 percent of the total for each item and each geographic region for which weekly data are published.

Collection Methods

Data are collected by mail, mailgram, telephone, Telex, and Telefax on a weekly basis. The report period begins and ends each Friday at 7 a.m. All canvassed firms must file reports by 5 p.m. on the following Monday.

Estimation and Imputation

After company reports have been checked and entered into the weekly data base, weekly totals for given products are estimated by using the following formula.

The total reported by all companies for the most recent month (M_t) is divided by the amount reported by the sample of companies for the most recent month (M_s). The result is multiplied by the amount reported by the sample of companies for the current week (W_s). The answer, W_t , is an estimate of the amount that would have been reported by all companies for the current week if all companies reported each week.

$$W_t = \frac{M_t}{M_s} (W_s)$$

This procedure is used to estimate total weekly refinery inputs and production.

To estimate stocks of finished products, the preceding procedure is followed separately for refineries, bulk terminals, and pipelines. Total estimates are formed by summing over establishment types.

Weekly imports data are highly variable on a company-by-company basis or a week-by-week basis. Therefore,

an exponentially smoothed ratio has been developed. The estimate of weekly imports is the sum of the smoothed ratios multiplied by the weekly values and estimates for shipments from Puerto Rico. Imports of other oils includes an adjustment from Census data for selected products because of coverage differences between the monthly imports data and Census data.

Explicit imputation is done for companies which do not respond in a given week. The imputed values are exponentially smoothed means of recent reports from the specific company.

Response Rate

The response rate for the published estimates is usually between 97 and 100 percent of the sampled respondents.

Note 1.2: Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS)

Background

The MPSRS was implemented in January 1983 as the result of an extensive effort to integrate the collection and processing of petroleum supply data that have been collected on other survey forms for many years. The collection of monthly petroleum supply statistics began as early as 1918 when the Bureau of Mines (BOM) began collecting data on refinery operations and crude oil stocks and movements. The collection systems were further expanded to include natural gas plant liquids production and storage in 1925, imports of crude oil and petroleum products and storage and movement of petroleum products in 1959, and tanker and barge movements of crude oil and petroleum products in 1964. Since their inception, each survey has undergone numerous changes, but the MPSRS is the first effort to make them all consistent and comparable.

Respondent Frame

EIA-810: All petroleum refineries and blending plants located in the 50 States, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone, and Guam. Approximately 260 respondents report on the EIA-810.

EIA-811: Every bulk terminal operating in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. A bulk terminal is primarily used for storage and/or marketing of petroleum products and has a total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more, and/or receives petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. Bulk terminal facilities associated with a product pipeline are included. Approximately 320 respondents report on the EIA-811.

EIA-812: All product pipeline companies that carry petroleum products (including interstate, intrastate, and

intracompany pipelines) in the 50 States, and the District of Columbia. Approximately 90 respondents report on the EIA-812.

EIA-813: All companies which carry or store 1,000 barrels or more of crude oil. Included in this survey are gathering and trunk pipeline companies (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines), crude oil producers, terminal operators, storers of crude oil, and companies transporting Alaskan crude oil by water in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Approximately 180 respondents report on the EIA-813.

EIA-814: All companies, including subsidiary or affiliated companies, that import crude oil, unfinished oils, and finished petroleum products into the United States and Puerto Rico. Approximately 1,500 respondents report on the EIA-814.

EIA-816: All facilities that extract liquid hydrocarbons from a natural gas stream (natural gas processing plant) and/or separate a liquid hydrocarbon stream into its component products (fractionator). Approximately 1,050 respondents report on the EIA-816.

EIA-817: All companies that have custody of crude oil or petroleum products transported by tanker or barge between PAD Districts or between the Panama Canal and the United States. For purposes of this report, custody is defined as physical possession of crude oil or petroleum products on a company owned tanker or barge. Also, companies which lease vessels or contract for the movement of crude oil or petroleum products on a tanker or barge between PAD Districts or between the Panama Canal and the United States are considered to have custody. Approximately 50 respondents report on the EIA-817.

EIA utilizes a number of sources and methods to maintain the survey respondent lists. On a regular basis, survey managers review industry publications such as the *Oil and Gas Journal* and *Oil Daily* for information on facilities or companies starting up or closing down operations. These sources are augmented by articles in newspapers, letters from respondents indicating changes in status and information received from survey systems operated by other offices.

Every three years an extensive survey is conducted to completely refresh the frames. This involves consolidating information from every known source including State agencies, Federal agencies (e.g., EPA, Corps of Engineers, Census Bureau, etc.), and private industry directories. The effort also includes the evaluation of the impact of potential frame changes on the historical time series of data published from these respondents. The results of this frame study are usually implemented in January to provide a full year under the same frame.

Collection Methods

The data for all of the MPSRS surveys are collected monthly. Completed forms are required to be post-

marked by the 20th calendar day following the end of the report month, with the exception of the EIA-814 which are due 15 work days following the end of the report month. Telephone follow-up calls are made to non-respondents prior to the publication deadline, for their data. An automated mailing list is maintained and is used to monitor receipt of the forms.

Imputing Missing Data

Imputation is performed for companies that do not respond to EIA Forms 810-813 and 816. For such companies, previous monthly values are used for current values. The previous month's ending stocks value is used for both the current month's beginning stocks and the current month's ending stocks. Data for nonrespondents on the EIA-814 and 817 are not imputed.

Response Rate

The response rate is generally 99 to 100 percent by the time the data are first published. Nonrespondents are contacted in writing and reminded of their requirement to report. Companies that file late or fail to file are subject to criminal fines, civil penalties, and other sanctions as provided by Section 13(i) of the FEA Act.

Note 1.3: Census Import (IM-145) and Export (EM-522 and EM-594) Data

Background

Each month the EIA purchases magnetic tapes of aggregated import and export statistics from the Bureau of the Census. These data tapes are the only source of export statistics and are used to augment the import data collected by the EIA.

Import Statistics (IM-145)

Coverage

Census import statistics used in the *PSM* reflect both government and nongovernment imports of merchandise from foreign countries and U.S. possessions into the United States (the 50 States and the District of Columbia), without regard to whether or not a commercial transaction is involved. The following types of transactions are excluded from the statistics:

1. Merchandise in-transit through the United States, when documented with Customs as an in-transit movement.
2. U.S. merchandise that was held in foreign countries by the U.S. Armed Forces and is returned to the United States for the use of the Armed Forces.

Source of Import Information

The official U.S. import statistics are compiled by the Bureau of the Census from copies of the import entry and warehouse withdrawal forms that importers are required by law to file with Customs officials (Customs Forms 7501, 7505, and 7506).

Country and Area of Origin

The country reported in the statistics as the country of origin is defined as the country where the merchandise was grown, mined, or manufactured. In instances where the country of origin cannot be determined, the transactions are credited to the country of shipment.

Export Statistics (EM-522 and EM-594)

Census export statistics used in the PSM reflect both government and nongovernment exports of domestic and foreign merchandise from the United States (the 50 States, and the District of Columbia) to foreign countries and U.S. possessions, without regard to whether or not the exportation involves a commercial transaction. The following types of transactions are excluded from the statistics:

1. Merchandise shipped in transit through the United States from one foreign country to another, when documented as such with U.S. Customs.
2. Bunker fuels and other supplies and equipment for use on departing vessels, planes, or other carriers engaged in foreign trade.

Source of Export Information

The official U.S. export statistics are compiled by the Bureau of the Census. Exporters are required to file export documents with Customs officials.

Country and Area of Destination

The country of destination is defined as the country of ultimate destination or the country where the goods are to be consumed, further processed, or manufactured, as known to the shipper at the time of exportation. If the shipper does not know the country of ultimate destination, the shipment is credited to the last country to which the shipper knows that the merchandise will be shipped in the same form as it was when exported.

Note 2: Supply

The components of petroleum supply are field production, refinery production, imports, and stock withdrawal or addition:

Field Production is the sum of crude oil production (including lease condensate), natural gas processing

plant production, and new supply (field production) of other liquids used by refineries.

Crude oil production is estimated based on data received from State conservation and revenue agencies. For further explanation, see Explanatory Note 3.

Field production of natural gas plant liquids (NGPL), including finished petroleum products, is reported monthly on survey Form EIA-816, *Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report*. Negative production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month. For survey description and other detail, see Explanatory Note 1.2.

Refinery Production of petroleum products is reported monthly on survey Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report*. Published production of these products equals refinery production minus refinery input. Refinery production of unfinished oils and of motor and aviation gasoline blending components appears on a net basis under refinery input. Negative production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month.

Imports of crude oil and petroleum products are reported monthly on Form EIA-814, *Monthly Imports Report*. In addition, imports of NGL's are obtained from the Census Bureau Tabulation IM-145. The Census Bureau Tabulation IM-145 summarizes import data from Customs import declarations reported on Customs Forms 7501, 7505, and 7506. Additional data taken from the IM-145 are relatively small quantities of naphtha-type and kerosene-type jet fuels, distillate fuel oils, and residual fuel oils withdrawn from bonded storage for use in international trade. Even though these duty-free fuels are stored on United States shores, they did not enter the United States for domestic consumption and therefore are not included in the Form EIA-814 reporting system.

Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) is calculated by subtracting stocks at the end of the month from stocks at the beginning of the same month. (Note: The beginning stocks of one month are equal to the ending stocks of the previous month.) A positive result (+) would represent a withdrawal from stocks. A negative result (-) would represent a buildup of stocks. For a description of survey forms used to make stock withdrawal or addition calculations see Explanatory Note 5.

Unaccounted-for Crude Oil is a balancing item that represents the difference between crude oil supply and disposition. Crude oil supply is the sum of field production, imports, and stock withdrawals. Crude oil disposition is the sum of exports, refinery input, losses, stock additions, and product supplied. Unaccounted-for crude oil is calculated by subtracting crude oil supply from crude oil disposition. A positive result indicates that refiners and exporters reported use of more crude

oil than was reported to have been available to them. This occurs, for example, when imports are undercounted due to late reporting or other problems.) A negative result would indicate that more crude oil was reported to have been supplied to refiners and exporters than they reported used.

Note 3: Domestic Crude Oil Production

Data for the Crude Oil Production System (COPS) are reported to the Department of Energy by State conservation agencies. Data on the volume of oil produced on Federally-owned offshore leases are reported by the Minerals Management Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. All except eight of the producing States report data monthly. These States are Arkansas, Missouri, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Utah, Virginia, and Wyoming. Estimates of monthly production for these States are made using methodologies explained in the next two paragraphs. After the end of each calendar year, the monthly numbers are updated using the annual reports of the State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service.

The individual State level estimates are either exponential curve fitted projections based on recent data or are constant level projections based on the average production rate during a recent time period. In some cases, adjustments are made to these estimates based on additional information on expected changes in production rates supplied by State agencies, trade associations, or individual field operators.

There is a time lag of approximately 4 months between the end of the reporting month and the time when the monthly COPS information becomes available. Table 11 of this publication provides information on crude oil production for the most recent month for which COPS values are available. In order to present more timely crude oil production values, the EIA's Dallas Field Office prepares a series of State level estimates which are based on historical production patterns and are summed to obtain the monthly crude oil production values shown in the summary statistics of this publication.

Note 4: Disposition

The components of petroleum disposition are crude oil losses, refinery inputs, exports, and products supplied for domestic consumption.

Crude Oil Losses is the sum of crude oil losses at refineries, reported for all refineries on Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report*.

Refinery Inputs of crude oil, natural gas plant liquids, and other liquids are reported monthly on survey Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report*. Published inputs of unfinished oils and of motor and aviation gasoline blending components equal refinery input minus re-

finery output. Refinery inputs of finished petroleum products are reported on a net basis under refinery production.

Exports of crude oil and petroleum products are compiled from Census Bureau tabulations EM-522 and EM-594. Exports include crude oil shipments to Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone, which are obtained from refinery receipts reported on Form EIA-810, by refineries located in these places.

Product Supplied for each product is calculated by summing field production plus refinery production, plus imports, plus stock withdrawal or minus stock addition, minus crude oil losses (plus net receipts when calculated on a PAD District basis), minus refinery input, minus exports. This formula ensures that total disposition equals total supply.

Product supplied indicates those quantities of petroleum products supplied for domestic consumption. Occasionally, the result for a product is negative because total disposition of that product exceeds total supply. Negative product supplied may occur for a number of reasons: (1) product reclassification has not been reported; (2) data were misreported or reported late; (3) in the case of calculations on a PAD District basis, the figure for net receipts was inaccurate because the coverage of interdistrict movements was incomplete; and (4) products such as gasoline blending components and unfinished oils have entered the primary supply channels with their production net having been reported, e.g., streams returned to refineries from petrochemical plants.

Product supplied for crude oil is the sum of crude oil burned on leases and by pipelines as fuel oil. These data are reported on Form EIA-813, *Monthly Crude Oil Report*. Prior to January 1983, crude oil burned on leases and by pipelines as fuel oil were reported as either distillate or residual fuel oil and included in product supplied for these products.

Note 5: Stocks

Primary stocks of crude oil are the sum of ending stocks reported monthly on Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report*, and on Form EIA-813, *Monthly Crude Oil Report*. Crude oil held in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve is included unless otherwise noted. Alaskan crude oil in transit is also included. Primary stocks of petroleum products are summed from data reported on Form EIA-816, *Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report*, Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report*, Form EIA-811, *Monthly Bulk Terminal Report*, and on Form EIA-812, *Monthly Product Pipeline Report*. Primary stocks of petroleum products do not include either secondary stocks held by dealers and jobbers or tertiary stocks held by consumers. For survey descriptions and other details, see Explanatory Note 1.2.

Note 6: Average Stock Levels

The national inventory (stocks) graphs for total petroleum products, crude oil, motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual oil, and liquefied petroleum gases, in this publication include features to assist in comparing current inventory levels with past inventory levels and minimum operating levels are described below.

The graphs displaying inventory levels of crude oil and petroleum products, crude oil, motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, and liquefied petroleum gases, provide the reader with actual inventory data compared to an *average range* from the most recent 3-year period running from January through December or from July through June. The ranges are updated every six months in April and October. The 3-year period is adjusted by dropping the oldest 6 months and including the most recent 6 months. The ranges also reflect seasonal variation determined from a longer time period. The seasonal factors, which determine the shape of the upper and lower curves, are updated annually in October, using the most recent year's final monthly data.

The monthly seasonal factors are estimated by means of a seasonal adjustment technique developed at the Bureau of the Census (Census X-11). The seasonal factors are assumed to be stable (i.e., unchanging from year to year) and additive (i.e., the series is deseasonalized by subtracting the seasonal factor for the appropriate month from the report inventory levels). The intent of deseasonalization is to remove only annual variation from the data. Thus, a deseasonalized series would contain the same trends, cyclical components, and irregularities as the original data. The seasonal factors for distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, and liquefied petroleum gases, were derived using monthly data from 1978-1984.

After seasonal factors are derived, data from the most recent 3-year period (January-December or July-June) are deseasonalized. The average of the deseasonalized 36-month series determines the midpoint of the deseasonalized average band. The standard deviation of the deseasonalized 36-months is calculated adjusting for extreme data points. The upper curve of the *average range* is defined as the average plus the seasonal factors plus the standard deviation. The lower curve is defined as the average plus the seasonal factors minus the standard deviation. Thus, the width of the *average range* is twice the standard deviation.

Note 7: Movements

Movements of crude oil between PAD Districts are reported on Form EIA-817, *Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report*, and on Form EIA-813, *Monthly Crude Oil Report*. Petroleum product movements are reported on Form EIA-817, *Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report*, and EIA-812, *Monthly Product Pipeline Report*. Net receipts is the difference between total

movements into and total movements out of each PAD District by pipeline, tanker, and barge. For survey descriptions and other detail, see Explanatory Note 1.2.

Note 8: Preliminary Monthly Statistics

Weekly data (Forms EIA-800, 801, 802, 803, and 804) are used to estimate the most recent monthly values for the "Summary Statistics" section. Since some of the weekly reporting periods overlap two adjacent months, it is necessary to use weighting factors in the calculation of the monthly values.

To estimate crude oil and petroleum product imports, crude oil input to refineries and production of petroleum products for a specific month, the weekly estimates are weighted by the number of days of that month included in each week, then summed.

End-of-month stock levels of crude oil and the major products (motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, and residual fuel oil) are calculated in a similar manner, but use only the two weekly reporting periods that cover the end-of-week stocks before and after the end of the month. The end-of-month stock level is calculated by first calculating the stock change between the two weeks. The daily stock change between the two end-of-week stock levels is then calculated. This number is multiplied by the weighting factor of the earlier of the two weeks (the week that covers the last day of the month of interest). This change is added to the earlier of the two end-of-week stock levels to estimate the end-of-month stock level. Preliminary monthly estimates of domestic crude oil production are calculated as described in Explanatory Note 3.

Note 9: Notes on Tables

Note 9.1 Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Overview statistics on the referenced line appear in Table 4 of the "Detailed Statistics," except where noted.

- Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Petroleum Products Supplied, Total Imports, Crude Oil Imports, Total Exports, and Crude Oil Exports appear as labeled in Table 4. Total Production and Crude Oil Production appear under Field Production in Table 4.

- Natural Gas Plant Production is the sum of Natural Gas Liquids and Finished Petroleum Products Field Production in Table 4.

- Petroleum Products Imports is the sum of Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs, Other Liquids, and Finished Petroleum Products Imports in Table 4.

- Total Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Ending Stocks appear in thousand barrels in Table 2.

Note 9.2 Crude Oil Supply and Disposition statistics on

referenced line appear in Table 1 of the "Detailed Statistics," except where noted.

Total Domestic Field Production, Alaskan Field Production, SPR Imports, Other Imports (synonymous with Gross Imports Excl. SPR) SPR and Other Primary Stocks Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Unaccounted for Crude Oil, Refinery Inputs, and Exports appear as labeled in Table 1.

Crude Losses and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 4.

SPR Ending Stocks and Other Primary Ending Stocks (synonymous with stocks excluding SPR) appear in thousand barrels in Table 1.

Total Crude Oil Ending Stocks appear in thousand barrels in Table 2.

Total Imports appear in Table 4.

Note 9.3 Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition statistics on the referenced line appear in Table 4 of the "Detailed Statistics," except where noted.

Total Production is the sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.

Imports, Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Exports and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 4.

Unleaded Percent of Total Product Supplied represents the ratio of finished unleaded motor gasoline product supplied to total finished motor gasoline product supplied, multiplied by 100 and rounded to the nearest tenth.

Ending stocks are aggregated from ending stocks in thousand barrels in Table 2.

Note 9.4 Distillate and Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition statistics on the referenced lines appear in Table 4 of the "Detailed Statistics," except where noted.

Total Production is the sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.

Imports, Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Exports, and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 4.

Ending stocks appear in thousand barrels in Table 2.

Note 9.5 Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition statistics represent the aggregation of statistics on ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, and isobutane. The statistics on the reference line appear in Table 4 of the "Detailed Statistics," except where noted.

Total Production is the sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.

Imports, Stocks Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Refinery Inputs, Exports, and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 4.

Ending stocks appear in thousand barrels in Table 2.

Note 9.6 Other Petroleum Products Supply and Disposition statistics represent the aggregation of statistics on pentanes plus, other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, and liquefied petroleum gases. The statistics on the referenced line are aggregated from Table 4 of the "Detailed Statistics," except where noted.

Total production is the aggregated sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.

Imports, Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Refinery Inputs, Exports, and Product Supplied are aggregated from Table 4.

Ending stocks are aggregated from ending stocks in thousand barrels in Table 2.

Note 9.7 Table 1. U.S. Petroleum Balance

Lines (1) through (3): Crude oil (including lease condensate) production for *Alaska*, *Lower 48 States*, and *Total U.S.* are calculated by calling the conservation agency in Alaska for Alaskan crude oil production during the month, estimating crude oil production in the United States (see Explanatory Note 3), and taking the difference to equal production in the Lower 48 States.

Line (5): SPR *Imports* are reported on survey Form EIA-814.

Line (12): *Total Other Sources* equals crude oil stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) plus unaccounted for crude oil minus crude oil losses minus crude oil product supplied in Table 2.

Line (14): Natural Gas Plant Liquids (NGPL) *Field Production* equals Field production of natural gas liquids (NGL) plus field production of finished petroleum products in Table 2.

Line (15): NGPL *Net Imports* equals the sum of the imports of pentanes plus minus the exports of pentanes plus in Table 2.

Line (16): NGPL *Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)* is equal to the stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of pentanes plus in Table 2.

Line (17) equals the sum of lines (14), (15), and (16).

Line (18): Other liquids *Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)* equals the aggregate stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) for other hydrocarbons and alcohol, unfinished oils, motor gasoline blending components, and aviation gasoline blending components in Table 2.

- Line (20): *Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol* New Supply equals the field production of same in Table 2.

- Line (21): *Refinery Processing Gain* is a balancing item equal to total refinery production minus total refinery input in Table 2.

- Line (23): *Total Other Liquids* equals the sum of lines (18) through (22).

- Line (24): *Total Production of Products* equals crude oil input to refineries plus field production of natural gas liquids and LRG and finished petroleum products; plus imports of pentanes plus; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (–) of pentanes plus; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (–) of other liquids; plus imports of other liquids; plus field production of other liquids; plus total refinery production; minus total refinery input; plus crude oil product supplied in Table 2.

- Line (25): *Gross Imports of Refined Products* equals imports of LPG plus imports of finished petroleum products in Table 2.

- Line (26): *Exports of Refined Products* equals exports of LPG plus exports of finished petroleum products in Table 2.

- Line (27): *Net Imports of Refined Products* equals the difference between lines (25) and (26).

- Line (28) *Total New Supply of Products* equals crude oil input to refineries plus field production of natural gas liquids and LRG and finished petroleum products; plus imports of pentanes plus; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (–) of pentanes plus; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (–) of other liquids; plus imports of other liquids; plus total field production of other liquids; plus total refinery production; minus total refinery input; minus crude oil product supplied plus imports of LPG and finished petroleum products; minus exports of LPG and finished petroleum products in Table 2.

- Line (29): *Refined Products Stocks Withdrawal (+) or Addition (–)* equals the sum of stock withdrawal (+) or addition (–) for LPG and finished petroleum products in Table 2.

- Line (30): *Total Petroleum Supplied for Domestic Use* equals total products supplied in Table 2.

- Line (31): through (35) equal the respective products supplied in Table 2.

- Line (36): *Other Products Supplied* equals the sum of pentanes plus, aviation gasoline, naphtha-type jet fuel; kerosene-type jet fuel; naphtha <400 Deg. F. for petrochemical feedstock use, other oils >400 Deg. F. for petrochemical feedstock use, special naphthas, lubricants, waxes, petroleum coke, asphalt and road oil, still gas, unfinished oils, motor gasoline blending components, aviation gasoline blending components, and miscellaneous products supplied in Table 2.

- Line (37): *Total Product Supplied* is equal to total products supplied in Table 2.

- The sum of lines (38) and (39), stocks of *Crude Oil and Lease Condensate (Excluding SPR)* and stocks held by the *Strategic Petroleum Reserve*, equals ending stock of crude oil in Table 2.

- Line (43): *Stocks of Refined Products* equals the sum of liquefied petroleum gases and finished petroleum product stocks in Table 2.

Note 10: New Stock Basis

In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to bulk terminal and pipeline surveys affecting subsequent stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. Using the expanded coverage (new basis), the end-of-year stocks, in million barrels, would have been:

- Crude Oil: 1982—645 (Total) and 351 (Other Primary).

- Crude Oil and Petroleum Products: 1974—1,121; 1980—1,420; and 1982—1,462.

- Motor Gasoline: 1974—225; 1980—263; 1982—243 (Total) and 203 (Finished).

- Distillate Fuel Oil: 1974—224; 1980—205; and 1982—186.

- Residual Fuel Oil: 1974—75; 1980—91; and 1982—68.

- Liquefied Petroleum Gases: 1974—113; 1980—128 and 1982—103.

- Other Petroleum Products: 1974—220; 1980—249 and 1982—259.

- Stock withdrawal calculations beginning in 1975, 1981, 1983 were made using new basis stock levels.

In January 1984, changes were made in the reporting of natural gas liquids. As a result, unfractionated stream, which was formerly included in "Other Petroleum Products Supply and Disposition" table in the "Summary Statistics," is now reported on a component basis (ethane, propane, normal butane, isobutane, and pentanes plus). Most of these stocks will now appear in the "Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition" table of the "Summary Statistics." This change will affect stocks reported and stock withdrawals in each table. Under the new basis, end-of-year 1983 stocks, in million barrels, would have been:

- Liquefied Petroleum Gases: 1983—108

- Other Petroleum Products: 1983—248

Note 11: Stocks of Alaskan Crude Oil

Stocks of Alaskan crude oil in transit were included for the first time in January 1981. The major impact of this change is on the reporting of stock withdrawal calculations. Using the expanded coverage (new basis), 1980 end-of-year stocks, in million barrels, would have been 380 (Total) and 380 (Other Primary).

Note 12: 1981 Changes in Petroleum Industry Reporting

Petroleum statistics contained in this report for all years through 1980 were developed using definitions, concepts, reporting procedures, and aggregation methods that are consistent with those developed by the U.S. Bureau of Mines. Research conducted by the Energy Information Administration in 1979 and 1980 indicates that changes had occurred in the petroleum industry that were not being adequately reflected in EIA's reporting system.

Reporting forms, definitions, and procedures were modified beginning in January 1981 to describe industry operations more accurately. Unfortunately, empirical information is not available to precisely measure the data shortcomings through 1980. However, estimates of the magnitudes of differences in the major data series are described below to form a basis for comparing 1979, 1980, and 1981 data.

Motor Gasoline

For 1979, the EIA product-supplied series for motor gasoline was consistently about 2 percent lower than the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) gasoline-supplied data series, which is derived from State tax receipts. The difference increased to about 3 percent in 1979 and 1980. There were two primary causes for this growing difference. First, refinery operations, particularly the flows of unfinished oils and the redesignation of some finished products, were not being accurately described on the EIA survey forms. Second, a large amount of gasoline was being produced away from refineries at "downstream blending stations" to take advantage of provisions in regulations governing the amount of lead that could be added. These blending stations were not reporting gasoline production to the EIA until the data system was changed in January 1981.

Quantitative estimates of the magnitude of the difference in EIA's gasoline product supplied data in 1979 and 1980 have been made by the EIA and the American Petroleum Institute (API). The following table provides 1979 and 1980 data as published in the *Petroleum Statement Annual*, as well as EIA and API estimates of "recast" motor gasoline product supplied.

Finished Motor Gasoline Product Supplied (Thousand Barrels per Day)

	EIA Reported	API Recast	EIA Recast	FHWA
1979	7,034	7,302	7,183-7,347	7,258
1980	6,579	6,882	6,806-6,889	6,792

FHWA gasoline statistics based on data from Federal Highway Administration. Estimate of Total Gasoline Use. Table MF-21A Published October 1980 and September 1981. Aviation gasoline (Table MF-24) has been subtracted from FHWA product supplied quantities to make data comparable.

EIA recast estimates were based upon preliminary monthly information in the *Monthly Petroleum Statement*. The ranges displayed in the EIA column reflect uncertainty in the estimates. Also shown are the FHWA motor gasoline sales statistics for those years.

Distillate and Residual Fuel Oil

Distillate and residual fuel oil refinery production statistics through 1980 were adjusted to account for an imbalance between unfinished oil supply and disposition. The reported quantities of refinery inputs of unfinished oils typically exceed the available supply of unfinished oils. It has been assumed that this occurs when distillate and residual fuel oils produced by a refinery is shipped to another refinery, where it is treated as unfinished oil. This oil is then reprocessed rather than used or sold as distillate or residual fuel oil.

For many years (including 1980), the difference between unfinished oil disposition and supply was subtracted from distillate and residual fuel oil production to adjust for this discrepancy. Two-thirds of the difference was applied to distillate, and one-third to residual fuel oil.

Beginning in January 1981 this adjustment was discontinued because there was not sufficient empirical evidence to support it. The following table presents distillate and residual fuel oil refinery production in 1979 and 1980 as published (adjusted) and on the same basis as 1981 statistics (unadjusted) to permit comparison.

Distillate and Residual Fuel Oil Production and Product Supplied (Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Adjusted Refinery Production	Unadjusted Refinery Production	Difference	Unadjusted Product Supplied
Distillate Fuel Oil				
1979	3,152	3,169	16	3,327
1980	2,661	2,764	103	2,969
Residual Fuel Oil				
1979	1,687	1,695	8	2,834
1980	1,580	1,634	54	2,562

Adjusted distillate and residual fuel oil product supplied volumes differ from the unadjusted volumes by the same amounts as the adjusted and unadjusted production volumes.

Total Petroleum Products

The imbalance between the supply and disposition of unfinished oils and gasoline blending components is included with other products (line 35) in the U.S. Petroleum Balance (Table 1). These imbalances are reported as negative product supplied in the Other Liquids section, Supply and Disposition Statistics (Table 2). Since these changes only involve redistribution of the volumes of gasoline, distillate, and residual fuel oil, gasoline blending components, and unfinished oils, the total volume of petroleum products supplied remains unaffected by them.

Note 13: Natural Gas Liquids Reporting Changes

Beginning in January 1984, a number of changes in the reporting of natural gas liquids (NGL) were implemented. The modified system reflects supply and disposition of NGL on a component, rather than product, basis.

From 1979 to 1983, the EIA collected and reported information on the supply and disposition of nine NGL products. Beginning with January 1984, NGL supply and disposition data were reported on a five component basis (See table below) to be consistent with recordkeeping practices used by the industry. The following table shows the product category under the new and old basis.

Product Basis vs. Component Basis Reporting

1979-1983 Product Basis	1984 Component Basis				
	1. Ethane	2. Propane	3. Normal Butane	4. Isobutane	5. Pentanes Plus
1. Ethane	●				
2. Ethane-Propane Mixtures	●	●			
3. Propane		●			
4. Butane-Propane Mixtures		●	●		
5. Butane			●		
6. Isobutane				●	
7. Unfractionated Stream	●	●	●	●	●
8. Natural Gasoline and Isopentane					●
9. Plant Condensate					●

Four PSRS surveys were modified beginning in January 1984. They were:

- EIA-810 Monthly Refinery Report
- EIA-811 Monthly Bulk Terminal Report
- EIA-812 Monthly Product Pipeline Report
- EIA-816 Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report

A fifth survey, the Form EIA-814, *Monthly Imports and Exports* (formerly Form ERA-60) was not modified. Adjustments are applied to NGL imports data to make them consistent with the revised reporting system (See Explanatory Note 14).

Note 14: NGL Import/Export Algorithms

Beginning in January 1984, the Energy Information Administration (EIA) implemented changes in the reporting of natural gas liquids (NGL) supply data, moving from a nine-product slate basis to a five-product slate basis that corresponds to industry record-keeping practices. Changes could not be made to the import and export systems. Therefore, in order to allocate imports and exports of mixed NGL streams to individual component parts, the EIA developed a statistical algorithm.

Imports

The imports algorithm is based on information gathered from the larger importers of NGL, who were asked to provide component analysis of the products they imported during the first six months of 1983. The percentages shown in the table below are derived from the weighted averages of the data provided by the importers.

Exports

The export algorithm is based on information gathered from the larger exporters of NGL, who were asked to provide component analysis of the products they exported during 1983. The percentages shown below are derived from the weighted averages of the data provided by the exporters. It was necessary to derive percentages by Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts of exportation, due to the wide variation of components included in the mixed streams.

Algorithm for Allocating NGL Imports/Exports

	EIA Component State				Pen- tanes Plus
	Eth- ane	Pro- pane	Normal Butane	Iso- butane	
Port Product					
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane (EIA-814)					100%
Plant Condensate (EIA-814)					100%
ethane (IM-145)	100%				
Propane (IM-145)		100%			
Butane (IM-145)			60%	40%	
Butane-Propane Mixtures (IM- 145)		40%	35%	20%	5%
ethane-Propane Mixtures (IM- 145)	80%	20%			
Port Product					
ethane (All PAD)	100%				
Propane (ALL PAD)		100%			
Butane (All PAD)			100%		
Mixed Streams					
PAD I, IV, V		40%	60%		
PAD II	30%	25%	15%	15%	15%
PAD III		80%	20%		

Note 15: Addition of Crude Oil Pipeline Movements Data

Beginning in January 1985, inter-PAD District pipeline movements of crude oil are included in the *PSM*. Crude oil pipeline movements are used in the crude oil supply balance at the PAD District level but do not affect National level statistics. As a result of including these movements, *Net Receipts* of crude oil and *Unaccounted for Crude Oil* at the PADD level are changed significantly. Also affected are crude oil imports and unfinished oils imports at the PADD level which are now provided by *PAD District of entry* (Tables 6-10) and by *PAD District of processing* (Tables 16-19).

The tables in the *PSM* that have been changed due to the inclusion of inter-PAD District pipeline movements of crude oil are listed below.

Tables 6-10, "PAD District I to V, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products." 1985 crude oil imports and unfinished oils imports in Tables 6 through 10 are now reported at the *PAD District of entry* rather than at the *PAD District of processing*. *Net Receipts* now include movements by pipeline as well as by tanker and barge.

Table 26, "Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge between PAD Districts." Pipeline crude oil movements data are now included with crude oil movements by tanker and barge. The crude oil line now includes movements by pipeline as well as by tanker and barge.

- Table 27, "Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline between PAD Districts." A line has been added to report crude oil movements.
- Table 29, "Net Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge between PAD Districts." The crude oil line now includes net movements by pipeline as well as by tanker and barge.

Note 16: 1986 Changes in Petroleum Industry Reporting

Beginning in January 1986, several changes to the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS) went into effect. These changes affected the frame of operators of petroleum facilities required to complete the monthly surveys in the PSRS and resulted in some changes to the tables presented in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly (PSM)*.

Changes in Survey Frames

As a result of frames maintenance activities, 39 respondents were added to the monthly survey frames. The following table shows the impact of the data reported by the new respondents on published data for production and stocks of major petroleum products.

Also, beginning in January 1986, a major integrated petroleum company consolidated production and stocks reporting for some of its facilities. Data previously reported separately on Form EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," and on Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," for two facilities have been combined with data reported for two refineries on Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report." The primary impact of this reporting change is on Table 24, "Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District," which will show a decrease in natural gas liquids (NGL) stocks at bulk terminals and natural gas processing plants, and an increase in NGL stocks at refineries.

Changes in Publication Tables

Several changes have been made to tables in the *PSM* either as a direct result of changes in reporting requirements or to improve the usefulness of the publication. These changes are:

- Table 13, "Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District"
—Alaskan crude oil receipts are now shown separately.
- Table 14, "Refinery Production of Petroleum Products by PAD District"
—The "petrochemical feedstock use" and "other use" are no longer shown separately for still gas or for liquefied refinery gases.

Impact of Adding New Respondents to December 1985 PSM Data:

Product	Refinery Production (Thousand Barrels per Day)		Stocks ¹ (Thousand Barrels)	
	Reported by New Respondents	Published U.S. Total	Reported by New Respondents	Published U.S. Total
Leaded Gasoline	1.3	2,326	224	81,379
Unleaded Gasoline	0.6	4,323	276	108,422
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	3,174	1,217	143,911
Residual Fuel Oil	0	1,055	1,747	50,671
NGL's & LRG's	0	393	409	80,898
Other Products	0	3,302	1,413	239,158
Crude Oil (excl. SPR)	—	—	2,314	318,695

¹Stocks as of December 31, 1985.

- Tables 16 and 17, "Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District"

—Imports of unfinished oils are now separated into four categories: naphthas and lighter, kerosene and light gas oils, heavy gas oils, and residuum.

- Tables 18 and 19, "Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source"

—Countries formerly included in the category "Other Western Hemisphere" and "Other Eastern Hemisphere" are now shown individually.

- Table 24, "Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District"

—The breakout between "petrochemical feedstock use" and "other use" for each liquefied petroleum gas was eliminated.

Glossary





Definitions of Petroleum Products and Other Terms

Alcohol. The family name of a group of organic chemical compounds composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. The series of molecules vary in chain length and are composed of a hydrocarbon plus a hydroxyl group; $\text{CH}-(\text{CH})_n-\text{OH}$ (e.g., methanol, ethanol, and tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA)).

Alkylation. A refining process for chemically combining isobutane with olefin hydrocarbons (e.g., propylene, butylene) through the control of temperature and pressure in the presence of an acid catalyst, usually sulfuric acid or hydrofluoric acid. The product, alkylate, an iso-paraffin, has high octane value and is blended with motor and aviation gasoline to improve the antiknock value of the fuel.

API Gravity. An arbitrary scale expressing the gravity or density of liquid petroleum products. The measuring scale is calibrated in terms of degrees API; it may be calculated in terms of the following formula:

$$\text{Degrees API} = \frac{141.5}{\text{sp gr } 60\text{F}/60\text{F}} - 131.5$$

Aromatics. Hydrocarbons characterized by unsaturated ring structures of carbon atoms. Commercial petroleum aromatics are benzene, toluene, and xylene (BTX).

Asphalt. A dark-brown-to-black cement-like material containing bitumens as the predominant constituents, obtained by petroleum processing. The definition includes crude asphalt as well as the following finished products: cements, fluxes, the asphalt content of emulsions (exclusive of water), and petroleum distillates blended with asphalt to make cutback asphalts. The conversion factor for asphalt is 5.5 barrels of 42 U.S. gallons per short ton.

ASTM. The acronym for the American Society for Testing and Materials.

Aviation Gasoline Blending Components. Naphthas which will be used for blending or compounding into finished aviation gasoline (e.g., straight-run gasoline, alkylate and reformate). Excludes oxygenates (alcohols, ethers), butane, and pentanes plus.

Aviation Gasoline (Finished). All special grades of gasoline for use in aviation reciprocating engines, as given in ASTM Specification D910 and Military Specification MIL-G-5572. Excludes blending components which will be used in blending or compounding into finished aviation gasoline.

Barrel. A volumetric unit of measure for crude oil and petroleum products equivalent to 42 U.S. gallons. This measure is used in most statistical reports. Factors for converting petroleum coke, asphalt and wax to barrels are given in the definitions of these products.

Barrels Per Calendar Day. The maximum number of barrels of input that can be processed during a 24-hour period after making allowances for the following limitations:

The capability of downstream facilities to absorb the output of crude oil processing facilities of a given refinery. No reduction is made when a planned distribution of intermediate streams through other than downstream facilities is part of a refinery's normal operation;

The types and grades of inputs to be processed;

The types and grades of products expected to be manufactured;

The environmental constraints associated with refinery operations;

The reduction of capacity for scheduled downtime such as routine inspection, mechanical problems, maintenance, repairs, and turnaround; and

The reduction of capacity for unscheduled downtime such as mechanical problems, repairs, and slowdowns.

Barrels Per Stream Day. The amount a unit can process running at full capacity under optimal crude oil and product slate conditions.

Benzene. An aromatic hydrocarbon (C_6H_6) present to a minor degree in most crude oils. Some important products manufactured from benzene are: styrene, phenol, nylon, aniline, and synthetic detergents.

Butane. A normally gaseous straight-chain or branch-chain hydrocarbon, (C_4H_{10}). It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. It includes isobutane and normal butane and is designated in ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Association Specifications for commercial butane.

Isobutane. A normally gaseous branch-chain hydrocarbon, (C_4H_{10}). It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 10.9 degrees F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams.

Normal Butane. A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon, (C_4H_{10}). It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 31.1 degrees F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams.

Butylene. An olefinic hydrocarbon, (C_4H_8), recovered from refinery processes.

Catalytic Cracking. The refining process of breaking down the larger, heavier, and more complex hydrocarbon molecules into simpler and lighter molecules. Catalytic cracking is accomplished by the use of a catalytic agent and is an effective process for increasing

the yield of gasoline from crude oil. Catalytic cracking processes fresh feeds and recycled feeds.

Fresh Feeds. Crude oil or petroleum distillates which are being fed to processing units for the first time.

Recycled Feeds. Feeds that are continuously fed back for additional processing.

Catalytic Hydrocracking. A refining process that uses hydrogen and catalysts with relatively low temperatures and high pressures for converting middle boiling or residual material to high-octane gasoline, reformer charge stock, jet fuel and/or high grade fuel oil. The process uses one or more catalysts, depending upon product output, and can handle high sulfur feedstocks without prior desulfurization.

Catalytic Hydrotreating. A refining process for treating petroleum fractions from atmospheric or vacuum distillation units (e.g., naphthas, middle distillates, reformer feeds, residual fuel oil and heavy gas oil) and other petroleum (e.g., cat cracked naphtha, coker naphtha, gas oil, etc.) in the presence of catalysts and substantial quantities of hydrogen. Hydrotreating includes desulfurization, removal of substances (e.g., nitrogen compounds) that deactivate catalysts, conversion of olefins to paraffins to reduce gum formation in gasoline, and other processes to upgrade the quality of the fractions.

Catalytic Reforming. A refining process using controlled heat and pressure with catalysts to rearrange certain hydrocarbon molecules, thereby converting paraffinic and naphthenic type hydrocarbons (e.g., low-octane gasoline boiling range fractions) into petrochemical feedstocks and higher octane stocks suitable for blending into finished gasoline. Catalytic reforming uses two types of catalysts:

Conventional. A catalyst containing a single metal (e.g., platinum).

Bi-Metallic. A catalyst comprised of two metals (e.g., platinum, rhenium).

Charge Capacity. The input (feed) capacity of the refinery processing facilities.

Coal. A generic term applied to carbonaceous rocks that were formed by the partial or complete decomposition of vegetation. These stratified carbonaceous rocks are either solid or brittle and are highly combustible. Includes lignite, bituminous coal, and anthracite which conform to ASTM Specification D388.

Crude Distillation. The refining process of separating crude oil components at atmospheric pressure by heating to temperatures of about 600 degrees F to 750 degrees F (depending on the nature of the crude oil and desired products) and subsequent condensing of the fractions by cooling.

Crude Oil (including Lease Condensate). A mixture of hydrocarbons that existed in liquid phase in underground reservoirs and remains liquid at atmospheric pressure after passing through surface-separating fa-

cilities. Included are lease condensate and liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sands, gilsonite, and shale. Drip gases are also included, but topped crude oil (residual oil) and other unfinished oils are excluded. Liquids produced at natural gas processing plants and mixed with crude oil are likewise excluded where identifiable. Crude oil is considered as either domestic or foreign, according to the following:

Domestic. Crude oil produced in the United States from its "outer continental shelf" as defined in USC 1331.

Foreign. Crude oil produced outside the United States. Imported Athabasca hydrocarbons are included.

Delayed Coking. A process by which heavier crude oil fractions can be thermally decomposed under conditions of elevated temperatures and pressure to produce a mixture of lighter oils and petroleum coke. The lighter oils can be processed further in other refinery units to meet product specifications. The coke can be used either as a fuel or in other applications such as the manufacturing of steel or aluminum.

Distillate Fuel Oil. A general classification for one of the petroleum fractions produced in conventional distillation operations. It is used primarily for space heating, on-and-off-highway diesel engine fuel (including railroad engine fuel and fuel for agricultural machinery) and electric power generation. Included are products known as No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 fuel oils; No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 diesel fuels.

No. 1 Fuel Oil. A light distillate fuel oil intended for use in vaporizing pot-type burners. ASTM Specification D396 specifies for this grade maximum distillation temperatures of 400 degrees F at the 10-percent recovery point and 550 degrees F at the 90-percent recovery point, and kinematic viscosities between 1.4 and 2.0 centistokes at 100 degrees F.

No. 2 Fuel Oil. A distillate fuel oil for use in atomizing-type burners for domestic heating or for moderate capacity commercial-industrial burner units. ASTM Specification D396 designates minimum and maximum distillation temperatures at the 90-percent recovery point of 540 degrees F and 640 degrees F and kinematic viscosities between 2.0 and 3.6 centistokes at 100 degrees F.

No. 1 and No. 2 Diesel Fuel Oils. Distillate fuel oils used in compression-ignition engines, as designated in the ASTM Specification D975:

No. 1-D. A volatile distillate fuel oil with a maximum distillation temperature of 550 degrees F at the 90-percent recovery point for use in high-speed diesel engines generally operated under variations in speed and load. Includes type C-B diesel fuel used for city buses and similar operations. Properties are defined in ASTM Specification D975.

No. 2-D. A gas oil type distillate of lower volatility with minimum and maximum distillation temperatures at the 90-percent recovery point of 540 and 640

degrees F for use in high-speed diesel engines generally operated under uniform speed and load conditions. Includes Type R-R diesel fuel used for railroad locomotive engines, and Type T-T for diesel-engine trucks. Properties are defined in ASTM Specification D975.

No. 4 Fuel Oil. A fuel oil for commercial burner installations not equipped with preheating facilities. It is used extensively in industrial plants. This grade is a blend of distillate fuel oil and residual fuel oil stocks that conforms to ASTM Specification D396 or Federal Specification VV-F-815C; with minimum and maximum kinematic viscosities between 5.8 and 26.4 centistokes at 100 degrees F. Also included is No. 4-D, a fuel oil for low and medium-speed diesel engines that conforms to ASTM Specification D975.

Electricity (Purchased). Electricity purchased for refinery operations that is not produced within the refinery complex.

Ethane. A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon, (C₂H₆). It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of -127.48 degrees F. It is extracted from natural gas and refinery gas streams.

Ether. A generic term applied to a group of organic chemical compounds composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, characterized by an oxygen atom attached to two carbon atoms (e.g., methyl tertiary butyl ether).

Ethylene. An olefinic hydrocarbon, (C₂H₄), recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes.

Field Production. Represents crude oil production on leases, natural gas liquids production at natural gas processing plants, and new supply of other hydrocarbons and alcohol.

Flexicoking. A thermal cracking process which converts heavy hydrocarbons such as crude oil, tar sands bitumen, and distillation residues into light hydrocarbons. Feedstocks can be any pumpable hydrocarbons including those containing high concentrations of sulfur and metals.

Fluid Coking. A thermal cracking process utilizing the fluidized-solids technique to remove carbon (coke) for continuous conversion of heavy, low-grade oils into lighter products.

Gasolhol. See **Motor Gasoline (Finished).**

Gas Oil. A liquid petroleum distillate having a viscosity intermediate between that of kerosene and lubricating oil. It derives its name from having originally been used in the manufacture of illuminating gas. It is now used to produce distillate fuel oils and gasoline.

Gasoline Blending Components. Naphthas which will be used for blending or compounding into finished aviation or motor gasoline (e.g., straight-run gasoline, alkylate and reformat). Excludes oxygenates (alcohols, ethers), butane, and pentanes plus.

Heavy Gas Oil. Petroleum distillates with an approximate boiling range from 651 degrees F to 1000 degrees F.

Hydrogen. The lightest of all gases, occurring chiefly in combination with oxygen in water; also in acids, bases, alcohols, petroleum, and other hydrocarbons.

Idle Capacity. The component of operable capacity that is not in operation and not under active repair, but capable of being placed in operation within 30 days; and capacity not in operation but under active repair that can be completed within 90 days.

Imported Crude Oil Burned As Fuel. The amount of foreign crude oil burned as a fuel oil, usually as residual fuel oil, without being processed as such. Imported crude oil burned as fuel includes lease condensate and liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sand oil, gilsonite, and shale oil.

Isobutane. See **Butane.**

Isomerization. A refining process which alters the fundamental arrangement of atoms in the molecule without adding or removing anything from the original material. Used to convert normal butane into isobutane (C₄), an alkylation process feedstock, and normal pentane and hexane into isopentane (C₅), and isohexane (C₆), high-octane gasoline components.

Kerosene. A petroleum distillate that has a maximum distillation temperature of 401 degrees F at the 10-percent recovery point, a final boiling point of 572 degrees F, and a minimum flash point of 100 degrees F. Included are the two grades designated in ASTM D3699: No. 1-K and No. 2-K, and all grades of kerosene called range or stove oil. Kerosene is used in space heaters, cook stoves, and water heaters and is suitable for use as an illuminant when burned in wick lamps.

Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel. A quality kerosene product with a maximum distillation temperature of 400 degrees F at the 10-percent recovery point and a final maximum boiling point of 572 degrees F. The fuel is designated in ASTM Specification D1655 and Military Specification MIL-T-5624L (Grades JP-5 and JP-8). A relatively low-freezing point distillate of the kerosene type used primarily for commercial turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines.

Lease Condensate. A natural gas liquid recovered from gas well gas (associated and non-associated) in lease separators or natural gas field facilities. Lease condensate consists primarily of pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons.

Light Gas Oils. Liquid petroleum distillates heavier than naphtha, with an approximate boiling range from 401 degrees F to 650 degrees F.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG). Ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, normal butane, butylene, and isobutane produced at refineries or natural gas processing plants, including plants that fractionate raw natural gas plant liquids.

Liquefied Refinery Gases (LRG). Liquefied petroleum gases fractionated from refinery or still gases. Through compression and/or refrigeration, they are retained in the liquid state. The reported categories are ethane/ethylene, propane/propylene, normal butane/butylene, and isobutane. Excludes still gas.

Lubricating Oils. A substance used to reduce friction between bearing surfaces. Petroleum lubricants may be produced either from distillates or residues. Other substances may be added to impart or improve certain required properties. Do not include byproducts of lubricating oil refining such as aromatic extracts derived from solvent extraction or tars derived from deasphalting. "Lubricants" includes all grades of lubricating oils from spindle oil to cylinder oil and those used in greases. The three categories include:

Bright Stock. A refined, high viscosity lubricating oil base stock that is usually made from a residuum by a treatment such as deasphalting, acid treatment, or solvent extraction.

Neutral. A distillate lubricating oil base stock with a viscosity that is usually not above 550 Saybolt Universal Seconds (SUS) at 100 degrees F. A product of hydrotreating, acid treatment, or solvent extraction.

Other. A lubricating oil base stock used in finished lubricating oils and greases, including black, coastal, and red oils.

Middle Distillates. A general classification that includes distillate fuel oil and kerosene.

Miscellaneous Products. Includes all finished products not classified elsewhere (e.g., petrolatum, lube refining byproducts (aromatic extracts and tars), absorption oils, ram-jet fuel, petroleum rocket fuels, synthetic natural gas feedstocks, speciality oils and medicinal oils).

Motor Gasoline Blending Components. Naphthas which will be used for blending or compounding into finished motor gasoline (e.g., straight-run gasoline, alkylate and reformat). Excludes oxygenates (alcohols, ethers), butane, and pentanes plus.

Motor Gasoline (Finished). A complex mixture of relatively volatile hydrocarbons, with or without small quantities of additives, that have been blended to form a fuel suitable for use in spark-ignition engines. Motor gasoline, as given in ASTM Specification D439 or Federal Specification VV-G-1690B, include a range in distillation temperatures from 122 to 158 degrees F at the 10-percent recovery point and from 365 to 374 degrees F at the 90-percent recovery point. The Reid Vapor Pressure ranges from 9 to 15 psi. "Motor gasoline" includes finished leaded gasoline, finished unleaded gasoline, and gasohol. Blendstock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

Finished Leaded Gasoline. Contains more than 0.05 gram of lead per gallon or more than 0.005 gram of phosphorus per gallon. Premium and regular grades are included, depending on the octane rating. Includes leaded gasohol. Blendstock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

Finished Unleaded Gasoline. Contains not more than 0.05 gram of lead per gallon and not more than 0.005 gram of phosphorus per gallon. Premium and

regular grades are included, depending on the octane rating. Includes unleaded gasohol. Blend stock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

Gasohol. A blend of finished motor gasoline (leaded or unleaded) and alcohol (generally ethanol but sometimes methanol), limited to 10 percent by volume of alcohol.

Naphtha. A generic term applied to a petroleum fraction with an approximate boiling range between 122 and 400 degrees F.

Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel. A fuel in the heavy naphtha boiling range. ASTM Specification D1655 specifies for this fuel maximum distillation temperatures of 290 degrees F at the 20-percent recovery point and 470 degrees F at the 90-percent point, meeting Military Specification MIL-T-5624L (Grade JP-4). JP-4 is used for turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines, primarily by the military. Excludes ram-jet and petroleum rocket fuels.

Natural Gas. A mixture of hydrocarbons and small quantities of various nonhydrocarbons existing in the gaseous phase or in solution with crude oil in underground reservoirs.

Natural Gas Field Facility. A field facility designed to process natural gas produced from more than one lease for the purpose of recovering condensate from a stream of natural gas; however, some field facilities are designed to recover propane, normal butane, pentanes plus, etc., and to control the quality of natural gas to be marketed.

Natural Gas Plant Liquids. Natural gas liquids recovered from natural gas in gas processing plants, and in some situations, from natural gas field facilities. Natural gas liquids extracted by fractionators are also included. These liquids are defined according to the published specifications of the Gas Processors Association and the American Society for Testing and Materials and are classified as follows: ethane, propane, normal butane, isobutane, pentanes plus, and other products from natural gas processing plants (i.e., products meeting the standards for finished petroleum products produced at natural gas processing plants, such as finished motor gasoline, finished aviation gasoline, special naphthas, kerosene, distillate fuel oil and miscellaneous products).

Natural Gas Processing Plant. A gas processing plant is a facility designed (1) to achieve the recovery of natural gas liquids from the stream of natural gas which may or may not have been processed through lease separators and field facilities, and (2) to control the quality of the natural gas to be marketed. Cycling plants are classified as gas processing plants.

Natural Gasoline and Isopentane. A mixture of hydrocarbons, mostly pentanes and heavier, extracted from natural gas, that meets vapor pressure, end-point, and other specifications for natural gasoline set by the Gas Processors Association. Includes isopentane which is a saturated branch-chain hydrocarbon, (C₅H₁₂), ob-

ained by fractionation of natural gasoline or isomerization of normal pentane.

Normal Butane. See **Butane**.

OPEC. The acronym for the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, that have organized for the purpose of negotiating with oil companies on matters of oil production, prices and future concession rights. Current members are Algeria, Ecuador, Gabon, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela.

Operable Capacity. The amount of capacity that, at the beginning of the period, is in operation; not in operation and not under active repair, but capable of being placed in operation within 30 days; or not in operation but under active repair that can be completed within 90 days. Operable capacity is the sum of the operating and idle capacity and is measured in barrels per calendar day or barrels per stream day.

Operating Capacity. The component of operable capacity that is in operation at the beginning of the period.

Other Hydrocarbons. Materials received by a refinery and consumed as a raw material. Includes hydrogen, coal tar derivatives, gilsonite, and natural gas received by the refinery for reforming into hydrogen. Natural gas to be used as fuel is excluded.

Oxygenates. Oxygenates include both alcohols and ethers used as octane boosting additives for gasoline (e.g., methyl tertiary butyl ether).

Pentanes Plus. A mixture of hydrocarbons, mostly pentanes and heavier, extracted from natural gas. Includes isopentane, natural gasoline, and plant condensate.

Petrochemical Feedstocks. Chemical feedstocks derived from petroleum principally for the manufacture of chemicals, synthetic rubber, and a variety of plastics. The categories reported are "Naphtha-Less than 400 degrees F" and "Other oils over 400 degrees F."

Naphtha-Less Than 400 Degrees F. A naphtha with a boiling range of less than 400 degrees F that is intended for use as a petrochemical feedstock.

Other Oils-Over 400 Degrees F. Oils with a boiling range of over 400 degrees F that is intended for use as a petrochemical feedstock.

Petroleum Coke. A residue, the final product of the condensation process in cracking. This product is reported as marketable coke or catalyst coke. The conversion factor is 5 barrels of 42 U.S. gallons per short ton.

Marketable Coke. Those grades of coke produced in delayed or fluid cokers which may be recovered as relatively pure carbon. This "green" coke may be sold as is or further purified by calcining.

Catalyst Coke. In many catalytic operations (e.g., catalytic cracking) carbon is deposited on the catalyst, thus deactivating the catalyst. The catalyst is reactivated by burning off the carbon, which is used

as a fuel in the refining process. This carbon or coke is not recoverable in a concentrated form.

Petroleum Products. Petroleum products are obtained from the processing of crude oil (including lease condensate), natural gas, and other hydrocarbon compounds. Petroleum products include unfinished oils, liquefied petroleum gases, pentanes plus, aviation gasoline, motor gasoline, naphtha-type jet fuel, kerosene-type jet fuel, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, petrochemical feedstocks, special naphthas, lubricants, waxes, petroleum coke, asphalt, road oil, still gas, and miscellaneous products.

Plant condensate. One of the natural gas liquids, mostly pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons, recovered and separated as liquids at gas inlet separators or scrubbers in processing plants.

Primary Stocks. Stocks of crude oil or petroleum products held in storage at (or in) leases, refineries, natural gas processing plants, pipelines, tankfarms, and bulk terminals that can store at least 50,000 barrels of petroleum products or that can receive petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. Crude oil that is in transit by water from Alaska, or that is stored on Federal leases or in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve is included. Primary Stocks exclude stocks of foreign origin that are held in bonded warehouse storage.

Production Capacity. The amount of product that can be produced from processing facilities.

Propane. A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon, (C₃H₈). It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of -43.67 degrees F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. It includes all products designated in ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Association Specifications for commercial propane and HD-5 propane.

Propylene. An olefinic hydrocarbon, (C₃H₆), recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes.

Refinery. An installation that manufactures finished petroleum products from crude oil, unfinished oils, natural gas liquids, other hydrocarbons, and alcohol.

Residual Fuel Oil. The topped crude of refinery operations which includes No. 5 and No. 6 fuel oils as defined in ASTM Specification D396 and Federal Specification VV-F-815C, Navy Special fuel oil as defined in Military Specification MIL-F-859E including Amendment 2 (NATO Symbol F-77), and Bunker C fuel oil. Residual fuel oil is used for the production of electric power, space heating, vessel bunkering, and various industrial purposes. Imports of residual fuel oil include "Imported Crude Oil Burned as Fuel."

Residuum. Residue from crude oil after distilling off all but the heaviest components, with a boiling range greater than 1000 degrees F.

Road Oil. Any heavy petroleum oil, including residual asphaltic oil used as a dust palliative and surface treatment on roads and highways. It is generally produced in

six grades from 0, the most liquid, to 5, the most viscous.

Shell Storage Capacity. The design capacity of a petroleum storage tank and is always greater than or equal to working storage capacity.

Special Naphthas. All finished products within the naphtha boiling range that are used as paint thinners, cleaners, or solvents. These products are refined to a specified flash point. Special naphthas include all commercial hexane and cleaning solvents conforming to ASTM Specification D1836 and D484, respectively. Naphthas to be blended or marketed as motor gasoline or aviation gasoline, or that are to be used as petrochemical and synthetic natural gas (SNG) feedstocks are excluded.

Steam (Purchased). Steam, purchased for use by a refinery, that was not generated from within the refinery complex.

Still Gas (Refinery Gas). Any form or mixture of gases produced in refineries by distillation, cracking, reforming, and other processes. The principal constituents are methane, ethane, ethylene, normal butane, butylene, propane, propylene, etc. Still gas is used as a refinery fuel and a petrochemical feedstock.

Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR). Petroleum stocks maintained by the Federal Government for use during periods of major supply interruption.

Thermal Cracking. A refining process in which heat and pressure are used to break down, rearrange, or combine hydrocarbon molecules. Thermal cracking includes gas oil, visbreaking, fluid coking, delayed coking, and other thermal cracking processes (e.g., flexicoking). See individual categories for definition.

Toluene. An aromatic hydrocarbon ($C_6H_5CH_3$) somewhat similar to benzene but of a higher boiling point produced in the coking of coal and also by petroleum refining processes. It is the basis of dyes, explosives, and aromatic compounds. Along with xylene, it is a key component in unleaded gasoline.

Unfinished Oils. Includes all oils requiring further processing, except those requiring only mechanical blending. Includes naphthas, kerosene, light and heavy gas oils, and residuum. See individual categories for definition.

Unfractionated Streams. Mixtures of unsegregated natural gas liquid components excluding those in plant condensate. This product is extracted from natural gas.

Vacuum Distillation. Distillation under reduced pressure (less the atmospheric) which lowers the boiling temperature of the liquid being distilled. This technique with its relatively low temperatures prevents cracking or decomposition of the charge stock.

Visbreaking. A thermal cracking process in which heavy atmospheric or vacuum-still bottoms are cracked at moderate temperatures to increase production of distillate products and reduce viscosity of the distillation residues.

Wax. A solid or semi-solid material derived from petroleum distillates or residues by such treatments as chilling, precipitating with a solvent, or de-oiling. It is light-colored, more-or-less translucent crystalline mass, slightly greasy to the touch, consisting of a mixture of solid hydrocarbons in which the paraffin series predominates. Includes all marketable wax whether crude scale or fully refined. The three grades included are microcrystalline, crystalline-fully refined, and crystalline-other. The conversion factor is 280 pounds per 42 U.S. gallon per barrel.

Microcrystalline Wax. Wax extracted from certain petroleum residues having a finer or less apparent crystalline structure than paraffin wax and having the following physical characteristics: Penetration at 77 degrees F (D1321)-60 maximum. Viscosity at 210 degrees F in Saybolt Universal Seconds (SUS). (D88)-60 SUS (10.22 centistokes) minimum to 150 SUS (31.8 centistokes) maximum. Oil content (D721)-5 percent minimum.

Crystalline-Fully Refined Wax. A light-colored paraffin wax having the following characteristics: Viscosity at 210 degrees F (D88)-59.9 SUS (10.18 centistokes) maximum. Oil content (D721)-0.5 percent maximum. Other + 20 color, Saybolt minimum.

Crystalline-Other Wax. A paraffin wax having the following characteristics: Viscosity at 210 degrees F (D88)-59.9 SUS (10.18 centistokes) maximum. Oil content (D721)-0.51 percent minimum to 15 percent maximum.

Working Storage Capacity. The volume between the maximum safe fill capacity and the quantity below which pump suction is ineffective (bottoms).

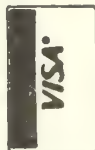
Xylene. An aromatic hydrocarbon ($C_6H_4Y(CH_3)_2$) produced in petroleum refining (cracking) processes. One important use is as a solvent in the manufacture of paints. Along with toluene, it is a key ingredient in unleaded gasoline.

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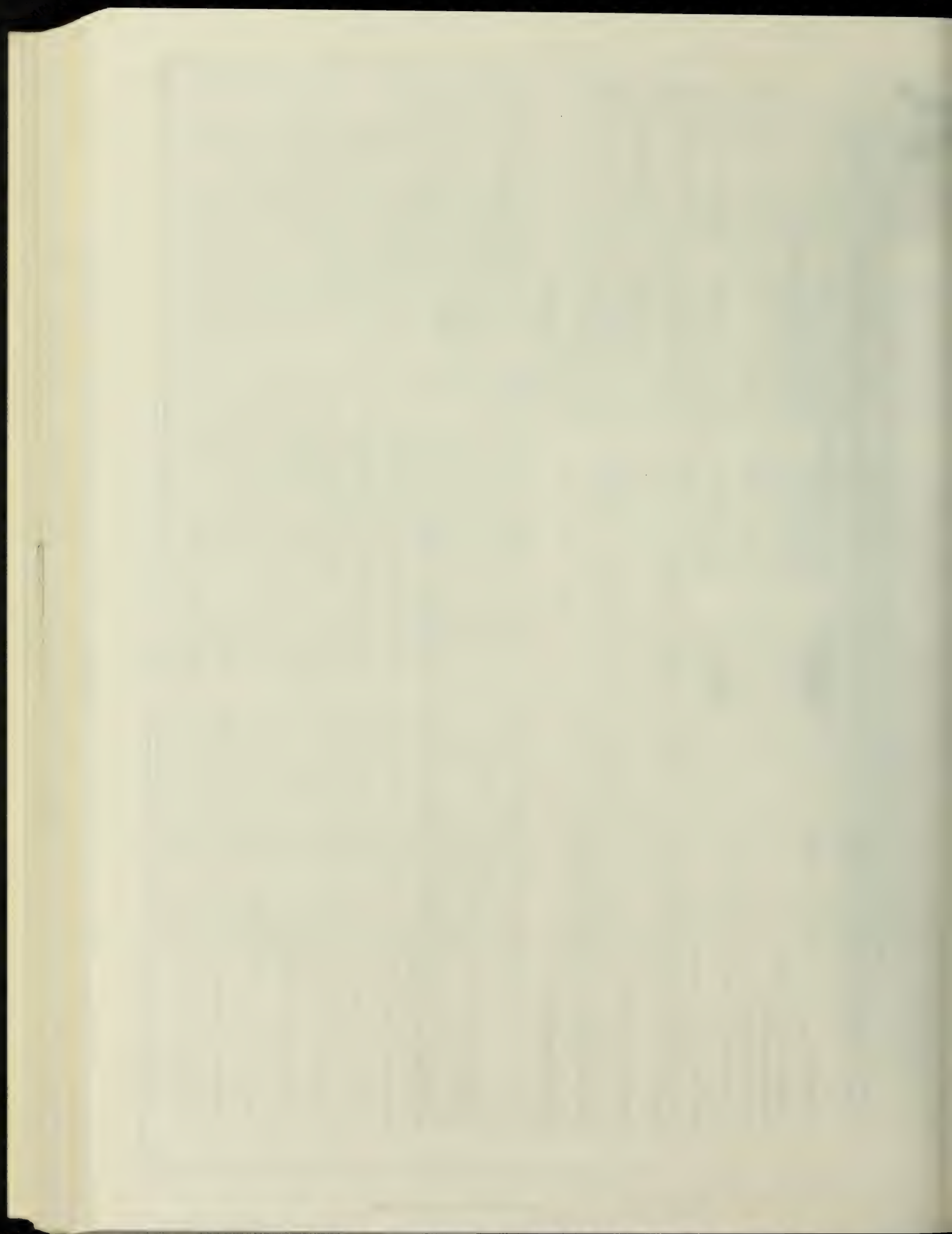
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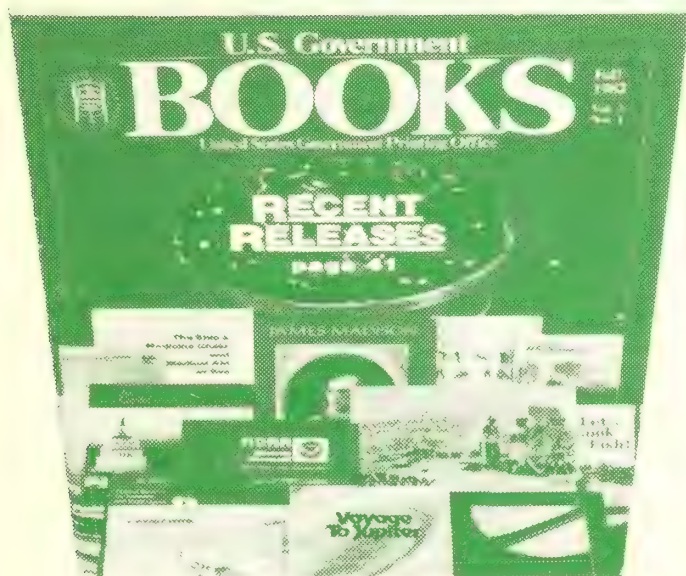
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Petroleum Supply Monthly

Energy Information Administration
Washington, DC



June 1986



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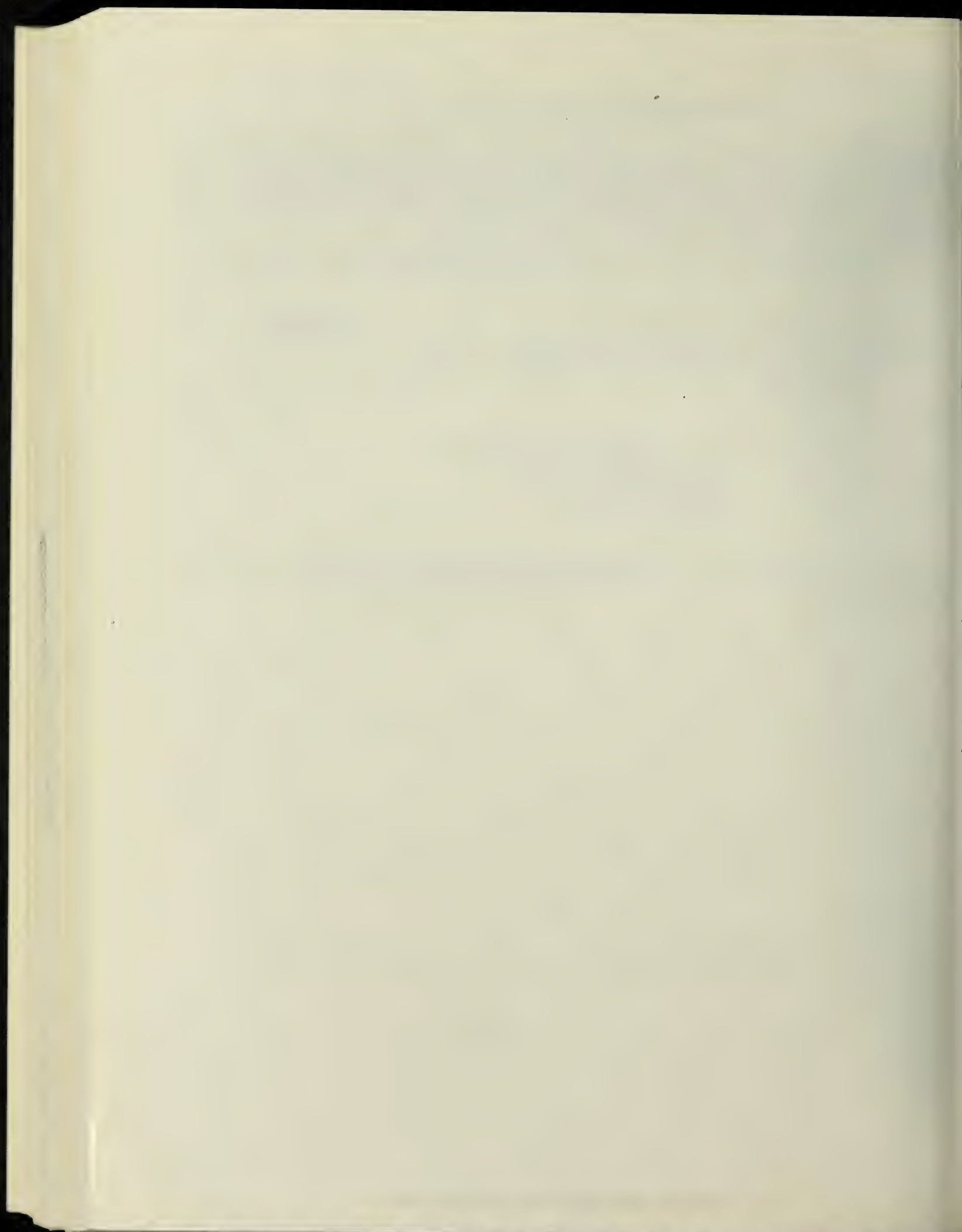
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Petroleum Consumption in the Industrial Sector	January	1984
Motor Gasoline Outlook for Summer 1984	February	1984
Percent Motor Gasoline Trends	February	1984
Flow Patterns Emerging in U.S. Petroleum Imports and Exports	February	1984
Refinery Capacity Trends and Outlooks	April	1984
Mid-Year Petroleum Review	June	1984
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Petroleum Focus





Petroleum Supply Summary

Average Volume for Period (Million Barrels per Day)	July			Cumulative January Through July		
	1986	1985	% Change	1986	1985	% Change
Products Supplied						
Motor Gasoline	7.5	7.0	7.2	7.0	6.8	2.3
Distillate Fuel Oil	2.4	2.4	-.7	2.9	2.9	.7
Residual Fuel Oil	1.4	1.1	31.0	1.4	1.2	14.8
Other Products	4.9	4.9	-1.2	4.7	4.7	(s)
Total	16.0	15.4	3.7	16.0	15.6	2.1
Crude Inputs to Refineries	13.0	12.4	4.6	12.6	11.8	6.2
Production						
Crude Oil, Natural Gas Liquids, and Other ¹	10.4	10.6	-1.9	10.5	10.7	-1.2
Imports						
Crude Oil ²	4.3	3.0	45.5	3.7	2.9	28.3
SPR	.1	.2	-74.5	.1	.2	-67.2
Products	1.9	1.7	7.2	1.8	1.8	.6
Total	6.3	4.9	26.5	5.6	4.9	14.8
Export						
Crude Oil	.2	.2	56.0	.2	.2	-14.8
Products	.4	.5	-26.5	.6	.5	6.6
Total	.6	.7	-7.7	.7	.7	.8
Stock Withdrawal						
Crude Oil ²	-.6	.6	-	-.1	.1	-
Products	-.5	-.5	-	-.1	.3	-
Stocks at End of Period (Million Barrels)						
Crude Oil						
SPR	503	484	4.1			
Other	342	327	4.6			
Total	845	811	4.3			
Products						
Motor Gasoline ³	224	226	-1.3			
Distillate Fuel Oil	119	116	2.8			
Residual Fuel Oil	38	41	-5.6			
Other	323	323	-.1			
Total	704	706	-.3			
Total Crude Oil and Products	1,549	1,516	2.2			

¹ Includes alcohol and other hydrocarbon liquids.

² Excludes Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR).

³ Including blending components.

(s) = Less than 0.05 million barrels per day or less than 0.05 percent.

Note: Percent changes are based on unrounded values. July 1986 data are estimates based on weekly data, except for exports, NGL production, other hydrocarbons, and alcohol which are June 1986 monthly values. Total may not equal to sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration, "Petroleum Supply Monthly," June 1986.



Summary Statistics

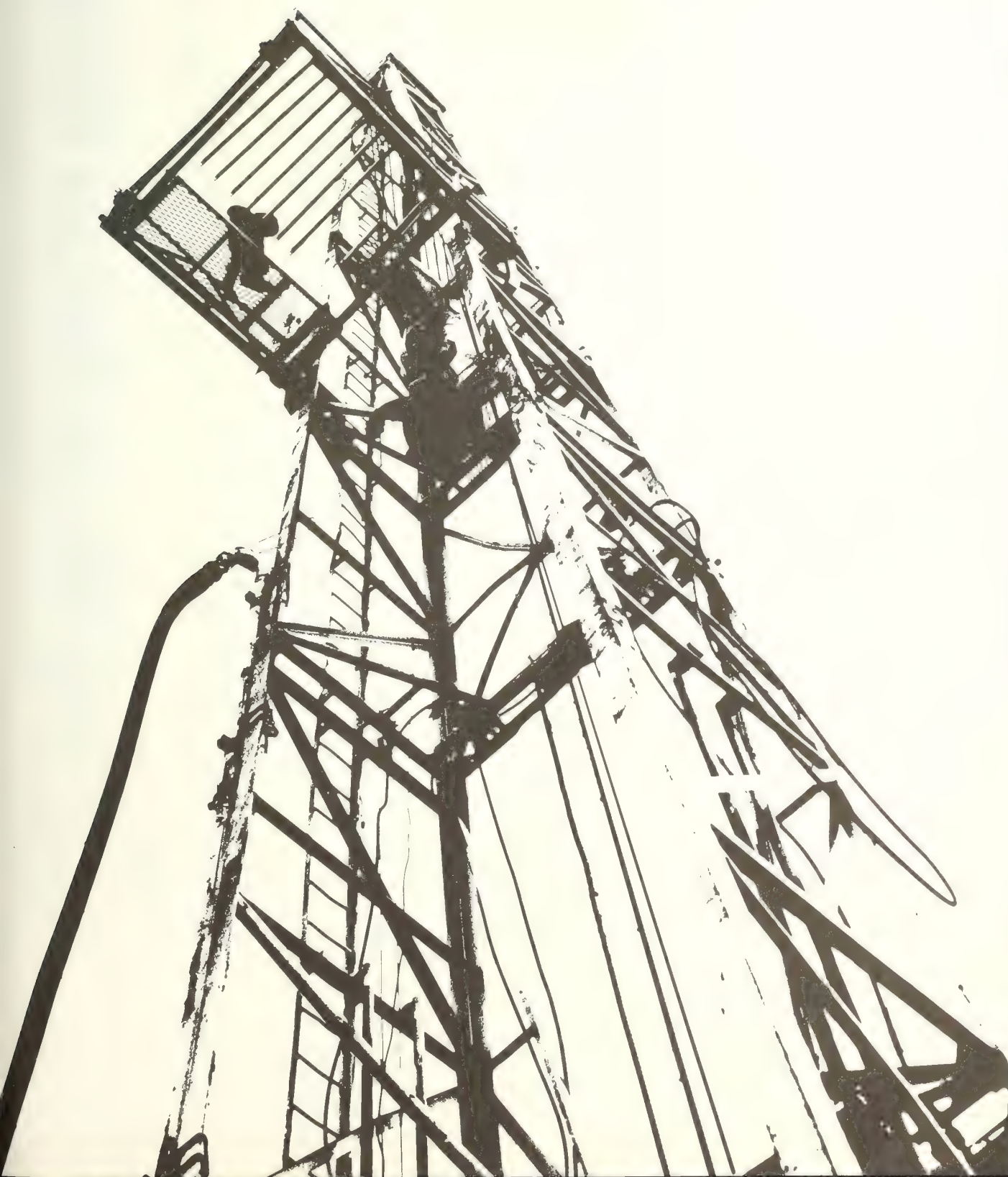


Table S1. Crude Oil¹ and Petroleum Products Overview

		Field Production			Stock Withdrawal ²			Ending Stocks ³
		Total Domestic ⁴	Crude Oil	Natural Gas Plant Liquids	Crude Oil ⁵	Petroleum Products	Petroleum Products Supplied	Crude Oil ⁵ and Petroleum Products
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973	Average	10,975	9,208	1,738	11	-146	17,308	1,008
1974	Average	10,498	8,774	1,688	-62	-117	16,653	⁸ 1,074
1975	Average	10,045	8,375	1,633	⁸ -17	⁸ -145	16,322	1,133
1976	Average	9,774	8,132	1,603	-39	96	17,461	1,112
1977	Average	9,913	8,245	1,618	-170	-378	18,431	1,312
1978	Average	10,328	8,707	1,567	-78	172	18,847	1,278
1979	Average	10,179	8,552	1,584	-148	-25	18,513	1,341
1980	Average	10,214	8,597	1,573	-98	-42	17,056	⁸ 1,392
1981	Average	10,230	8,572	1,609	⁸ -290	⁸ 130	16,058	1,484
1982	Average	10,252	8,649	1,550	-136	283	15,296	⁸ 1,430
1983	Average	10,299	8,688	1,559	⁸ -214	⁸ 234	15,231	1,454
1984	January	10,477	8,868	1,572	-328	1,115	16,801	1,429
	February	10,565	8,874	1,635	197	-1,374	15,437	1,463
	March	10,319	8,672	1,599	-25	641	16,050	1,444
	April	10,531	8,862	1,619	-476	-106	15,568	1,462
	May	10,623	8,955	1,614	-677	-434	15,620	1,496
	June	10,507	8,852	1,613	-104	-109	15,709	1,503
	July	10,587	8,885	1,634	-169	-169	15,498	1,513
	August	10,478	8,809	1,637	250	252	16,116	1,498
	September	10,692	8,993	1,660	260	-769	15,247	1,513
	October	10,608	8,906	1,649	-759	-246	15,616	1,544
	November	10,689	8,979	1,678	-236	-177	15,627	1,556
	December	10,578	8,897	1,649	-290	293	15,375	1,556
	Average	10,554	8,879	1,630	-199	-81	15,726	--
1985	January	10,412	8,740	1,628	76	1,351	16,109	1,512
	February	10,692	9,025	1,623	425	1,347	16,121	1,462
	March	10,748	9,095	1,600	-309	403	15,373	1,460
	April	10,673	9,043	1,582	-520	56	15,472	1,473
	May	10,770	9,132	1,594	-700	-399	15,504	1,508
	June	10,664	9,022	1,597	264	-382	15,483	1,511
	July	10,550	8,949	1,568	326	-496	15,434	1,516
	August	10,485	8,803	1,594	159	568	16,060	1,494
	September	10,584	8,954	1,575	-34	-255	15,099	1,502
	October	10,637	8,970	1,610	98	124	15,944	1,496
	November	10,640	8,902	1,660	-295	-634	15,503	1,523
	December	10,777	9,030	1,680	-58	207	16,611	1,519
	Average	10,636	8,971	1,609	-50	153	15,726	--
1986	January	10,716	8,942	1,721	-461	-228	15,923	1,538
	February	10,686	8,940	1,710	-35	847	16,056	1,515
	March	10,596	8,939	1,617	-338	1,178	16,188	1,489
	April	10,413	8,815	1,561	27	265	15,743	1,480
	May	10,462	8,805	1,594	264	-1,089	15,852	1,506
	June*	10,406	8,792	1,555	^R 50	^R -1,226	^R 15,998	^R 1,541
	July**	NA	8,737	NA	-666	-466	16,009	1,549
	Average	NA	8,852	NA	-169	-113	15,967	--

¹ Includes lease condensate.² A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.³ Stocks are totals as of end of period.⁴ Includes crude oil, natural gas plant liquids, other hydrocarbons, and alcohol.⁵ Includes stocks located in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.⁶ Includes crude oil for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.⁷ Net Imports equal Imports minus Exports.⁸ In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. See Explanatory Note 10.

Footnotes continued on following page.

Table S1. Crude Oil¹ and Petroleum Products Overview (continued)

		Imports			Exports			
		Total	Crude Oil ⁶	Petroleum Products	Total	Crude Oil	Petroleum Products	Net ⁷ Imports
Thousand Barrels per Day								
1973	Average	6,256	3,244	3,012	231	2	229	6,025
1974	Average	6,112	3,477	2,635	221	3	218	5,892
1975	Average	6,056	4,105	1,951	209	6	204	5,846
1976	Average	7,313	5,287	2,026	223	8	215	7,090
1977	Average	8,807	6,615	2,193	243	50	193	8,565
1978	Average	8,363	6,356	2,008	362	158	204	8,002
1979	Average	8,456	6,519	1,937	472	235	237	7,984
1980	Average	6,909	5,263	1,646	544	287	258	6,365
1981	Average	5,996	4,396	1,599	595	228	367	5,401
1982	Average	5,113	3,488	1,625	815	236	579	4,298
1983	Average	5,051	3,329	1,722	739	164	575	4,312
1984	January	5,430	3,055	2,375	575	153	422	4,855
	February	5,693	2,950	2,743	582	185	397	5,111
	March	5,301	3,470	1,832	840	236	605	4,461
	April	5,372	3,417	1,955	655	172	483	4,717
	May	5,979	3,942	2,036	766	219	548	5,212
	June	5,482	3,546	1,936	864	222	642	4,618
	July	5,407	3,646	1,761	536	108	429	4,871
	August	5,044	3,248	1,796	732	190	542	4,312
	September	5,252	3,342	1,909	664	162	502	4,588
	October	5,779	3,751	2,028	599	141	458	5,179
	November	5,587	3,583	2,004	854	202	652	4,733
	December	4,933	3,136	1,796	986	185	801	3,947
	Average	5,437	3,426	2,011	722	181	541	4,715
1985	January	4,415	2,717	1,698	792	144	647	3,623
	February	3,913	2,108	1,805	857	221	636	3,056
	March	4,673	2,786	1,887	694	189	505	3,979
	April	5,316	3,401	1,915	764	236	528	4,553
	May	5,776	3,730	2,046	705	250	455	5,071
	June	4,929	3,188	1,741	692	226	467	4,237
	July	4,950	3,203	1,747	675	154	521	4,274
	August	4,718	3,114	1,603	749	241	508	3,969
	September	4,970	3,155	1,816	806	188	618	4,164
	October	5,121	3,238	1,883	690	123	567	4,431
	November	6,116	3,999	2,118	1,036	286	750	5,080
	December	5,831	3,696	2,135	925	197	728	4,905
	Average	5,067	3,201	1,866	781	204	577	4,286
1986	January	5,386	3,329	2,057	853	159	694	4,533
	February	4,622	3,005	1,617	866	162	704	3,756
	March	4,638	3,000	1,637	710	212	498	3,927
	April	5,310	3,709	1,601	827	94	733	4,483
	May	6,016	4,029	1,987	715	98	616	5,301
	June*	^R 6,802	^R 4,675	^R 2,128	623	240	383	6,179
	July**	6,262	4,389	1,873	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Average	5,586	3,740	1,846	NA	NA	NA	NA

Footnotes continued.

* See Explanatory Note 9.1.

** Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

^R = Revised data. NA = Not available.

Notes: Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See the last page of this section.

Figure S1. Petroleum Overview

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

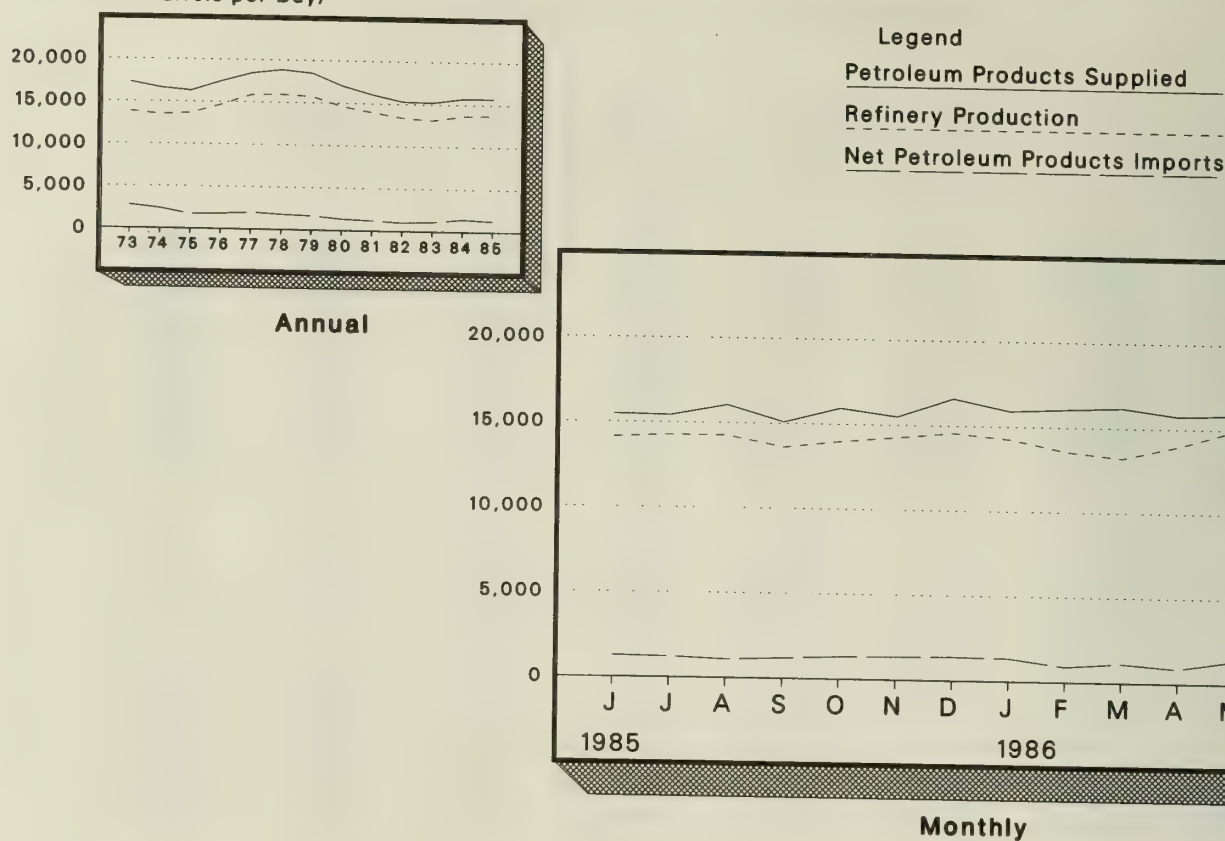


Figure S2. Petroleum Products Supplied

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

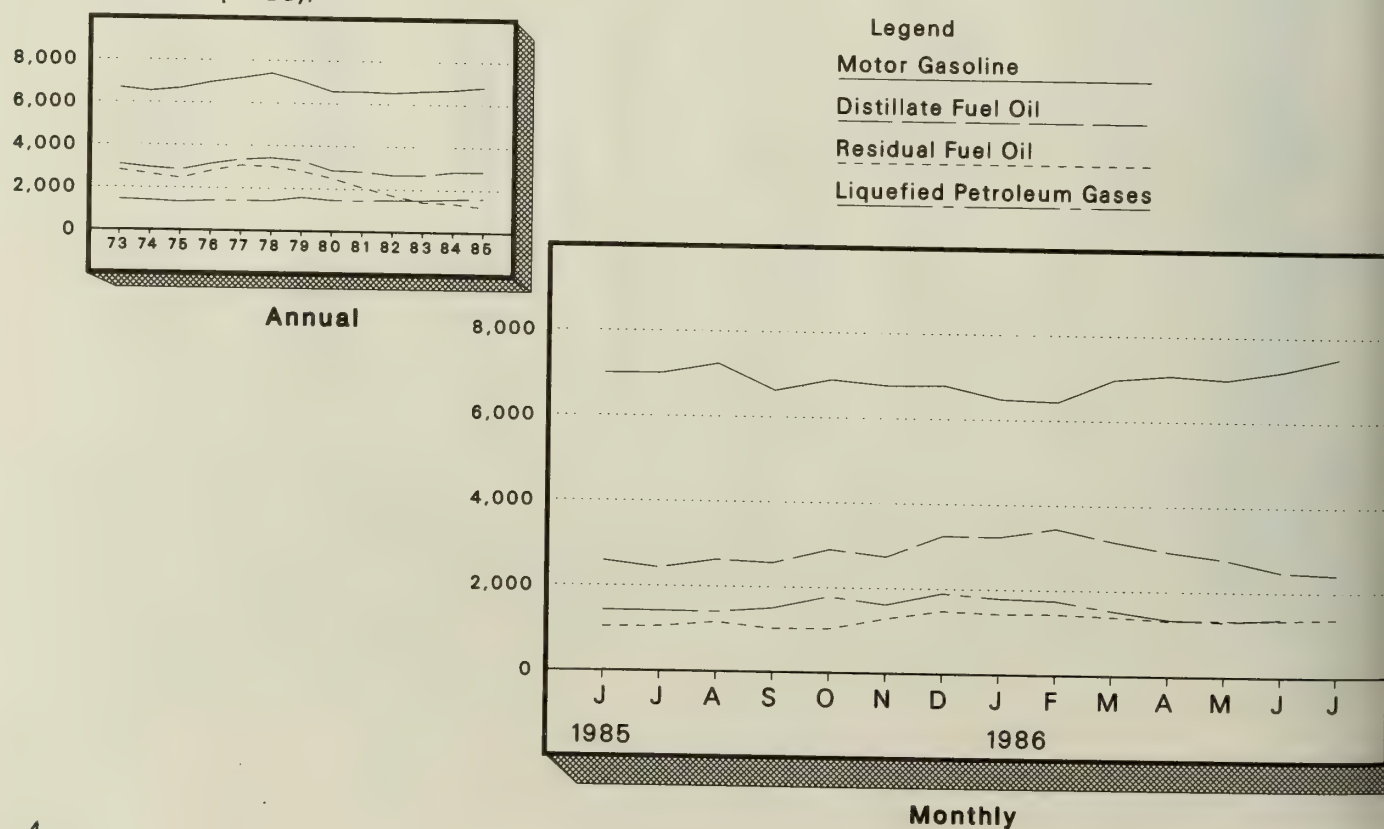


Figure S3. Crude Oil Supply and Disposition

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

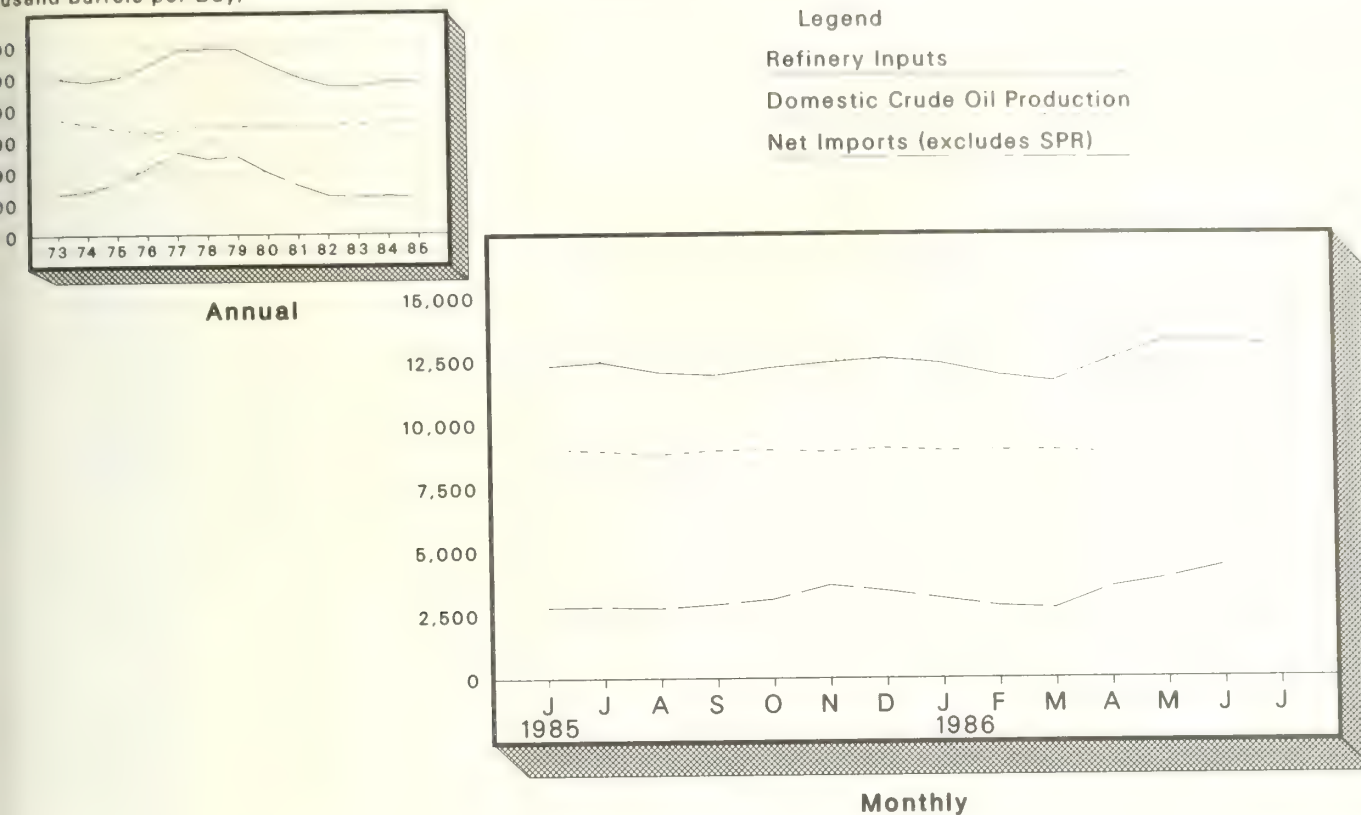


Figure S4. Crude Oil Ending Stocks

(Million Barrels)

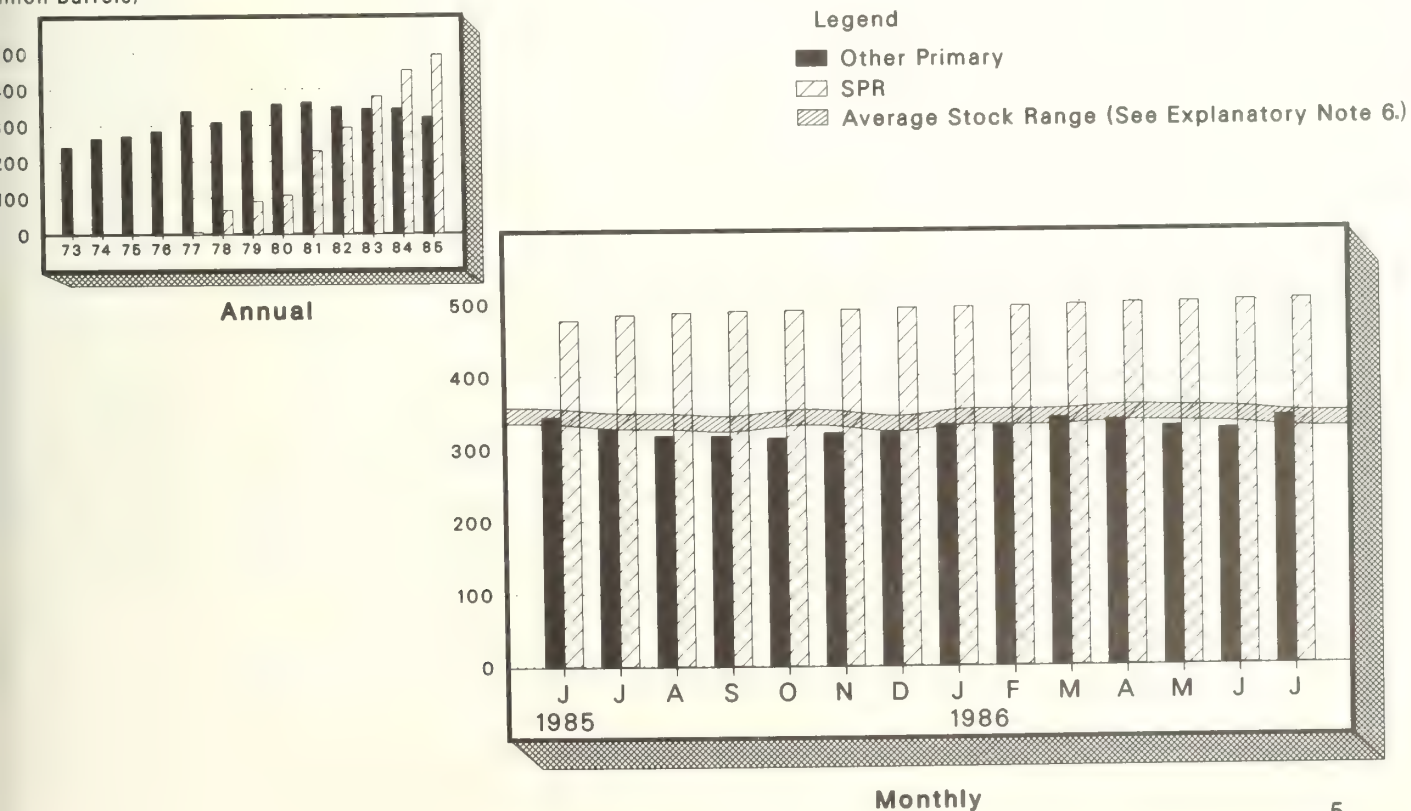


Table S2. Crude Oil¹ Supply and Disposition

		Supply							Unaccounted for Consumption ²
		Field Production		Imports			Stock Withdrawal ³		
		Total Domestic	Alaskan	Total	SPR ⁴	Other	SPR ⁴	Other	
Thousand Barrels per Day									
1973	Average	9,208	198	3,244	--	3,244	--	11	
1974	Average	8,774	193	3,477	--	3,477	--	-62	
1975	Average	8,375	191	4,105	--	4,105	--	-17	
1976	Average	8,132	173	5,287	--	5,287	--	-39	
1977	Average	8,245	464	6,615	21	6,594	-20	-150	
1978	Average	8,707	1,229	6,356	162	6,195	-163	84	
1979	Average	8,552	1,401	6,519	67	6,452	-67	-81	
1980	Average	8,597	1,617	5,263	44	5,219	-45	-52	
1981	Average	8,572	1,609	4,396	256	4,141	-336	⁶ 46	
1982	Average	8,649	1,696	3,488	165	3,323	-174	38	
1983	Average	8,688	1,714	3,329	234	3,096	-234	⁶ 20	
1984	January	8,868	1,752	3,055	200	2,855	-173	-155	
	February	8,874	1,749	2,950	85	2,866	-96	293	
	March	8,672	1,570	3,470	148	3,322	-147	122	
	April	8,862	1,770	3,417	170	3,248	-170	-307	
	May	8,955	1,764	3,942	246	3,696	-245	-432	
	June	8,852	1,659	3,546	309	3,237	-309	205	
	July	8,885	1,695	3,646	329	3,317	-328	159	
	August	8,809	1,722	3,248	180	3,068	-179	429	
	September	8,993	1,761	3,342	53	3,289	-53	314	
	October	8,906	1,732	3,751	187	3,565	-186	-573	
	November	8,979	1,781	3,583	219	3,364	-207	-29	
	December	8,897	1,720	3,136	229	2,907	-241	-50	
	Average	8,879	1,722	3,426	197	3,229	-195	-4	
1985	January	8,740	1,647	2,717	223	2,494	-223	298	
	February	9,025	1,877	2,108	98	2,010	-97	522	
	March	9,095	1,866	2,786	48	2,738	-48	-262	
	April	9,043	1,784	3,401	108	3,293	-111	-409	
	May	9,132	1,888	3,730	222	3,508	-225	-475	
	June	9,022	1,871	3,188	155	3,034	-155	419	
	July	8,949	1,809	3,203	226	2,977	-225	551	
	August	8,803	1,795	3,114	116	2,999	-116	274	
	September	8,954	1,867	3,155	71	3,084	-71	37	
	October	8,970	1,850	3,238	20	3,218	-20	119	
	November	8,902	1,804	3,999	53	3,946	-53	-242	
	December	9,030	1,852	3,696	74	3,621	-60	2	
	Average	8,971	1,825	3,201	118	3,083	-117	67	
1986	January	8,942	1,822	3,329	51	3,277	-35	-426	
	February	8,940	1,823	3,005	24	2,981	-35	⁽⁵⁾	
	March	8,939	1,824	3,000	59	2,941	-49	-289	
	April	8,815	1,862	3,709	63	3,646	-63	90	
	May	8,805	1,862	4,029	36	3,993	-35	300	
	June*	8,792	^R 1,863	^R 4,675	64	^R 4,611	^R -64	^R 114	
	July**	8,737	1,871	4,389	57	4,332	-58	-608	
	Average	8,852	1,847	3,740	51	3,689	-48	-121	

¹ Includes lease condensate.² Stocks are totals as of end of period.³ A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.⁴ Strategic Petroleum Reserve.⁵ Beginning in January 1983, crude oil used directly as fuel is shown as product supplied.⁶ Stocks of Alaskan crude oil in transit were included beginning in January 1981. Stock withdrawals are calculated using new basis stock levels. See Explanatory Notes 10 and 11.

Footnotes continued on following page.

Table S2. Crude Oil¹ Supply and Disposition (continued)

		Supply	Disposition				Ending Stocks ²		
		Crude Used Directly ⁵	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ⁵	Total Crude Oil	SPR ⁴	Other Primary
		Thousand Barrels per Day					Million Barrels		
1973	Average	-19	13	12,431	2	--	242	--	242
1974	Average	-15	13	12,133	3	--	265	--	265
1975	Average	-17	13	12,442	6	--	271	--	271
1976	Average	-18	15	13,416	8	--	285	--	285
1977	Average	-14	16	14,602	50	--	348	7	340
1978	Average	-14	16	14,739	158	--	376	67	309
1979	Average	-13	16	14,648	235	--	430	91	339
1980	Average	-13	15	13,481	287	--	⁶ 466	108	⁶ 358
1981	Average	-58	5	12,470	228	--	594	230	363
1982	Average	-59	3	11,774	236	--	⁶ 644	294	350
1983	Average	--	2	11,685	164	66	723	379	344
1984	January	--	1	11,587	153	64	733	384	349
	February	--	1	12,157	185	65	727	387	340
	March	--	2	11,926	236	62	728	392	336
	April	--	1	11,891	172	64	742	397	346
	May	--	2	12,247	219	62	763	404	359
	June	--	2	12,255	222	61	767	414	353
	July	--	2	12,028	108	60	772	424	348
	August	--	1	12,346	190	63	764	429	335
	September	--	3	12,271	162	66	756	431	325
	October	--	1	11,978	141	69	780	437	343
	November	--	(^s)	12,108	202	62	787	443	344
	December	--	(^s)	11,755	185	64	796	451	345
	Average	--	2	12,044	181	64	--	--	--
1985	January	--	1	11,445	144	63	794	457	336
	February	--	1	11,367	221	63	782	460	322
	March	--	1	11,372	189	69	791	462	330
	April	--	1	11,805	236	67	807	465	342
	May	--	1	12,094	250	65	829	472	357
	June	--	1	12,292	226	56	821	477	344
	July	--	1	12,445	154	55	811	484	327
	August	--	(^s)	12,045	241	55	806	487	318
	September	--	(^s)	11,925	188	55	807	489	317
	October	--	(^s)	12,209	123	55	804	490	314
	November	--	(^s)	12,410	286	59	812	491	321
	December	--	1	12,570	197	63	814	493	321
	Average	--	1	12,002	204	60	--	--	--
1986	January	--	3	12,375	159	62	826	494	332
	February	--	(^s)	11,921	162	68	827	495	332
	March	--	1	11,648	212	56	838	497	341
	April	--	1	12,483	94	51	837	499	338
	May	--	(^s)	13,259	98	49	829	500	329
	June*	--	(^s)	^R 13,260	240	52	^R 827	502	^R 325
	July**	--	NA	13,013	NA	NA	846	503	342
	Average	--	NA	12,572	NA	NA	--	--	--

Footnotes continued.

* See Explanatory Note 9.2.

** Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

^R = Revised data. (^s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. NA = Not available.

Notes: Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See the last page of this section.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports

		Imports from OPEC Sources ¹									
		Algeria	Libya	Saudi Arabia	United Arab Emirates	Indonesia	Iran	Nigeria	Venezuela	Other OPEC ²	Total Arab OPEC ³
		Thousand Barrels per Day									
1973	Average	136	164	486	71	213	223	459	1,135	106	2,993
1974	Average	190	4	461	74	300	469	713	979	88	3,280
1975	Average	282	232	715	117	390	280	762	702	122	3,601
1976	Average	432	453	1,230	254	539	298	1,025	700	134	5,066
1977	Average	559	723	1,380	335	541	535	1,143	690	287	6,193
1978	Average	649	654	1,144	385	573	555	919	645	226	5,751
1979	Average	636	658	1,356	281	420	304	1,080	690	212	5,637
1980	Average	488	554	1,261	172	348	9	857	481	130	4,300
1981	Average	311	319	1,129	81	366		620	406	90	3,323
1982	Average	170	26	552	92	248	35	514	412	97	2,146
1983	Average	240	0	337	30	338	48	302	422	144	1,862
1984	January	242	0	477	114	289	0	243	549	51	1,965
	February	369	7	324	33	267	0	244	478	174	1,896
	March	285	0	310	112	283	67	269	358	127	1,811
	April	280	0	320	95	226		288	593	158	1,962
	May	471	0	329	240	479	0	289	627	242	2,677
	June	302	0	411	46	415	0	243	640	171	2,227
	July	332	0	429	112	384	0	204	539	242	2,241
	August	404	0	438	82	281	0	114	475	216	2,009
	September	359	0	159	113	333	17	160	715	147	2,002
	October	333	0	287	114	421		208	585	115	2,062
	November	298	0	183	124	424	24	163	564	173	1,954
	December	204	0	224	211	314	12	166	459	174	1,765
	Average	323	1	325	117	343	10	216	548	166	2,049
1985	January	112	0	106	60	296	0	262	481	89	1,405
	February	174	0	108		232	0	119	524	64	1,220
	March	247	0	85	52	283	0	164	588	84	1,505
	April	286	8	201	70	313	0	280	684	86	1,928
	May	255		41	128	265	0	381	552	354	1,976
	June	178	5	26	81	438	0	357	452	152	1,690
	July	125	10	44	13	390	42	381	573	248	1,825
	August	135	0	46	17	377	100	207	568	289	1,740
	September	147	0	27	57	206	43	285	808	230	1,802
	October	177	20	251	17	277	41	305	676	196	1,958
	November	164	11	430	34	356	99	325	727	294	2,440
	December	244	0	642	15	324		432	625	149	2,430
	Average	187	4	168	45	314	27	293	605	187	1,830
1986	January	183	0	664	11	285		241	629	216	2,229
	February	161	0	600	0	277	(s)	199	464	64	1,766
	March	260	0	482	0	163	0	328	762	117	2,112
	April	275	0	722	0	282	0	311	802	139	2,532
	May	190	0	564	32	326	0	383	874	266	2,635
	June	319	0	704	83	353	0	362	755	439	3,014
	Average	232	0	622	21	281	(s)	305	718	208	2,387

¹ Excludes petroleum imported into the United States indirectly from OPEC countries, primarily from Caribbean and West European areas, as petroleum products which were refined from crude oil produced in OPEC countries.

² Includes Ecuador, Gabon, Iraq, Kuwait, and Qatar.

³ Includes Algeria, Libya, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Iraq, Kuwait, and Qatar.

Footnotes continued on following page.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports (continued)

		Imports from Non-OPEC Sources ⁴									Total Imports	
		Baha- mas	Canada	Mexico	Nether- lands Antilles	Trinidad and Tobago	United Kingdom	Puerto Rico	Virgin Islands	Other Non- OPEC		Total Non- OPEC
Thousand Barrels per day												
1973	Average	174	1,325	16	585	255	15	99	329	465	3,263	6,256
1974	Average	164	1,070	8	511	251	8	90	391	340	2,832	6,112
1975	Average	152	846	71	332	242	14	90	406	300	2,454	6,056
1976	Average	118	599	87	275	274	31	88	422	353	2,247	7,313
1977	Average	171	517	179	211	289	126	105	466	550	2,614	8,807
1978	Average	160	467	318	229	253	180	94	429	484	2,613	8,363
1979	Average	147	538	439	231	190	202	92	431	548	2,819	8,456
1980	Average	78	455	533	225	176	176	88	388	491	2,609	6,909
1981	Average	74	447	522	197	133	375	62	327	534	2,672	5,996
1982	Average	85	482	685	175	112	456	50	316	627	2,968	5,113
1983	Average	125	547	826	189	96	382	40	282	701	3,189	5,051
1984	January	159	635	710	279	54	382	53	390	804	3,465	5,430
	February	156	620	748	289	77	344	58	418	1,087	3,797	5,693
	March	90	694	716	169	93	434	34	248	1,013	3,490	5,301
	April	95	705	869	207	91	282	37	257	869	3,410	5,372
	May	31	722	676	192	57	429	38	336	819	3,302	5,979
	June	52	506	754	234	104	345	53	268	939	3,255	5,482
	July	14	577	740	99	120	362	27	292	934	3,166	5,407
	August	57	547	640	206	98	388	34	236	829	3,035	5,044
	September	98	550	780	133	103	490	38	250	808	3,249	5,252
	October	151	682	827	112	122	486	37	321	979	3,717	5,779
	November	88	640	841	181	115	544	44	283	897	3,633	5,587
	December	75	675	686	161	98	337	46	235	855	3,168	4,933
	Average	88	630	748	188	94	402	42	294	902	3,388	5,437
1985	January	92	616	767	132	113	345	32	235	678	3,010	4,415
	February	37	730	652	52	119	151	50	213	689	2,693	3,913
	March	36	909	923	49	115	133	29	235	739	3,168	4,673
	April	4	890	950	18	107	213	42	205	959	3,388	5,316
	May	74	823	929	28	126	419	37	252	1,112	3,800	5,776
	June	24	720	726	30	92	481	23	271	872	3,240	4,929
	July	38	610	814	36	133	324	14	236	918	3,124	4,950
	August	11	664	859	18	121	336	28	241	699	2,978	4,718
	September	47	783	852	40	129	303	26	173	815	3,169	4,970
	October	35	825	745	5	99	352	21	260	821	3,163	5,121
	November	22	766	887	30	100	376	26	325	1,143	3,676	6,116
	December	54	902	676	44	96	273	12	314	1,029	3,400	5,831
	Average	40	770	816	40	113	310	28	247	873	3,237	5,067
1986	January	66	826	680	58	108	348	21	326	724	3,157	5,386
	February	15	688	571	11	85	218	20	309	939	2,855	4,622
	March	13	741	616	27	79	178	25	186	661	2,526	4,638
	April	5	775	693	13	111	188	23	209	762	2,779	5,310
	May	30	775	727	38	130	365	27	237	1,052	3,381	6,016
	June	24	735	879	17	167	568	30	233	1,135	3,788	6,802
	Average	26	758	695	28	114	312	24	249	877	3,083	5,470

Footnotes continued.

(⁵) = Less than 500 barrels per day.⁴ Includes petroleum imported into the United States indirectly from OPEC countries, primarily from Caribbean and West European areas, as petroleum products which were refined from crude oil produced in OPEC countries.

Notes: Beginning in October 1977, Strategic Petroleum Reserve imports are included.

Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See the last page of this section.

Figure S5. Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

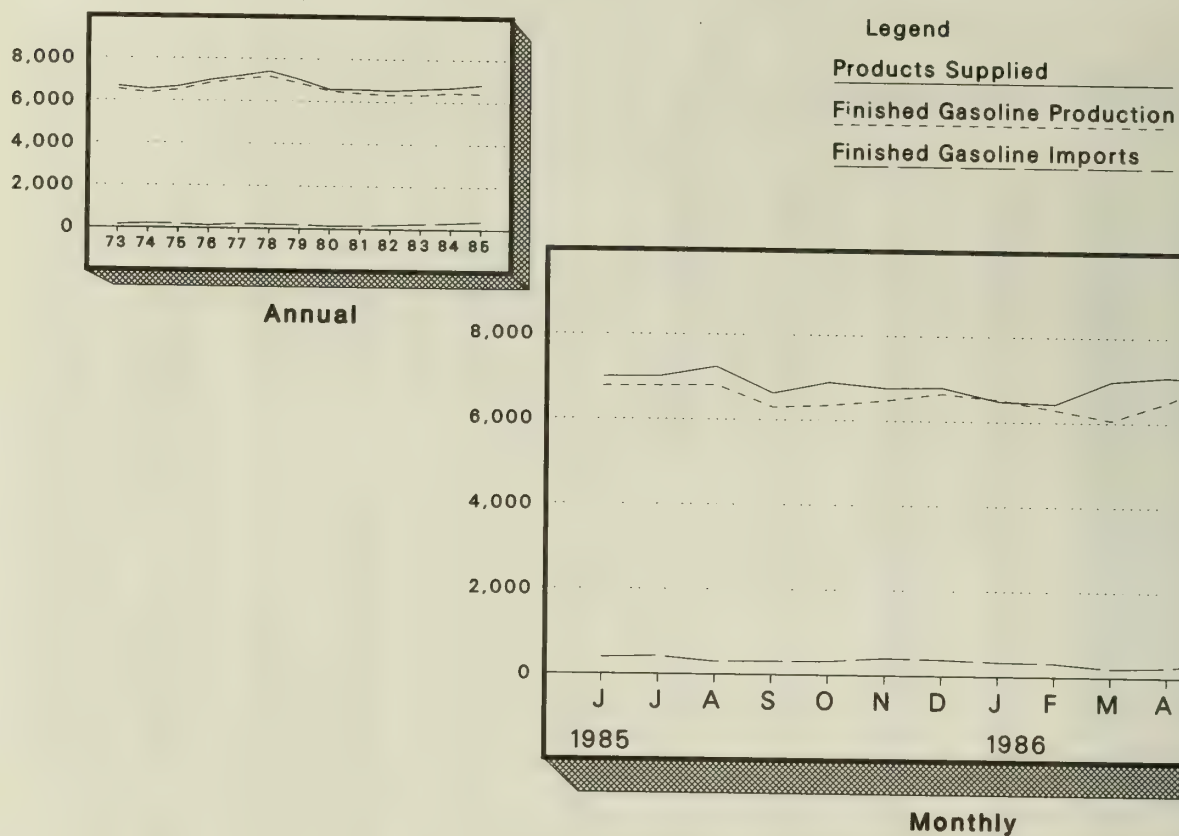
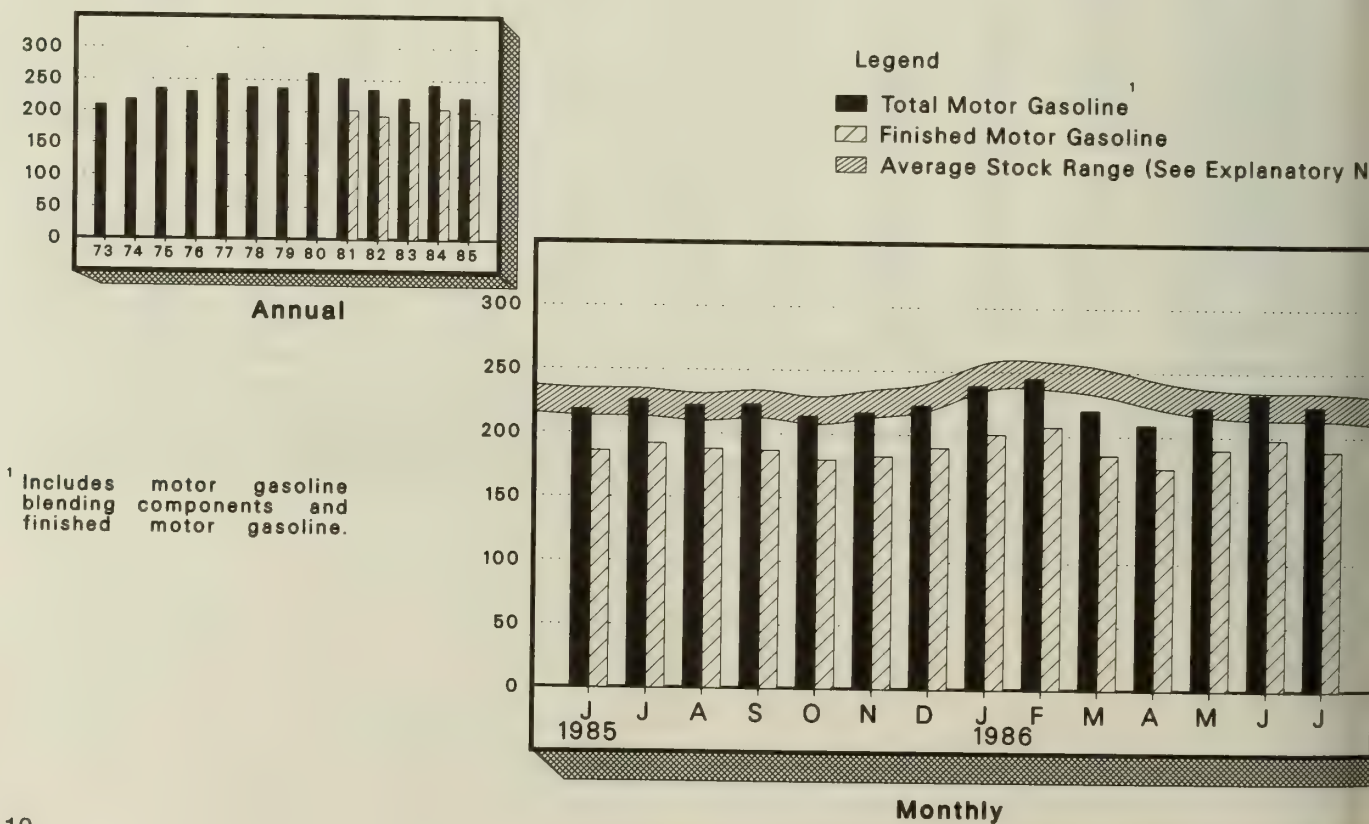


Figure S6. Motor Gasoline Ending Stocks

(Million Barrels)



¹ Includes motor gasoline blending components and finished motor gasoline.

Table S4. Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition

S4. Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition										
		Supply			Disposition			Ending Stocks ¹		
		Total Production	Imports ²	Stock With-drawal ^{2 3}	Exports	Products Supplied			Total Motor Gasoline ⁵	Finished Motor Gasoline
						Total	Unleaded ⁴	Unleaded		
73	Average	6,535	134	9	4	6,674	--	--	209	--
74	Average	6,360	204	-24	2	6,537	--	--	⁶ 218	--
75	Average	6,520	184	⁶ -28	2	6,675	--	--	235	--
76	Average	6,841	131	10	3	6,978	--	--	231	--
77	Average	7,033	217	-72	2	7,177	1,976	27.5	258	--
78	Average	7,169	190	54	1	7,412	2,521	34.0	238	--
79	Average	6,852	181	2	(^s)	7,034	2,798	39.8	237	--
80	Average	6,506	140	-66	1	6,579	3,067	46.6	⁶ 261	--
81	Average ⁷	6,405	157	⁶ 28	2	6,588	3,264	49.5	253	--
82	Average	6,338	197	25	20	6,539	3,409	52.1	⁶ 235	--
83	Average	6,340	247	⁶ 45	10	6,622	3,647	55.1	222	186
84	January	6,036	231	-1	1	6,265	3,605	57.5	226	186
	February	6,317	299	-383	2	6,231	3,585	57.5	237	197
	March	6,359	355	-176	9	6,528	3,750	57.4	243	202
	April	6,525	319	-167	(^s)	6,676	3,857	57.8	248	207
	May	6,650	346	-105	(^s)	6,890	4,004	58.1	253	210
	June	6,619	296	209	17	7,107	4,214	59.3	246	204
	July	6,450	247	142	9	6,830	4,057	59.4	238	200
	August	6,405	242	447	1	7,093	4,283	60.4	224	186
	September	6,516	349	-275	2	6,588	3,973	60.3	234	194
	October	6,388	308	34	1	6,729	4,093	60.8	232	193
	November	6,709	286	-183	11	6,800	4,245	62.4	240	199
	December	6,478	308	-215	16	6,555	4,168	63.6	243	205
	Average	6,453	299	-54	6	6,693	3,987	59.6	--	--
85	January	5,926	204	220	2	6,348	4,016	63.3	234	198
	February	5,914	348	327	2	6,587	4,126	62.6	225	189
	March	6,072	481	115	3	6,664	4,202	63.1	219	186
	April	6,344	494	128	11	6,956	4,396	63.2	215	182
	May	6,564	480	23	8	7,060	4,445	63.0	215	181
	June	6,780	396	-172	7	6,997	4,482	64.1	218	186
	July	6,788	426	-188	18	7,008	4,545	64.8	226	192
	August	6,814	305	127	4	7,242	4,755	65.7	222	188
	September	6,299	314	22	6	6,629	4,357	65.7	223	187
	October	6,356	324	235	19	6,897	4,485	65.0	214	180
	November	6,480	410	-104	17	6,770	4,477	66.1	217	183
	December	6,651	386	-227	18	6,792	4,561	67.1	223	190
	Average	6,419	381	41	10	6,831	4,406	64.5	--	--
86	January	6,522	341	-376	0	6,487	4,404	67.9	239	201
	February	6,297	325	-185	0	6,438	4,341	67.4	245	207
	March	6,060	211	699	0	6,970	4,706	67.5	220	185
	April	6,497	241	346	0	7,083	4,813	67.9	209	175
	May	7,088	388	-481	0	6,995	4,714	67.4	223	190
	June*	^R 7,102	^R 368	^R -269	0	^R 7,200	4,934	68.5	^R 233	^R 198
	July**	6,911	484	117	NA	7,512	NA	NA	224	189
	Average	6,643	337	-20	NA	6,960	NA	NA	--	--

¹ Stocks are totals as of end of period.

² Beginning in 1981, excludes blending components.

³ A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

⁴ Includes gasohol.

⁵ Includes motor gasoline blending components.

⁶ In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. See Explanatory Note 10.

⁷ Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified. See Explanatory Note 12.

= Revised data. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. NA = Not available.

* See Explanatory Note 9.3.

** Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

Notes: Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See the last page of this section.

Figure S7. Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

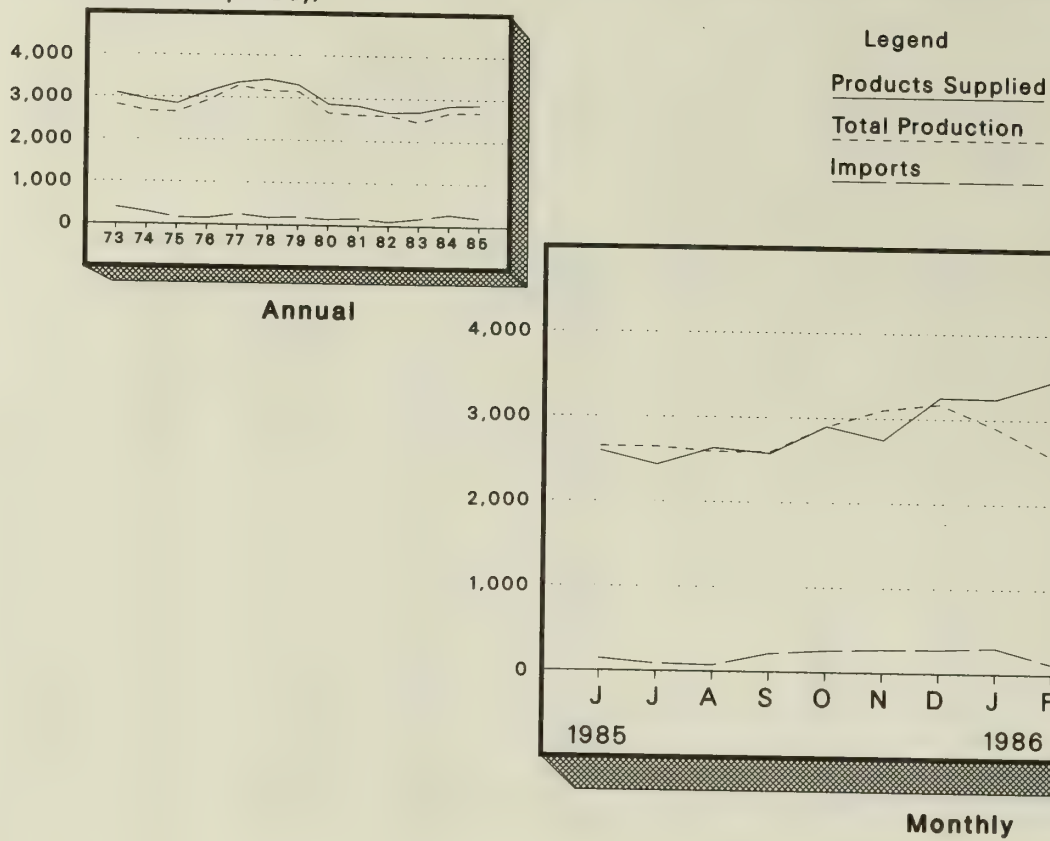


Figure S8. Distillate Fuel Oil Ending Stocks

(Million Barrels)

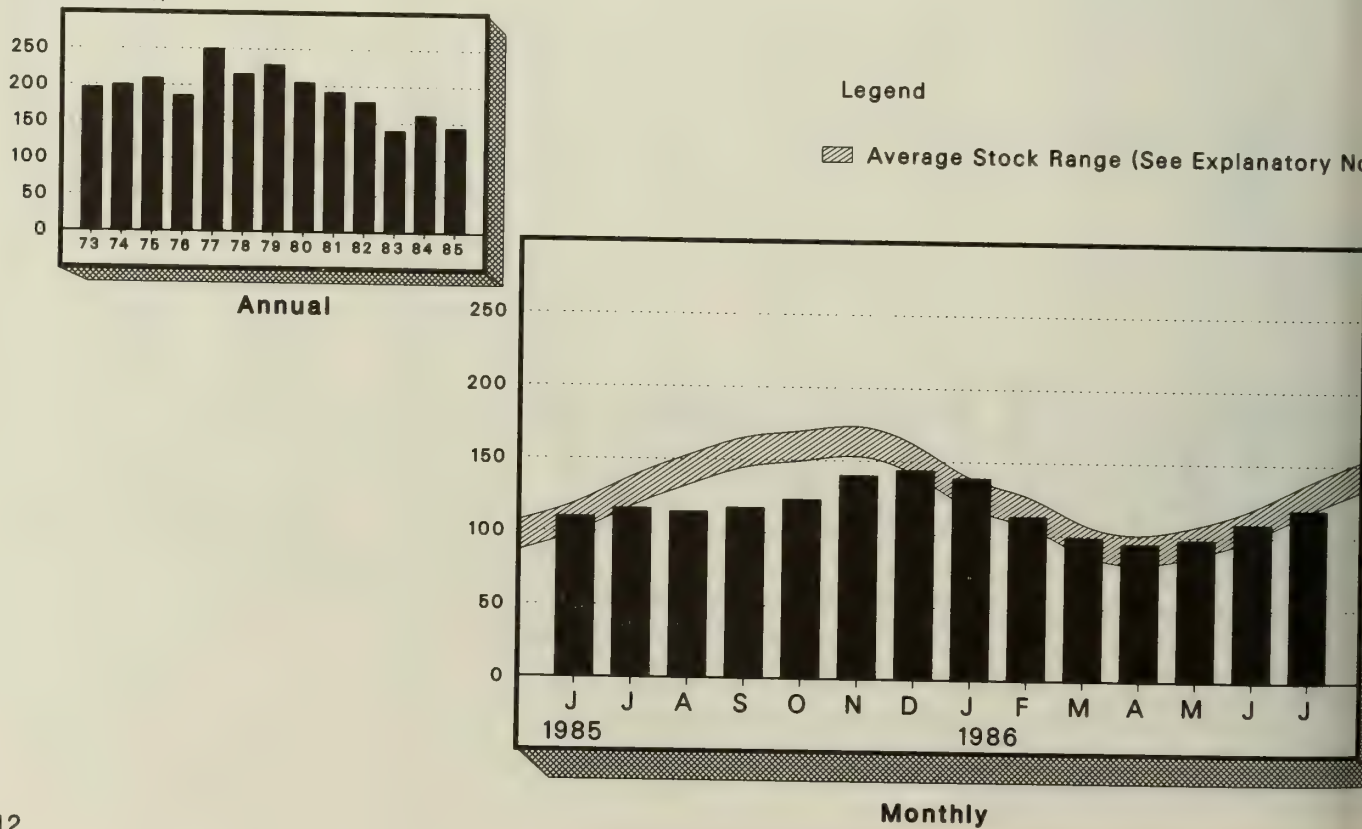


Table S5. Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

		Supply				Disposition		Ending Stocks ¹
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal ²	Crude Used Directly ³	Exports	Products Supplied ³	
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973	Average	2,822	392	-115	2	9	3,092	196
1974	Average	2,669	289	-9	2	2	2,948	⁴ 200
1975	Average	2,654	155	⁴ 40	2	1	2,851	209
1976	Average	2,924	146	62	1	1	3,133	186
1977	Average	3,278	250	-176	1	1	3,352	250
1978	Average	3,167	173	93	1	3	3,432	216
1979	Average	3,153	193	-34	1	3	3,311	229
1980	Average	2,662	142	64	1	3	2,866	⁴ 205
1981	Average ⁵	2,613	173	⁴ 38	10	5	2,829	192
1982	Average	2,606	93	35	10	74	2,671	⁴ 179
1983	Average	2,456	174	⁴ 124	--	64	2,690	140
1984	January	2,591	299	676	--	40	3,525	119
	February	2,867	454	-446	--	41	2,834	132
	March	2,479	115	731	--	66	3,259	110
	April	2,342	220	396	--	32	2,926	98
	May	2,624	253	-15	--	48	2,814	98
	June	2,880	256	-490	--	53	2,593	113
	July	2,719	199	-373	--	40	2,504	124
	August	2,661	259	-287	--	74	2,559	133
	September	2,707	291	-321	--	22	2,654	143
	October	2,691	421	-300	--	47	2,765	152
	November	2,826	316	-291	--	24	2,827	161
	December	2,798	190	-3	--	120	2,865	161
	Average	2,681	272	-57	--	51	2,845	--
1985	January	2,631	272	603	--	41	3,465	142
	February	2,504	143	748	--	64	3,330	121
	March	2,267	156	714	--	44	3,093	99
	April	2,490	253	82	--	27	2,798	97
	May	2,686	197	-245	--	31	2,607	104
	June	2,647	152	-175	--	30	2,594	110
	July	2,646	95	-193	--	112	2,436	116
	August	2,592	81	62	--	100	2,636	114
	September	2,594	222	-120	--	121	2,575	117
	October	2,902	262	-195	--	67	2,901	123
	November	3,102	280	-543	--	92	2,747	140
	December	3,176	287	-128	--	81	3,254	144
	Average	2,687	200	48	--	67	2,868	--
1986	January	2,899	312	157	--	126	3,243	139
	February	2,563	129	938	--	176	3,455	113
	March	2,647	217	436	--	131	3,168	99
	April	2,788	146	132	--	128	2,939	95
	May	2,857	145	-81	--	149	2,771	98
	June*	^R 2,735	^R 165	^R -367	--	53	^R 2,480	^R 109
	July**	2,747	240	-431	--	NA	2,419	119
	Average	2,751	195	102	--	NA	2,919	--

¹ Stocks are totals as of end of period.² A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.³ Beginning in January 1983, product supplied for distillate fuel oil does not include crude oil used directly.

See Explanatory Note 4.

⁴ In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. See Explanatory Note 10.⁵ Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified. See Explanatory Note 12.^R = Revised data. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. NA = Not available.

* See Explanatory Note 9.4.

** Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

Notes: Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See the last page of this section.

Figure S9. Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

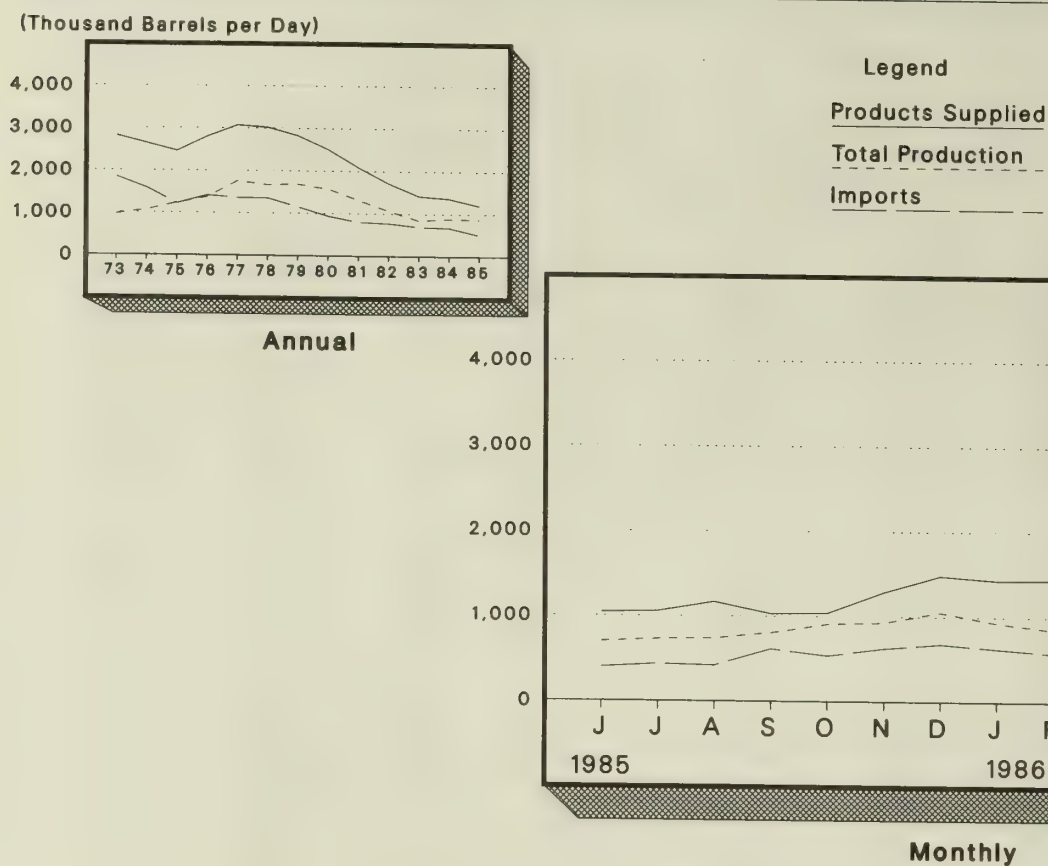


Figure S10. Residual Fuel Oil Ending Stocks

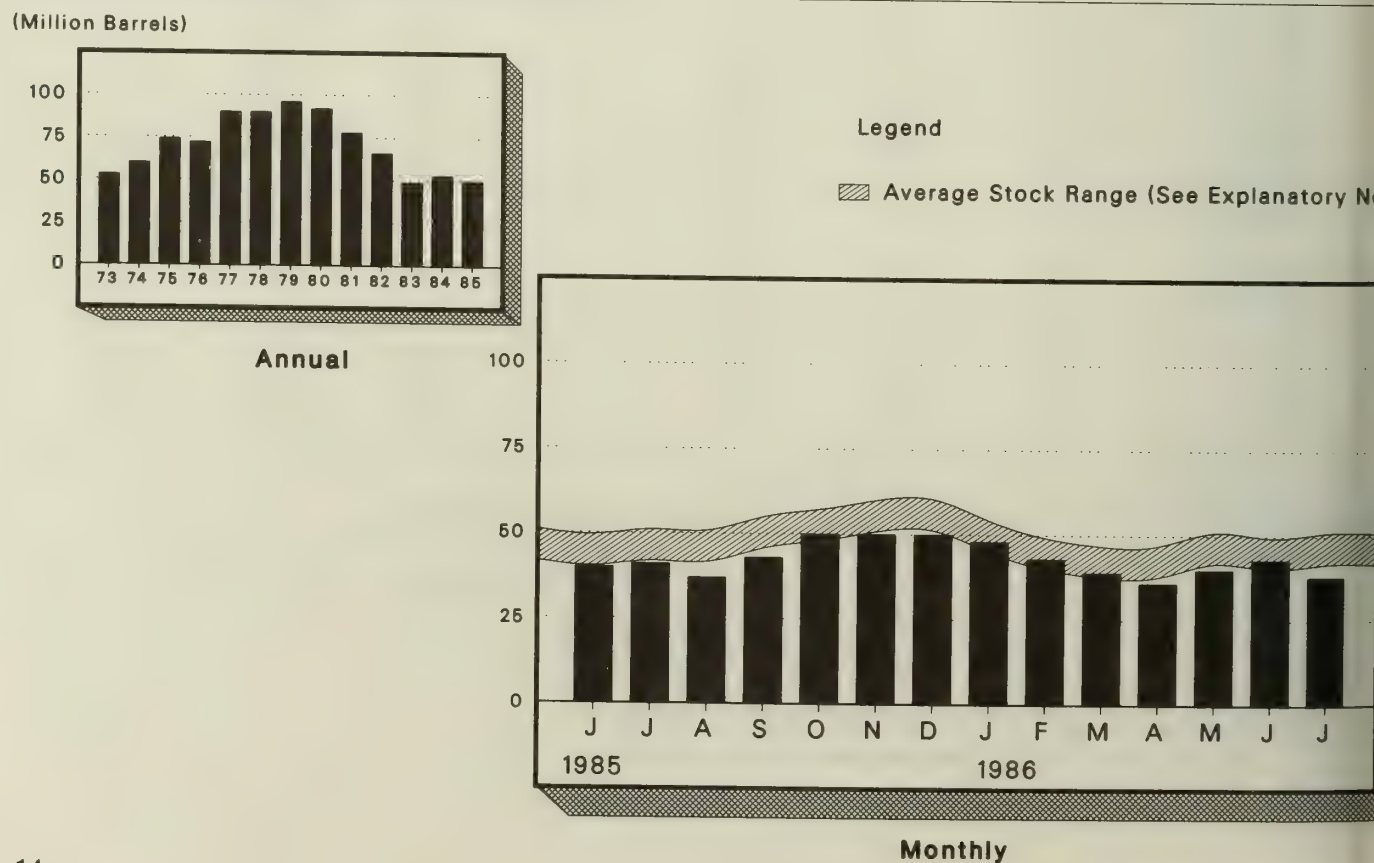


Table S6. Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

		Supply				Disposition		Ending Stocks ¹
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal ²	Crude Used Directly ³	Exports	Products Supplied ³	
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973	Average	971	1,853	5	17	23	2,822	53
1974	Average	1,070	1,587	-17	13	14	2,639	⁴ 60
1975	Average	1,235	1,223	⁴ 2	15	15	2,462	74
1976	Average	1,377	1,413	5	17	12	2,801	72
1977	Average	1,754	1,359	-48	13	6	3,071	90
1978	Average	1,667	1,355	-1	13	13	3,023	90
1979	Average	1,687	1,151	-15	12	9	2,826	96
1980	Average	1,580	939	10	12	33	2,508	⁴ 92
1981	Average ⁵	1,321	800	⁴ 37	48	118	2,088	78
1982	Average	1,070	776	32	48	209	1,716	⁴ 66
1983	Average	852	699	⁴ 55	--	185	1,421	49
1984	January	961	1,059	110	--	151	1,979	45
	February	1,003	1,151	-416	--	87	1,651	57
	March	889	636	298	--	204	1,619	48
	April	847	651	15	--	130	1,384	47
	May	840	565	32	--	200	1,237	46
	June	849	685	-15	--	176	1,344	47
	July	770	597	-76	--	99	1,192	49
	August	800	572	149	--	260	1,261	45
	September	850	606	-74	--	214	1,168	47
	October	907	461	-127	--	174	1,066	51
	November	928	585	125	--	286	1,352	47
	December	1,053	627	-193	--	299	1,189	53
	Average	891	681	-12	--	190	1,369	--
1985	January	1,004	568	219	--	312	1,480	46
	February	1,040	580	41	--	295	1,366	45
	March	963	477	-35	--	216	1,190	46
	April	912	383	-2	--	167	1,126	46
	May	793	394	155	--	185	1,156	41
	June	702	400	59	--	118	1,043	40
	July	732	437	-29	--	83	1,058	41
	August	742	424	108	--	106	1,168	37
	September	808	617	-207	--	188	1,031	43
	October	912	541	-228	--	184	1,042	50
	November	932	627	5	--	275	1,290	50
	December	1,055	681	-4	--	250	1,483	50
	Average	882	510	7	--	197	1,202	--
1986	January	933	629	83	--	211	1,435	48
	February	856	577	193	--	183	1,443	43
	March	810	571	125	--	113	1,393	39
	April	927	504	96	--	202	1,325	36
	May	913	665	-117	--	129	1,333	40
	June*	^R 818	^R 687	^R -114	--	43	^R 1,349	^R 43
	July**	841	652	63	--	NA	1,386	38
	Average	871	613	45	--	NA	1,380	--

¹ Stocks are totals as of end of period.

² A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

³ Beginning in January 1983, product supplied for residual fuel oil does not include crude oil used directly.

See Explanatory Note 4.

⁴ In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. See Explanatory Note 10.

⁵ Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified. See Explanatory Note 12.

^R = Revised data. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. NA = Not available.

* See Explanatory Note 9.4.

** Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

Notes: Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See the last page of this section.

Figure S11. Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

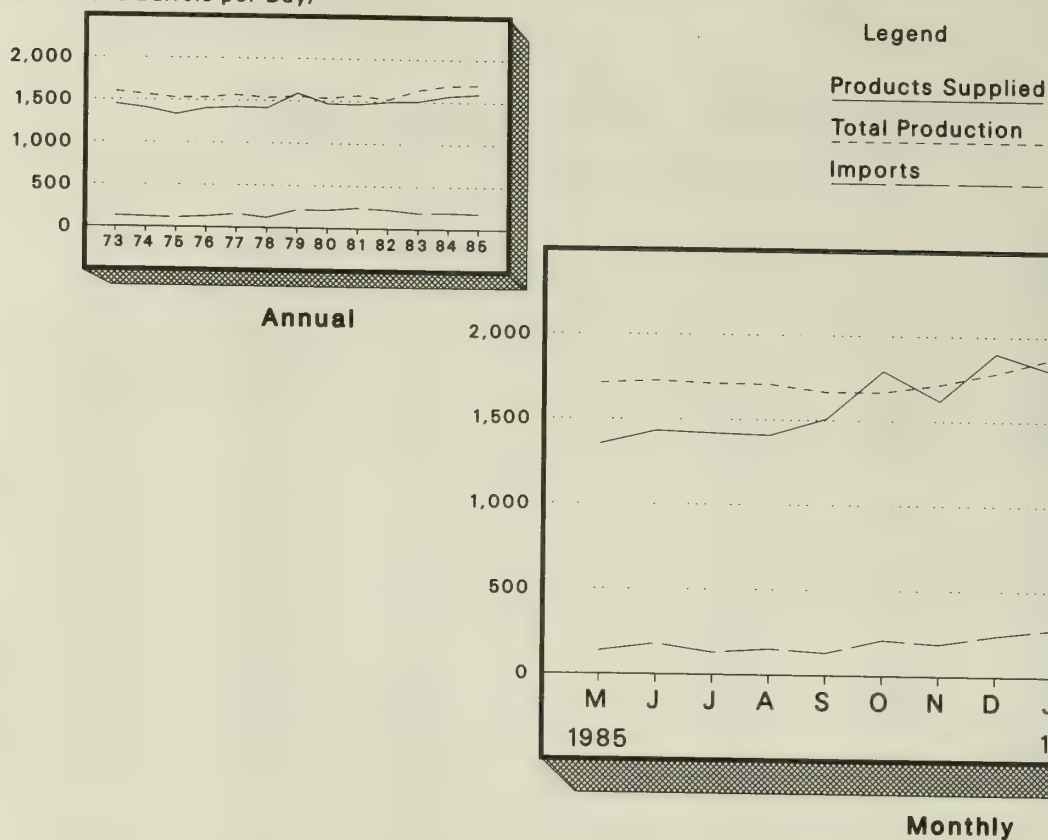


Figure S12. Liquefied Petroleum Gases Ending Stocks

(Million Barrels)

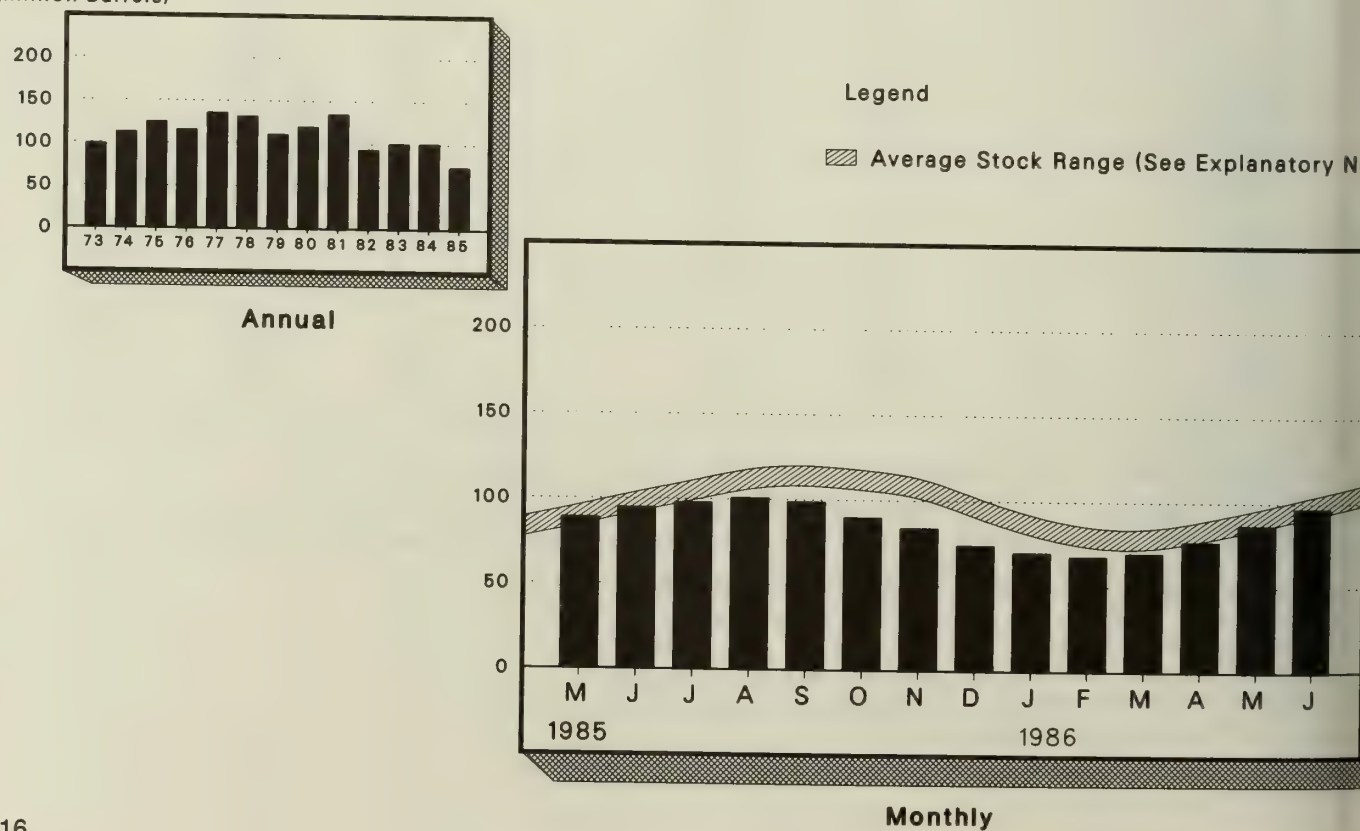


Table S7. Liquefied Petroleum Gases¹ Supply and Disposition

		Supply			Disposition		Ending Stocks ²
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal ³	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied
		Thousand Barrels per Day					Million Barrels
1973	Average	1,600	132	-35	220	27	1,449
1974	Average	1,565	123	-38	220	25	1,406
1975	Average	1,527	112	⁴ -35	246	26	1,333
1976	Average	1,535	130	24	260	25	1,404
1977	Average	1,566	161	-55	233	18	1,422
1978	Average	1,537	123	12	239	20	1,413
1979	Average	1,556	217	70	236	15	1,592
1980	Average	1,535	216	-27	233	21	1,469
1981	Average	1,571	244	⁴ -18	289	42	1,466
1982	Average	1,528	226	111	300	65	1,499
1983	Average	1,642	190	4	253	73	1,509
1984	January	1,615	269	⁴ 494	340	23	2,015
	February	1,696	237	122	324	41	1,690
	March	1,696	241	12	288	68	1,593
	April	1,716	155	-139	253	54	1,426
	May	1,714	211	-240	244	42	1,399
	June	1,714	158	-201	237	53	1,380
	July	1,725	132	-139	232	43	1,444
	August	1,711	154	-100	241	34	1,490
	September	1,693	128	-50	283	26	1,462
	October	1,684	207	138	322	56	1,650
	November	1,716	212	89	376	52	1,588
	December	1,679	237	239	349	82	1,724
	Average	1,697	195	19	291	48	1,572
1985	January	1,676	255	399	322	70	1,937
	February	1,689	237	330	320	72	1,865
	March	1,684	223	29	297	52	1,588
	April	1,696	156	-143	262	78	1,368
	May	1,713	138	-219	239	40	1,353
	June	1,728	181	-175	250	51	1,432
	July	1,713	131	-107	249	68	1,420
	August	1,710	153	-98	277	80	1,409
	September	1,667	132	61	321	29	1,510
	October	1,669	209	304	340	47	1,794
	November	1,716	188	192	387	88	1,620
	December	1,786	239	337	386	75	1,901
	Average	1,704	187	75	304	62	1,599
1986	January	1,874	277	75	382	47	1,797
	February	1,850	208	98	330	75	1,752
	March	1,726	199	-90	252	47	1,536
	April	1,708	134	-203	259	33	1,347
	May	1,759	189	-339	265	40	1,305
	June*	1,721	253	-348	230	25	1,371
	Average	1,772	210	-137	286	44	1,516

¹ Includes ethane, propane, normal butane, and isobutane. Beginning in January 1984, unfractionated stream is reported by individual product.

² Stocks are totals as of end of period.

³ A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

⁴ In January 1975, 1981, 1983, and 1984, a new stock basis was established affecting stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. See Explanatory Note 10.

* See Explanatory Note 9.5.

Notes: Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See the last page of this section.

Table S8. Other Petroleum Products¹ Supply and Disposition

		Supply			Disposition			Ending Stocks ²
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal ³	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973	Average	3,693	502	-9	750	186	3,270	208
1974	Average	3,558	432	-28	665	174	3,123	⁴ 218
1975	Average	3,424	277	⁴ -2	537	160	3,002	219
1976	Average	3,643	206	-5	524	175	3,145	220
1977	Average	3,912	205	-27	514	165	3,410	230
1978	Average	4,046	166	14	492	167	3,568	225
1979	Average	4,153	195	-37	352	209	3,749	238
1980	Average	3,956	210	-23	311	198	3,634	⁴ 247
1981	Average	3,739	226	⁴ 46	723	199	3,088	282
1982	Average	3,453	334	80	787	211	2,869	⁴ 253
1983	Average	3,460	411	⁴ 6	712	242	2,923	⁴ 256
1984	January	3,376	517	⁴ -163	570	207	2,953	253
	February	3,595	602	-250	754	225	2,966	261
	March	3,512	485	-227	527	258	2,988	268
	April	3,584	610	-211	623	268	3,092	274
	May	3,683	662	-105	764	257	3,218	277
	June	3,869	541	391	1,232	343	3,223	265
	July	3,864	587	277	1,022	238	3,467	257
	August	3,848	569	41	637	172	3,650	256
	September	3,759	536	-50	699	238	3,308	257
	October	3,585	632	10	709	180	3,336	257
	November	3,532	606	81	945	279	2,997	254
	December	3,379	434	464	1,016	284	2,977	240
	Average	3,632	565	23	791	245	3,183	--
1985	January	3,285	400	-88	556	223	2,815	243
	February	3,422	498	-101	707	204	2,910	245
	March	3,464	550	-421	633	190	2,769	259
	April	3,618	628	-7	836	245	3,158	259
	May	3,721	837	-113	991	191	3,263	262
	June	3,924	612	80	995	261	3,360	260
	July	3,994	658	19	975	241	3,455	259
	August	4,087	640	372	1,328	218	3,549	248
	September	3,878	529	-10	823	274	3,299	248
	October	3,810	548	9	861	250	3,255	248
	November	3,772	612	-183	906	277	3,016	253
	December	3,658	542	226	1,006	305	3,118	246
	Average	3,721	588	-17	886	240	3,166	--
1986	January	3,805	498	-165	925	311	2,899	252
	February	3,759	377	-197	768	270	2,901	258
	March	3,646	440	7	822	208	3,066	257
	April	3,658	576	-108	759	369	2,998	261
	May	3,970	600	-68	803	298	3,400	263
	June*	4,138	655	-130	855	263	3,548	267
	Average	3,830	526	-109	823	286	3,137	--

¹ Includes pentanes plus, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, unfinished oils, gasoline blending components and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, and liquefied petroleum gases.

² Stocks are totals as of end of period.

³ A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

⁴ In January 1975, 1981, 1983, and 1984, a new stock basis was established affecting stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. See Explanatory Note 10.

* See Explanatory Note 9.6.

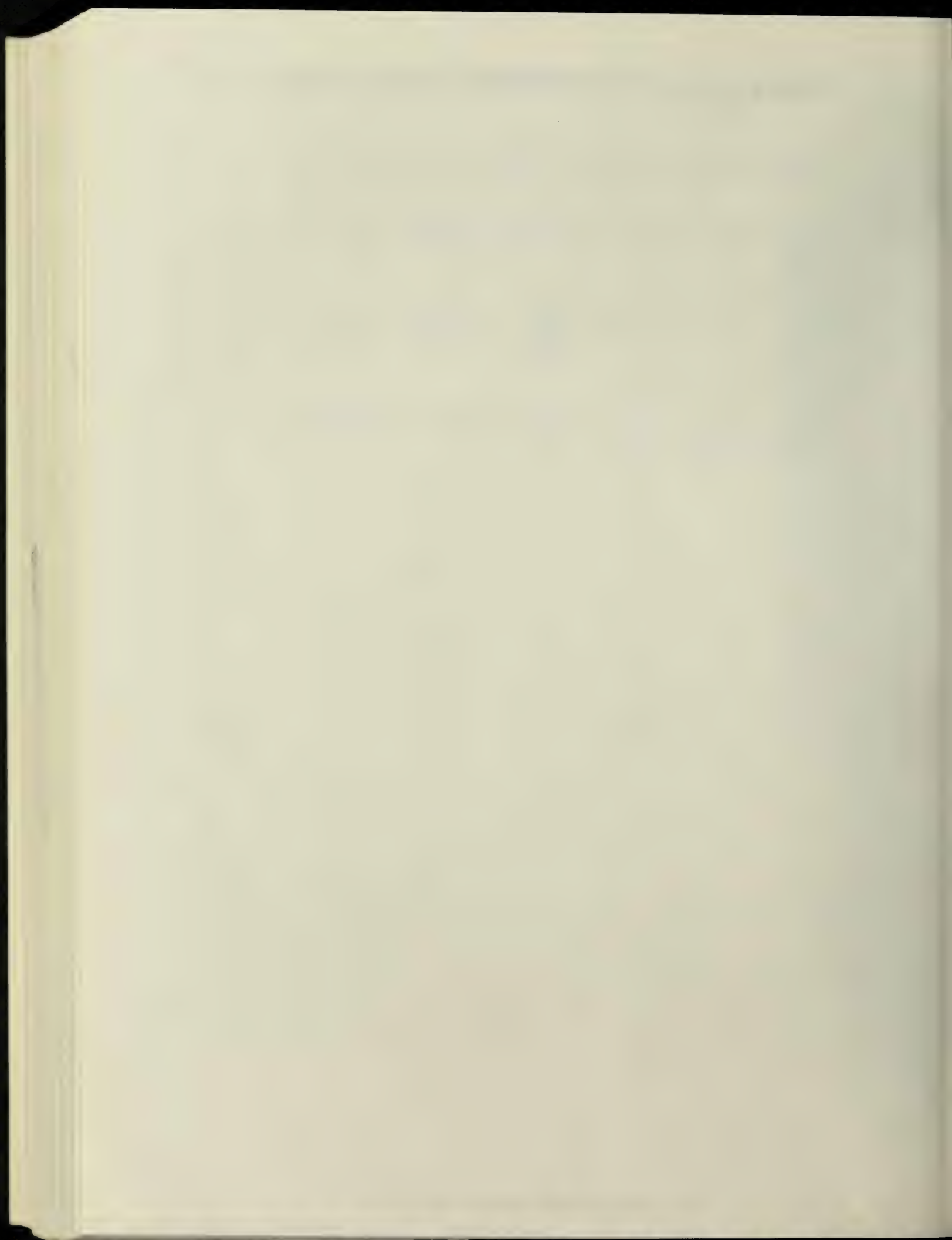
Notes: Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

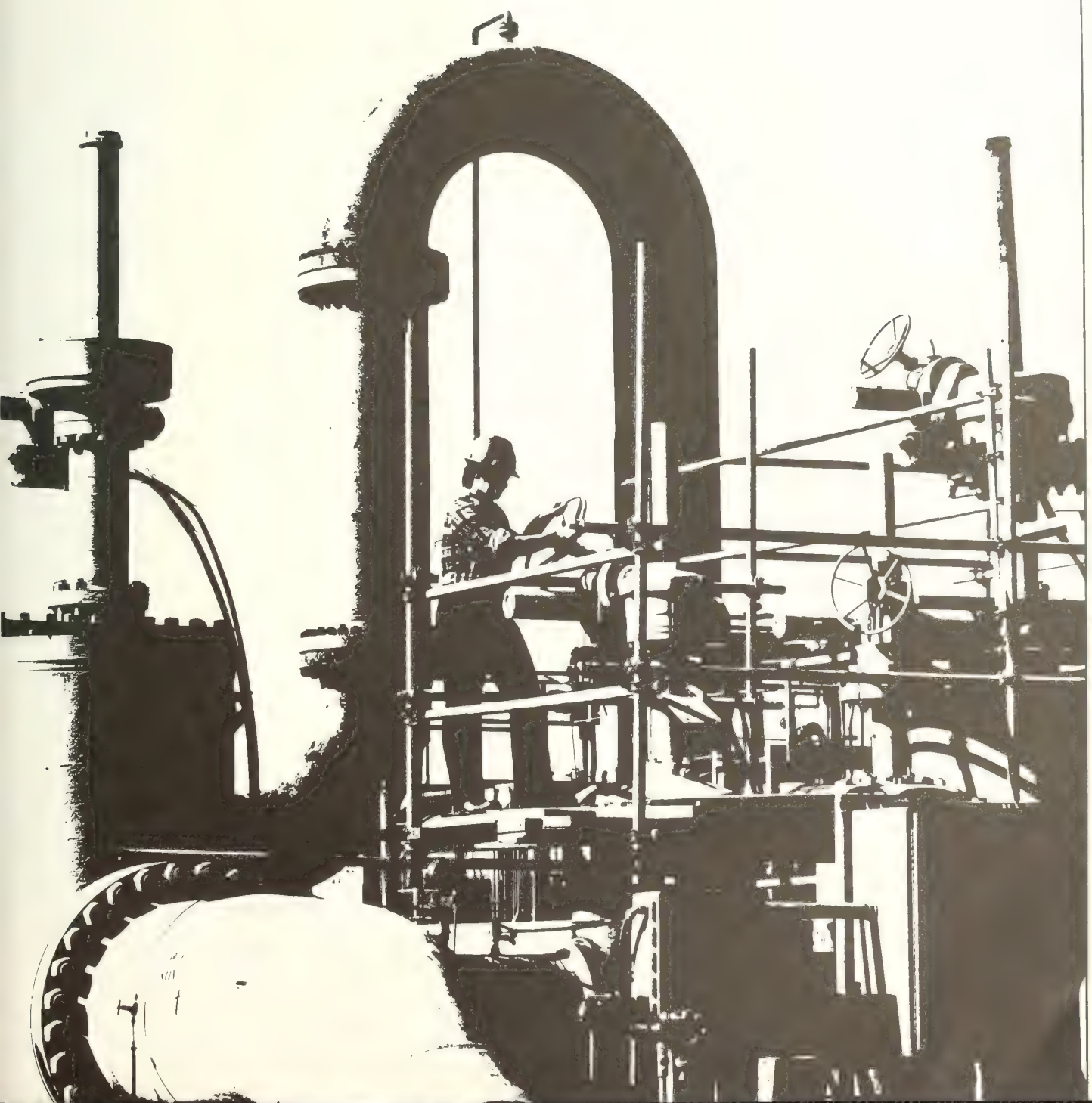
Source: See the last page of this section.

Sources of Summary Statistics

1. 1973 through 1976: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, *Mineral Industry Surveys, Petroleum Statement, Annual and PAD Districts Supply/Demand, Annual*.
2. 1977 through 1980: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Energy Data Reports, Petroleum Statement, Annual and PAD Districts Supply/Demand, Annual*, and unleaded gasoline data from *Monthly Petroleum Statistics Report*.
3. 1981 through 1985: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*.
4. January 1986 through June 1986: Detailed statistics in appropriate issues of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*. (See Explanatory Notes 9.1 through 9.6.)
5. July 1986 Estimates based on EIA weekly data (except domestic crude oil production). (See Explanatory Note 1.1.)
6. January 1986 through July 1986: Domestic crude oil production estimate based on historical statistics from State Conservation Agencies and the U.S. Geological Survey. (See Explanatory Note 3.)



Detailed Statistics





1. U.S. Petroleum Balance, June 1986

	Current Month		Year-to-date	
	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day
Crude Oil (Including Lease Condensate)				
Field Production				
Alaska	E 55,899	1,863	E 333,539	1,843
Lower 48 States	E 207,846	6,928	E 1,272,220	7,029
Total U.S.	E 263,745	8,792	E 1,605,759	8,872
Net Imports				
Imports (Gross Excluding SPR)	138,332	4,611	647,743	3,579
SPR Imports	1,913	64	9,003	50
Exports	7,206	240	29,102	161
Imports (Net Including SPR)	133,039	4,435	627,644	3,468
Other Sources				
SPR Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	-1,910	-64	-8,471	-47
Other Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	3,410	114	-6,758	-37
Product Supplied and Losses	-1,555	-52	-10,344	-57
Unaccounted for 1	1,073	36	53,963	298
Total Other Sources	1,018	34	28,390	157
Crude Input to Refineries	397,802	13,260	2,261,793	12,496
(3) = (3) + (7) + (12)				
Natural Gas Plant Liquids (NGPL)				
Field Production	46,640	1,555	294,232	1,626
Net Imports 2	1,297	43	3,691	20
Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) 2	-949	-32	-1,059	-6
Total NGPL Supply	46,988	1,566	296,864	1,640
Other Liquids				
Unfinished Oils and Gasoline Blending Components, Total				
Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	-1,644	-55	-6,961	-38
Imports	9,718	324	55,908	309
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol New Supply (Field Production)	1,801	60	8,788	49
Refinery Processing Gain 1	16,607	554	99,062	547
Crude Oil Product Supplied	1,550	52	10,168	56
Total Other Liquids	28,032	934	166,965	922
(23) = (18) through (22)				
Total Production of Products 3	472,822	15,761	2,725,622	15,059
(24) = (13) + (17) + (23)				
Net Imports of Refined Products 3				
Imports (Gross)	52,810	1,760	273,260	1,510
Exports	11,496	383	108,844	601
Imports (Net)	41,314	1,377	164,416	908
Total New Supply of Products	514,136	17,138	2,890,038	15,967
(28) = (24) + (27)				
Refined Products Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) 3	-34,188	-1,140	-1,410	-8
Total Petroleum Products Supplied for Domestic Use	479,948	15,998	2,888,628	15,959
(30) = (28) + (29)				
Finished Motor Gasoline	215,991	7,200	1,242,730	6,866
Distillate Fuel Oil	74,398	2,480	543,951	3,005
Residual Fuel Oil	40,456	1,349	249,576	1,379
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	41,124	1,371	274,323	1,516
Other 4	106,429	3,548	567,880	3,137
Crude Oil	1,550	52	10,168	56
Total Product Supplied	479,948	15,998	2,888,628	15,959
(37) = (31) through (36)				
Ending Stocks, All Oils				
Crude Oil and Lease Condensate (Excluding SPR)	325,453	--	325,453	--
Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR)	501,787	--	501,787	--
Unfinished Oils	111,087	--	111,087	--
Gasoline Blending Components 5	36,358	--	36,358	--
Pentanes Plus	9,248	--	9,248	--
Finished Refined Products 3	557,176	--	557,176	--
Total Stocks	1,541,109	--	1,541,109	--

A balancing item.

Includes products in the pentanes plus category only.

For products included see Explanatory Note 9.7.

Includes pentanes plus, other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel

oil and liquefied petroleum gases.

Includes other hydrocarbons and alcohol.

= Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes 1, 2 and 9.7.

Table 2. Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, June 1986
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Field Production	Refinery Production	Supply			Unaccounted For Crude Oil ¹	Crude Losses	Disposition		
			Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)				Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 263,745	0	140,245	1,500		1,073	5	397,802	7,206	1,550
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	46,510	13,259	8,895	-11,388		0	0	13,089	753	43,435
Pentanes Plus	8,154	0	1,299	-949		0	0	6,191	2	2,311
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	38,356	13,259	7,596	-10,439		0	0	6,898	751	41,124
Ethane	15,019	209	72	188		0	0	53	4	15,432
Propane	14,635	9,489	3,390	-7,363		0	0	155	552	19,444
Normal Butane	4,725	3,217	2,489	-2,774		0	0	2,680	193	4,785
Isobutane	3,977	344	1,644	-490		0	0	4,010	2	1,463
Other Liquids	1,801	0	9,718	-1,644		0	0	19,453	0	-9,578
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	1,801	0	0	90		0	0	1,891	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	7,233	947		0	0	13,355	0	-5,175
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	2,472	-2,710		0	0	4,178	0	-4,416
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	13	29		0	0	29	0	13
Finished Petroleum Products	130	433,692	45,214	-23,749		0	0	0	10,746	444,541
Finished Motor Gasoline	15	213,031	11,029	-8,084		0	0	0	0	215,991
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	15	69,155	1,897	-3,095		0	0	0	0	67,972
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	143,876	9,132	-4,989		0	0	0	0	148,019
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	1,103	0	-53		0	0	0	0	1,050
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	6,270	268	-436		0	0	0	0	6,094
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	31,988	2,287	-775		0	0	0	0	33,316
Kerosene	0	1,503	1	-411		0	0	0	0	1,059
Distillate Fuel Oil	40	82,010	4,943	-11,008		0	0	0	0	6,703
Residual Fuel Oil	0	24,539	20,622	-3,426		0	0	0	0	1,587
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	2,865	3,261	-129		0	0	0	0	1,279
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	8,962	772	-746		0	0	0	0	74
Special Naphthas	0	1,515	501	-24		0	0	0	0	691
Lubricants	0	4,362	282	-48		0	0	0	0	21
Waxes	0	480	23	-8		0	0	0	0	516
Petroleum Coke	0	15,788	0	437		0	0	0	0	40
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	17,272	1,171	865		0	0	0	0	6,287
Still Gas	0	19,345	0	0		0	0	0	0	3
Miscellaneous Products	75	2,659	54	1		0	0	0	0	19,345
Total	312,186	446,951	204,072	-35,281		1,073	5	430,344	18,704	479,948
Total										1,541,109

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 3. Year-to-Date Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January - June 1986
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ¹	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 1,605,759	0	656,746	-15,229	53,963	176	2,261,793	29,102	10,168	827,240
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	293,352	77,016	42,166	-25,817	0	0	86,527	8,432	291,759	106,715
Pentanes Plus	49,568	0	4,111	-1,059	0	0	34,764	420	17,436	9,248
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	243,784	77,016	38,055	-24,758	0	0	51,763	8,011	274,323	97,467
Ethane	95,586	1,481	4,120	-3,297	0	0	433	841	96,616	15,062
Propane	94,494	55,571	14,987	-16,361	0	0	805	5,445	142,441	55,835
Normal Butane	30,998	18,403	11,402	-4,202	0	0	27,684	1,305	27,612	18,359
Isobutane	22,706	1,561	7,546	-898	0	0	22,841	420	7,654	8,211
Other Liquids	8,788	0	55,908	-6,961	0	0	114,193	0	-56,458	147,445
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	8,788	0	0	16	0	0	8,804	0	0	368
Unfinished Oils	0	0	44,123	-4,418	0	0	72,935	0	-33,230	111,087
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	11,772	-2,569	0	0	32,431	0	-23,228	35,782
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	13	10	0	0	23	0	0	208
Finished Petroleum Products	880	2,484,559	235,205	23,348	0	0	0	100,833	2,643,159	459,709
Finished Motor Gasoline	43	1,193,989	56,492	-7,794	0	0	0	0	1,242,730	197,595
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	41	382,340	11,117	6,741	0	0	0	0	400,239	74,638
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	2	811,649	45,375	-14,535	0	0	0	0	842,491	122,957
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	5,194	6	33	0	0	0	0	5,233	2,069
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	35,154	1,143	163	0	0	0	204	36,256	6,581
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	194,362	6,866	-6,109	0	0	0	2,933	192,186	39,603
Kerosene	1	16,951	1,328	974	0	0	0	120	19,134	6,703
Distillate Fuel Oil	261	497,694	33,833	35,086	0	0	0	22,923	543,951	108,825
Residual Fuel Oil	0	158,644	109,743	7,688	0	0	0	26,499	249,576	42,983
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	16,287	10,686	-135	0	0	0	700	26,138	1,810
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	50,414	4,876	-403	0	0	0	3,251	51,636	1,844
Special Naphthas	0	9,463	2,580	350	0	0	0	125	12,268	3,620
Lubricants	0	26,720	2,202	365	0	0	0	3,590	25,697	11,292
Waxes	0	2,785	203	49	0	0	0	239	2,798	583
Petroleum Coke	0	89,794	0	-672	0	0	0	39,833	49,289	6,831
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	66,034	4,484	-5,766	0	0	0	94	64,658	26,973
Still Gas	0	107,821	0	0	0	0	0	0	107,821	0
Miscellaneous Products	575	13,253	763	-481	0	0	0	322	13,788	2,397
Total	1,908,779	2,561,575	990,025	-24,659	53,963	176	2,462,513	138,366	2,888,628	1,541,109

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 4. Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, June 1986
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ¹	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 8,792	0	4,675	50	36	(s)	13,260	240	52
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,550	442	297	-380	0	0	436	25	1,448
Pentanes Plus	272	0	43	-32	0	0	206	(s)	77
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,279	442	253	-348	0	0	230	25	1,371
Ethane	501	7	2	6	0	0	2	(s)	514
Propane	488	316	113	-245	0	0	5	18	648
Normal Butane	158	107	83	-92	0	0	89	6	159
Isobutane	133	11	55	-16	0	0	134	(s)	49
Other Liquids	60	0	324	-55	0	0	648	0	-319
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	60	0	0	3	0	0	63	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	241	32	0	0	445	0	-173
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	82	-90	0	0	139	0	-147
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	(s)	1	0	0	1	0	(s)
Finished Petroleum Products	4	14,456	1,507	-792	0	0	0	358	14,818
Finished Motor Gasoline	1	7,101	368	-269	0	0	0	0	7,200
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	1	2,305	63	-103	0	0	0	0	2,266
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	4,796	304	-166	0	0	0	0	4,934
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	37	0	-2	0	0	0	0	35
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	209	9	-15	0	0	0	(s)	203
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	1,066	76	-26	0	0	0	6	1,111
Kerosene	0	50	(s)	-14	0	0	0	1	35
Distillate Fuel Oil	1	2,734	165	-367	0	0	0	53	2,480
Residual Fuel Oil	0	818	687	-114	0	0	0	43	1,349
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed Use	0	96	109	-4	0	0	0	2	197
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed Use	0	299	26	-25	0	0	0	23	277
Special Naphthas	0	51	17	-1	0	0	0	1	66
Lubricants	0	145	9	2	0	0	0	17	139
Waxes	0	16	1	(s)	0	0	0	1	15
Petroleum Coke	0	526	0	15	0	0	0	210	331
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	576	39	29	0	0	0	(s)	643
Still Gas	0	645	0	0	0	0	0	0	645
Miscellaneous Products	3	89	2	(s)	0	0	0	1	92
Total	10,406	14,898	6,802	-1,176	36	(s)	14,345	623	15,998

1 Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 5. Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January - June 1980
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

(Thousand Barrels per Day)									
Commodity	Supply			Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ¹	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 8,872	0	3,628	-84	298	1	12,496	161	56
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,621	426	233	-143	0	0	478	47	1,612
Pentanes Plus	274	0	23	-6	0	0	192	2	96
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,347	426	210	-137	0	0	286	44	1,516
Ethane	528	8	23	-18	0	0	2	5	534
Propane	522	307	83	-90	0	0	4	30	787
Normal Butane	171	102	63	-23	0	0	153	7	153
Isobutane	125	9	42	-5	0	0	126	2	42
Other Liquids	49	0	309	-38	0	0	631	0	-312
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	49	0	0	(s)	0	0	49	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	244	-24	0	0	403	0	-184
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	65	-14	0	0	179	0	-128
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	5	13,727	1,299	129	0	0	0	557	14,603
Finished Motor Gasoline	(s)	6,597	312	-43	0	0	0	0	6,866
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	(s)	2,112	61	37	0	0	0	0	2,211
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	(s)	4,484	251	-80	0	0	0	0	4,655
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	29	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	0	29
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	194	6	1	0	0	0	1	200
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	1,074	38	-34	0	0	0	16	1,062
Kerosene	(s)	94	7	5	0	0	0	1	106
Distillate Fuel Oil	1	2,750	187	194	0	0	0	127	3,005
Residual Fuel Oil	0	876	606	42	0	0	0	146	1,379
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	90	59	-1	0	0	0	4	144
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	279	27	-2	0	0	0	18	285
Special Naphthas	0	52	14	2	0	0	0	1	68
Lubricants	0	148	12	2	0	0	0	20	142
Waxes	0	15	1	(s)	0	0	0	1	15
Petroleum Coke	0	496	0	-4	0	0	0	220	272
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	365	25	-32	0	0	0	1	35
Still Gas	0	596	0	0	0	0	0	0	596
Miscellaneous Products	3	73	4	-3	0	0	0	2	76
Total	10,546	14,152	5,470	-136	298	1	13,605	764	15,959

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation

Table 6. PAD District I, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, June 1986
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PADD of Entry ¹	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ²	Net Receipts ³	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)											
E 1,500	0	0	35,399	-659	709	3,184	1	40,132	0	0	18,356
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs											
586	1,484	1,264	1,264	-80	0	2,291	0	194	15	5,337	4,759
487	1,484	537	537	-91	0	2,291	0	165	15	4,529	4,716
99	0	727	727	11	0	0	0	29	0	808	43
Other Liquids											
22	0	4,535	4,535	-1,031	0	1,078	0	5,462	0	-858	16,894
22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	0	0	0
0	0	3,244	3,244	-492	0	747	0	4,592	0	-1,093	12,682
0	0	1,291	1,291	-539	0	331	0	848	0	235	4,212
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products											
0	46,243	34,671	34,671	-11,920	0	65,845	0	0	245	134,594	146,942
0	22,310	8,755	8,755	-2,966	0	40,472	0	0	0	68,571	66,633
0	6,010	1,268	1,268	-802	0	10,576	0	0	0	17,052	22,489
0	16,300	7,487	7,487	-2,164	0	29,896	0	0	0	51,519	44,144
0	0	0	0	-43	0	249	0	0	0	206	398
0	723	224	224	-196	0	334	0	0	0	1,085	1,136
0	1,930	1,417	1,417	-1,261	0	8,984	0	0	7	11,063	10,938
0	-33	1	1	52	0	-2	0	0	5	13	2,326
0	8,645	4,416	4,416	-4,873	0	14,417	0	0	25	22,580	35,536
0	3,877	18,379	18,379	-2,537	0	131	0	0	2	19,848	18,348
0	50	311	311	37	0	-25	0	0	30	343	168
0	37	16	16	260	0	169	0	0	6	476	1,223
0	671	212	212	50	0	656	0	0	104	1,485	2,792
0	84	12	12	9	0	7	0	0	6	106	78
0	1,278	0	0	-194	0	0	0	0	45	1,039	995
0	4,249	888	888	-188	0	411	0	0	(s)	5,360	5,669
0	2,067	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,067	0
0	355	40	40	-70	0	42	0	0	14	353	702
2,108	47,727	75,869	75,869	-13,690	709	72,398	1	45,788	260	139,072	186,951
Total											

¹ Beginning in January 1985, crude oil and unfinished oils are reported on this table by PADD.

¹ Beginning in January 1985, crude oil and unfinished oils are reported on this table by PAD District of entry. Previously they were reported by PAD District of processing.

² Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

³ Beginning in January 1985, net receipts include crude oil movements by pipeline, tanker, and barge. Previously only tanker and barge movements of crude oil were included. See Explanatory Note 14.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Commodity	Supply				Disposition						
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PADD of Entry ¹	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ²	Net Receipts ³	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 29,388	0	12,641	1,403	-3,121	48,065	0	87,945	431	0	67,620
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	9,914	2,477	1,014	-5,441	0	4,480	0	3,953	20	8,470	30,738
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	8,526	2,477	1,014	-5,334	0	3,788	0	2,231	19	8,221	27,825
Pentanes Plus	1,388	0	0	-107	0	692	0	1,722	2	249	2,913
Other Liquids	508	0	0	445	0	-57	0	2,933	0	-2,037	22,938
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	508	0	0	53	0	0	0	561	0	0	184
Unfinished Oils	0	0	0	564	0	126	0	1,127	0	-437	15,999
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	-193	0	-183	0	1,224	0	-1,600	6,712
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	21	0	0	0	21	0	0	43
Finished Petroleum Products	27	95,587	522	-3,453	0	27,970	0	0	565	120,088	114,751
Finished Motor Gasoline	6	52,291	89	-3,382	0	18,502	0	0	0	67,506	54,684
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	6	17,867	19	-1,483	0	7,088	0	0	0	23,497	23,176
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	34,424	70	-1,899	0	11,414	0	0	0	44,009	31,508
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	260	0	-24	0	125	0	0	0	361	531
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	518	44	49	0	145	0	0	0	756	875
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	4,871	0	724	0	2,287	0	0	0	7,874	8,480
Kerosene	0	264	0	-297	0	-73	0	0	0	-106	1,938
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	19,455	133	-995	0	6,355	0	0	0	24,940	29,493
Residual Fuel Oil	0	1,846	145	-27	0	-85	0	0	0	1,879	3,225
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	0	1,577	15	1	0	62	0	0	43	1,612	317
Special Naphthas	0	426	49	-54	0	110	0	0	3	528	604
Lubricants	0	724	14	-121	0	211	0	0	29	799	1,902
Waxes	0	39	3	2	0	0	0	0	2	42	48
Petroleum Coke	0	3,260	0	-110	0	0	0	0	472	2,673	1,697
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	5,382	24	749	0	313	0	0	(s)	6,468	10,642
Still Gas	0	4,293	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,293	0
Miscellaneous Products	21	381	6	32	0	18	0	0	1	457	315
Total	39,837	98,064	14,177	-7,046	-3,121	80,458	0	94,831	1,016	126,521	236,047

¹ Beginning in January 1985, crude oil and unfinished oils are reported on this table by PAD District of entry. Previously they were reported by PAD District of processing.

² Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

³ Beginning in January 1985, net receipts include crude oil movements by pipeline, tanker, and barge. Previously only tanker and barge movements of crude oil were included. See Explanatory Note 14.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 8. PAD District III, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, June 1986
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition						
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PADD of Entry ¹	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ²	Net Receipts ³	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 124,356	0	84,164	-4,514	1,506	-23,391	0	182,120	0	1	656,423
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	32,028	7,311	5,943	-5,800	0	-5,049	0	7,309	608	26,516	67,812
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	26,616	7,311	5,642	-4,929	0	-4,570	0	3,508	608	25,954	61,748
Pentanes Plus	5,412	0	301	-871	0	-479	0	3,801	0	562	6,064
Other Liquids	1,045	0	4,264	-1,484	0	-1,021	0	8,425	0	-5,621	69,081
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	1,045	0	0	37	0	0	0	1,082	0	0	179
Unfinished Oils	0	0	3,757	-43	0	-873	0	5,711	0	-2,870	53,165
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	494	-1,504	0	-148	0	1,606	0	-2,764	15,613
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	13	26	0	0	0	26	0	13	124
Finished Petroleum Products	99	197,099	6,236	-7,100	0	-97,276	0	0	5,938	93,120	128,494
Finished Motor Gasoline	9	96,817	655	-1,080	0	-61,074	0	0	0	35,327	50,330
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	9	30,404	2	-185	0	-18,333	0	0	0	11,897	18,167
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	66,413	653	-895	0	-42,741	0	0	0	23,430	32,163
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	576	0	31	0	-402	0	0	0	205	636
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	2,857	0	118	0	-767	0	0	0	2,200	2,199
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	15,553	0	-285	0	-12,113	0	0	0	3,000	13,503
Kerosene	0	1,129	0	-168	0	75	0	0	29	1,007	2,159
Distillate Fuel Oil	40	36,965	0	-3,279	0	-21,059	0	0	0	11,784	28,970
Residual Fuel Oil	0	8,675	1,515	-2,067	0	-46	0	0	360	7,717	12,180
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	0	9,780	3,707	-947	0	-37	0	0	370	12,133	2,994
Special Naphthas	0	948	246	-212	0	-279	0	0	11	692	1,558
Lubricants	0	2,599	8	-7	0	-783	0	0	325	1,492	5,425
Waxes	0	264	5	-23	0	-7	0	0	23	216	380
Petroleum Coke	0	6,892	0	839	0	0	0	0	0	3,961	1,956
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	3,997	92	9	0	-724	0	0	3,770	3,374	5,168
Still Gas	0	8,349	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	8,349	0
Miscellaneous Products	50	1,698	8	-29	0	-60	0	0	0	1,663	1,036
Total	157,528	204,410	100,607	-18,898	1,506	-126,737	0	197,854	6,546	114,016	921,810

¹ Beginning in January 1985, crude oil and unfinished oils are reported on this table by PAD District of entry. Previously they were reported by PAD District of processing.

² Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

³ Beginning in January 1985, net receipts include crude oil movements by pipeline, tanker, and barge. Previously only tanker and barge movements of crude oil were included. See Explanatory Note 14.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 9. PAD District IV, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, June 1985
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PADD of Entry ¹	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ²	Net Receipts ³	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 17,805	0	1,739	813	1,845	-8,074	0	14,127	0	1	10,720
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	2,765	349	420	6	0	-1,722	0	576	3	1,239	1,110
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	2,031	349	247	-2	0	-1,509	0	388	3	725	965
Pentanes Plus	734	0	173	8	0	-213	0	188	0	514	145
Other Liquids	0	0	0	307	0	0	0	179	0	128	3,919
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	0	292	0	0	0	149	0	143	2,084
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	30	0	-15	1,835
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	4	14,820	161	-11	0	293	0	0	13	15,254	12,378
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	7,936	69	-310	0	57	0	0	0	7,752	4,599
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	0	3,799	26	-193	0	-86	0	0	0	3,546	2,417
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	4,137	43	-117	0	143	0	0	0	4,206	2,182
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	36	0	-2	0	28	0	0	0	62	52
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	383	0	1	0	-95	0	0	0	289	367
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	778	0	-18	0	604	0	0	0	1,364	818
Kerosene	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	22	22
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	3,519	92	-58	0	-301	0	0	1	3,251	3,030
Residual Fuel Oil	0	251	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	281	376
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed Use	0	1	0	-1	0	0	0	0	10	-10	4
Special Naphthas	0	5	0	-2	0	0	0	0	(s)	3	7
Lubricants	0	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	42	5
Waxes	0	23	0	-9	0	0	0	0	0	14	12
Petroleum Coke	0	272	0	2	0	0	0	0	(s)	274	104
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	1,031	0	369	0	0	0	0	1	1,399	2,950
Still Gas	0	480	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	480	0
Miscellaneous Products	4	62	0	-15	0	0	0	0	(s)	51	32
Total	20,574	15,169	2,320	1,115	1,845	-9,503	0	14,882	17	16,622	28,127

¹ Beginning in January 1985, crude oil and unfinished oils are reported on this table by PAD District of entry. Previously they were reported by PAD District of processing.

² Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

³ Beginning in January 1985, net receipts include crude oil movements by pipeline, tanker, and barge. Previously only tanker and barge movements of crude oil were included. See Explanatory Note 14.

(s) Less than 500 barrels.

E - Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures. See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 10. PAD District V, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, June 1986
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition						
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PADD of Entry ¹	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ²	Net Receipts ³	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	£ 90,696	0	6,302	4,457	134	-19,784	4	73,478	6,775	1,548	74,121
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,217	1,638	254	-73	0	0	0	1,057	106	1,873	2,296
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	696	1,638	156	-83	0	0	0	606	106	1,695	2,213
Pentanes Plus	521	0	98	10	0	0	0	451	0	178	83
Other Liquids	226	0	919	119	0	0	0	2,454	0	-1,190	34,613
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	226	0	0	0	0	0	0	226	0	0	5
Unfinished Oils	0	0	232	626	0	0	0	1,776	0	-918	27,157
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	687	-489	0	0	0	470	0	-272	7,410
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	-18	0	0	0	-18	0	0	41
Finished Petroleum Products	0	79,943	3,624	-1,265	0	3,168	0	0	3,985	81,485	57,144
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	33,677	1,461	-346	0	2,043	0	0	0	36,835	21,349
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	0	11,075	582	-432	0	755	0	0	0	11,980	8,389
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	22,602	879	86	0	1,288	0	0	0	24,855	12,960
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	231	0	-15	0	0	0	0	0	216	452
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	1,789	0	-408	0	383	0	0	0	1,764	2,004
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	8,856	870	65	0	238	0	0	13	10,016	5,864
Kerosene	0	143	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	142	258
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	13,426	302	-1,803	0	588	0	0	670	11,843	11,796
Residual Fuel Oil	0	9,890	583	1,175	0	0	0	0	916	10,732	8,854
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	0	419	0	35	0	0	0	0	313	141	171
Special Naphthas	0	99	190	-16	0	0	0	0	1	272	228
Lubricants	0	325	48	126	0	-84	0	0	58	357	1,168
Waxes	0	70	3	13	0	0	0	0	9	77	65
Petroleum Coke	0	4,086	0	-100	0	0	0	0	2,000	1,986	2,079
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	2,613	167	-74	0	0	0	0	1	2,705	2,544
Still Gas	0	4,156	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,156	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	163	0	83	0	0	0	0	3	243	312
Total	92,139	81,581	11,099	3,238	134	-16,616	4	76,989	10,866	83,717	168,174

1 Beginning in January 1985, crude oil and refined oils

¹ Beginning in January 1985, crude oil and unfinished oils are reported on this table by PAD District of entry. Previously they were reported by PAD District of processing.

² Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

³ Beginning in January 1985, net receipts include crude oil movements by pipeline, tanker, and barge. Previously only tanker and barge movements of crude oil were included. See Explanatory Note 14.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 11. Production of Crude Oil (Including Lease Condensate) by PAD District and State, 1991

(Thousand Barrels)		Production		Production	
PAD District and State		Total	Daily Average	Total	Daily Average
PAD District I					
Florida	842	28		2,434	81
New York	E 78	E 3		1,000	33
Pennsylvania	E 393	E 13		3,367	112
Virginia	E 3	E 0		2,932	98
West Virginia	294	10		2,998	100
Adjustment 2	-74	-2		18,889	630
Total PAD District I	E 1,536	E 51		16,752	558
PAD District II					
Illinois	2,376	79		3,089	103
Indiana	559	19		1,540	51
Kansas	5,859	195		3,674	122
Kentucky	582	19		71,022	2,367
Michigan	E 2,175	E 73		-1,046	-35
Missouri	6	(s)		E 124,692	E 4,156
Nebraska	536	18			
North Dakota	3,906	130			
Ohio	E 1,236	E 41			
Oklahoma	12,400	413			
South Dakota	124	4			
Tennessee	58	2			
Adjustment 2	-114	-4			
Total PAD District II	E 29,703	E 990			
PAD District III					
Alabama	1,812	60			
Arkansas	E 1,419	E 47			
Louisiana					
Gulf Coast	E 40,104	E 1,337			
Rest of State	E 2,583	E 86			
Total Louisiana	E 42,687	E 1,423			
Mississippi	2,529	84			
New Mexico					
Northwestern	667	22			
Southeastern	5,602	187			
Total New Mexico	6,269	209			
Texas					
TRRC District 01	2,107	70			
TRRC District 02	3,046	102			
TRRC District 03	9,194	306			
PAD District IV					
Colorado					
Montana					
Utah					
Wyoming					
Adjustment 2					
Total PAD District IV					
PAD District V					
Alaska					
South Alaska	1,967	66			
North Slope	53,125	1,771			
Adjustment for Alaska ²	768	26			
Total Alaska	55,860	1,862			
Arizona	14	(s)			
California					
Central Coastal	E 5,765	E 192			
East Central	E 22,712	E 757			
North	E 13	E 0			
South	E 6,022	E 201			
Total California	E 34,512	E 1,150			
Nevada	231	8			
Adjustment for Arizona					
California, and Nevada ²	7	(s)			
Total PAD District V	E 90,624	E 3,021			
United States Total	E 264,441	E 8,815			

¹ Includes the following offshore production (thousand barrels): Alaska: State - 1,301; California: Federal - E2,335, State - E3,128; Louisiana: Federal - 27,872, State - E2,075; Texas: Federal - 1,625, State - 177; U.S. Total - E38,513

² These adjustments are used to reconcile the national and PADD level sums of the State data with the independently estimated U.S. and Alaskan figures shown in the Summary Statistics portion of this issue and with the PADD level figures published in a previous issue. Final data at the State, PAD District, and national levels will be published without adjustments in the "Petroleum Supply Annual."

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: State Conservation Agencies and the U.S. Mineral Management Service.

Table 12. Natural Gas Processing Plant Production of Petroleum Products by PAD District,¹ June 1986
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III			PAD District IV		United States				
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La., Gulf Coast		No. La., Ark.		New Mexico	Total	Dist. IV Rocky Mt.	Dist. V West Coast
Natural Gas Liquids	287	299	586	4	1,577	400	7,933	9,914	19,001	3,528	5,982	611	2,906	32,028	2,765	1,217	46,510	
Pentanes Plus	53	46	99	1	190	108	1,089	1,388	3,385	253	1,104	181	489	5,412	734	521	8,154	
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	234	253	487	3	1,387	292	6,844	8,526	15,616	3,275	4,878	430	2,417	26,616	2,031	696	38,356	
Ethane	74	58	132	0	574	5	3,033	3,612	6,388	1,355	2,068	60	899	10,770	465	40	15,019	
Propane	97	120	217	2	487	166	2,533	3,188	5,853	1,196	1,687	194	952	9,882	978	370	14,635	
Normal Butane	52	57	109	1	184	113	778	1,076	2,414	-571	538	127	391	2,899	441	200	4,725	
Isobutane	11	18	29	0	142	8	500	650	961	1,295	585	49	175	3,065	147	86	3,977	
Finished Petroleum Products	0	0	0	0	3	0	24	27	30	45	4	18	2	99	4	0	130	
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	1	8	0	0	0	9	0	0	15	
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	1	8	0	0	0	9	0	0	15	
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	3	0	0	40	0	0	40	
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total Production	287	299	586	4	1,580	400	7,957	9,941	19,031	3,573	5,986	629	2,908	32,127	2,769	1,217	46,640	
1 Production represents quantity of natural gas processing plant output less input to fractionating facilities.																		

¹ Production represents quantity of natural gas processing plant output less input to fractionating facilities.
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 13. Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, June 1986

Table 10. Refinery Input (Thousand Barrels, Except Where Noted)																				
Commodity	PAD District I				PAD District II				PAD District III				PAD District IV			United States				
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Dak.	Okl., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La. Ark.	New Mexico	Total	PAD Rocky Mt.		PAD Dist. V West Coast			
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	36,920	3,212	40,132	1,787	57,133	9,194	19,831	87,945	14,757	92,928	66,789	5,600	2,046	182,120	14,127	73,478	397,802			
Pentanes Plus	28	1	29	0	910	120	692	1,722	1,110	1,988	567	27	109	3,801	188	451	6,191			
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	145	20	165	136	1,268	249	578	2,231	545	1,340	1,470	114	39	3,508	388	606	6,898			
Ethane	0	0	0	0	28	0	0	28	0	0	0	0	0	25	0	0	53			
Propane	0	0	0	0	78	0	0	78	58	0	17	0	0	75	0	2	155			
Normal Butane	79	20	99	57	396	185	77	715	86	505	690	22	4	1,307	310	249	2,680			
Isobutane	66	0	66	79	766	64	501	1,410	401	835	738	92	35	2,101	78	355	4,010			
Other Liquids																				
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	22	0	22	7	242	9	303	561	0	790	287	0	5	1,082	0	226	1,891			
Unfinished Oil (net)	4,552	40	4,592	-6	910	19	204	1,127	466	6,583	-1,320	-6	-12	5,711	149	1,776	13,355			
Motor Gasoline Blending Components (net)	843	5	848	1	1,422	12	-211	1,224	45	335	1,240	1	-15	1,606	30	470	4,178			
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components (net)	0	0	0	0	19	0	2	21	0	0	26	0	0	26	0	-18	29			
Total Input to Refineries	42,510	3,278	45,788	1,925	61,904	9,603	21,399	94,831	16,923	103,964	69,059	5,736	2,172	197,854	14,882	76,989	430,344			
Crude Oil Distillation																				
Gross Input (daily average)	1,246	107	1,353	60	1,905	306	662	2,933	497	3,144	2,224	186	68	6,119	473	2,463	13,341			
Operable Capacity (daily average)	1,346	110	1,455	66	2,198	317	728	3,310	562	3,590	2,610	252	76	7,090	533	3,079	15,466			
Operating Ratio (percent) ¹	92.6	97.8	93.0	90.3	86.6	96.6	90.9	88.6	88.4	87.6	85.2	73.6	90.2	86.3	88.8	80.0	86.3			
Crude Oil Qualities																				
Sulfur Content, Weighted Average (percent)	1.18	60	1.13	92	97	1.96	50	96	61	82	1.19	1.38	81	96	86	1.05	99			
API Gravity, Weighted Average	29.92	38.81	30.62	36.85	34.49	29.37	37.35	34.66	37.79	35.60	31.17	32.78	39.39	34.07	36.08	24.88	32.20			
Operable Capacity (daily average)																				
Operating	1,346	110	1,455	66	2,198	317	728	3,310	562	3,590	2,610	252	76	7,090	533	3,079	15,466			
Idle	1,298	110	1,408	66	2,054	312	696	3,128	522	3,540	2,311	252	76	6,701	516	2,883	14,637			
	47	0	47	0	144	5	32	181	40	50	299	0	0	389	17	196	830			
Alaskan Crude Oil Receipts	635	0	635	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,983	5,414	0	0	8,397	0	30,435	39,467			

¹ Represents gross input divided by operable capacity.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 14. Refinery Production of Petroleum Products by PAD District, June 1986
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I				PAD District II				PAD District III				PAD District IV		PAD District V		
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Dak.	Okl., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	PAD Rocky Mt.	PAD Dist. V West Coast	
Liquefied Refinery Gases	1,450	34	1,484	34	1,898	236	309	2,477	442	3,435	3,182	135	117	7,311	349	1,638	13,259
Ethane	0	0	0	0	0	-11	0	-11	-97	324	-7	0	0	220	0	0	209
Propane	1,104	34	1,138	34	1,840	214	332	2,420	444	2,505	1,483	90	65	4,587	210	1,134	9,489
Normal Butane	346	0	346	0	45	32	-23	54	-147	579	1,699	34	52	2,217	124	476	3,217
Isobutane	0	0	0	0	13	1	0	14	242	27	7	11	0	287	15	28	344
Finished Motor Gasoline	21,088	1,222	22,310	1,141	34,385	4,834	11,931	52,291	8,726	51,745	33,567	1,673	1,106	96,817	7,936	33,677	213,031
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	5,541	469	6,010	433	10,104	1,882	5,448	17,867	3,384	17,700	8,392	460	468	30,404	3,799	11,075	69,155
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	15,547	753	16,300	708	24,281	2,952	6,483	34,424	5,342	34,045	25,175	1,213	638	66,413	4,137	22,602	143,876
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	85	8	167	260	161	277	138	0	0	576	36	231	1,103
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	723	0	723	0	367	117	34	518	861	1,320	166	207	303	2,857	383	1,789	6,270
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	1,930	0	1,930	0	3,462	438	971	4,871	992	7,403	7,113	5	40	15,553	778	8,856	31,988
Kerosene	-77	44	-33	66	216	14	-32	264	-22	805	337	6	3	1,129	0	143	1,503
Distillate Fuel Oil	7,584	1,061	8,645	462	11,311	2,198	5,484	19,455	3,438	18,841	12,596	1,651	439	36,965	3,519	13,426	82,010
Residual Fuel Oil	3,755	122	3,877	54	1,435	201	156	1,846	642	4,644	3,163	212	14	8,675	251	9,890	24,539
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	43	0	43	0	456	0	86	542	103	1,302	665	5	-1	2,074	0	206	2,865
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	7	0	7	0	1,035	0	0	1,035	235	5,611	1,852	8	0	7,706	1	213	8,962
Special Naphthas	11	26	37	0	335	0	91	426	135	683	-27	157	0	948	5	99	1,515
Lubricants	359	312	671	0	451	0	273	724	18	1,622	540	419	0	2,599	43	325	4,362
Waxes	0	84	84	0	16	0	23	39	1	125	80	58	0	264	23	70	480
Petroleum Coke	1,256	22	1,278	23	2,227	453	557	3,260	255	3,160	3,332	133	12	6,892	272	4,086	15,788
Marketable	242	0	242	0	1,353	315	390	2,058	35	1,516	2,619	84	0	4,254	110	3,085	9,749
Catalyst	1,014	22	1,036	23	874	138	167	1,202	220	1,644	713	49	12	2,638	162	1,001	6,039
Asphalt and Road Oil	4,047	202	4,249	126	3,381	1,032	843	5,382	418	835	1,691	937	116	3,997	1,031	2,613	17,272
Still Gas	1,936	131	2,067	77	2,906	304	1,006	4,293	427	5,089	2,566	191	76	8,349	480	4,156	19,345
Miscellaneous Products	303	52	355	3	298	32	48	381	156	677	844	21	0	1,698	62	163	2,659
Fuel Use	0	25	25	0	0	0	0	0	112	159	600	0	0	871	20	0	916
Non-Fuel Use	303	27	330	3	298	32	48	381	44	518	244	21	0	827	42	163	1,743
Total Production	44,415	3,312	47,727	1,986	64,264	9,867	21,947	98,064	16,988	107,574	71,805	5,818	2,225	204,410	15,169	81,581	446,951
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ¹	-1,905	-34	-1,939	-61	-2,360	-264	-548	-3,233	-65	-3,610	-2,746	-82	-53	-6,556	-287	-4,592	-16,607

¹ Represents the arithmetic difference between input and output.

Note: See Explanatory Note 2.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 15. Percent Refinery Yield of Petroleum Products by PAD District, June 1980

Table 15. Percent Refinery Yield of Petroleum Products by PAD District, June 1980																			
Commodity	PAD District I				PAD District II				PAD District III				PAD District IV				United States		
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	PAD District IV				
															Rocky Mt.	Dist. V Coast			
Liquefied Refinery Gases	3.5	1.0	3.3	1.9	3.3	2.6	1.5	2.8	2.9	3.5	4.9	2.4	5.8	3.9	2.4	2.2	3.2		
Finished Motor Gasoline ²	48.3	36.8	47.5	56.0	52.6	48.2	52.8	52.3	46.2	47.5	45.8	27.4	47.6	46.2	51.3	42.4	47.2		
Finished Aviation Gasoline ³	.0	.0	.0	.0	.1	.1	.8	.3	1.1	.3	.2	.0	.0	.3	.3	.3	.0		
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	1.7	.0	1.6	.0	.6	1.3	.2	.6	5.7	1.3	.3	3.7	14.9	1.5	2.7	2.4	1.5		
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	4.7	.0	4.3	.0	6.0	4.8	4.8	5.5	6.5	7.4	10.9	1.0	2.0	8.3	5.4	11.8	7.8		
Kerosene	-2	1.4	-1	3.7	.4	.2	-2	.3	-1	.8	.5	.1	.1	.6	.0	.2	.4		
Distillate Fuel Oil	18.3	32.6	19.3	25.9	19.5	23.9	27.4	21.8	22.6	18.9	19.2	29.5	21.6	19.7	24.6	17.8	19.9		
Residual Fuel Oil	9.1	3.8	8.7	3.0	2.5	2.2	.8	2.1	4.2	4.7	4.8	3.8	.7	4.6	1.8	13.1	6.0		
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	.1	.0	.0	.0	.8	.0	.4	.6	.7	1.3	1.0	.1	.0	1.1	.0	.3	.7		
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	.0	.8	.1	.0	.6	.0	.5	.5	.9	.7	.0	.28	.0	.5	.0	.1	.4		
Special Naphthas	.9	9.6	1.5	.0	.8	.0	1.4	.8	.1	1.6	.8	7.5	.0	1.4	.3	.4	1.1		
Lubricants	.0	2.6	.2	.0	.0	.0	.1	.0	.0	.1	.1	.1	.0	.1	.2	.1	.1		
Waxes	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0		
Petroleum Coke	3.0	.7	2.9	1.3	3.8	4.9	2.8	3.7	1.7	3.2	5.1	2.4	.6	3.7	1.9	5.4	3.8		
Asphalt and Road Oil	9.8	6.2	9.5	7.1	5.8	11.2	4.2	6.0	2.7	.8	2.6	16.8	5.7	2.1	7.2	3.5	4.2		
Still Gas	4.7	4.0	4.6	4.3	5.0	3.3	5.0	4.8	2.8	5.1	3.9	3.4	3.7	4.4	3.4	5.5	4.7		
Miscellaneous Products	.7	1.6	.8	.2	.5	.3	.2	.4	1.0	.7	1.3	.4	.0	.9	.4	.2	.6		
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ⁴	-4.6	-1.0	-4.3	-3.4	-4.1	-2.9	-2.7	-3.6	-.4	-3.6	-4.2	-1.5	-2.6	-3.5	-2.0	-6.1	-4.0		

1 Based on crude oil input and net reruns of unfinished oils.

2 Based on total finished motor gasoline output plus net output of motor gasoline blending components, minus input of natural gas plant liquids, other hydrocarbons and alcohol.

3 Based on finished aviation gasoline output plus net output of aviation gasoline blending components.

4 Represents the difference between Input and Production.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 16. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, June 1986
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					
	I	II	III	IV	V	Total
Crude Oil (including lease condensate) ^{1 2}	34,840	26,394	71,379	1,330	6,302	140,245
Natural Gas Liquids	1,264	1,014	5,943	420	254	8,895
Pentanes Plus	727	0	301	173	98	1,299
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	537	1,014	5,642	247	156	7,596
Ethane	2	70	0	0	(s)	72
Propane	204	528	2,573	76	9	3,390
Normal Butane	199	249	1,851	103	88	2,489
Isobutane	133	166	1,219	68	59	1,644
Other Liquids ¹	4,535	0	4,264	0	919	9,718
Unfinished Oils ¹	3,244	0	3,757	0	232	7,233
Naphtha and Lighter	287	0	1,535	0	232	2,054
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	575	0	0	0	0	575
Heavy Gas Oils	1,868	0	2,222	0	0	4,090
Residuum	514	0	0	0	0	514
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	1,291	0	494	0	687	2,472
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	13	0	0	13
Finished Petroleum Products	34,671	522	6,236	161	3,624	45,214
Finished Motor Gasoline	8,755	89	655	69	1,461	11,029
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	1,268	19	2	26	582	1,897
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	7,487	70	653	43	879	9,132
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	224	44	0	0	0	268
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	1,417	0	0	0	0	2,287
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	1,417	0	0	0	870	2,287
Kerosene	1	0	0	0	0	1
Distillate Fuel Oil	4,416	133	0	92	302	4,943
Bonded Ships Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	4,416	133	0	92	302	4,943
Residual Fuel Oil	18,379	145	1,515	0	583	20,622
Bonded Ships Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	18,379	145	1,515	0	583	20,622
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed Use	311	15	2,935	0	0	3,261
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed Use	0	0	772	0	0	772
Special Naphthas	16	49	246	0	190	501
Lubricants	212	14	8	0	48	282
Waxes	12	3	5	0	3	23
Asphalt and Road Oil	888	24	92	0	167	1,171
Miscellaneous Products	40	6	8	0	0	54
Total Imports	75,310	27,930	87,822	1,911	11,099	204,072

¹ Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
² Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 17. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, January - June 1986
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate) ^{1 2}	180,868	125,739	310,828	7,929	31,382	656,746
Natural Gas Liquids	9,258	14,701	12,792	3,239	2,177	42,166
Pentanes plus	2,537	63	301	955	255	4,111
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	6,721	14,638	12,491	2,284	1,922	38,055
Ethane	5	4,115	0	0	(s)	4,120
Propane	3,787	5,990	4,035	976	199	14,987
Normal Butane	1,757	2,723	5,104	784	1,034	11,402
Isobutane	1,172	1,811	3,352	523	689	7,546
Other Liquids ¹	22,587	201	29,239	0	3,881	55,908
Unfinished Oils ¹	15,560	0	27,441	0	1,122	44,123
Naphthas and Lighter	1,709	0	8,895	0	1,059	11,663
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	2,152	0	0	0	0	2,152
Heavy Gas Oils	11,185	0	15,849	0	63	27,097
Residuum	514	0	2,697	0	0	3,211
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	7,027	201	1,785	0	2,759	11,772
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	13	0	0	13
Finished Petroleum Products	191,676	3,780	23,240	873	15,636	235,205
Finished Motor Gasoline	46,594	891	1,540	297	7,170	56,492
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	8,942	69	2	135	1,969	11,117
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	37,652	822	1,538	162	5,201	45,375
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	6	6
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	607	326	0	0	210	1,143
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	4,666	0	0	0	0	4,666
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	29	0	0	0	0	29
Other	4,637	0	0	0	0	4,637
Kerosene	1,095	0	233	0	0	1,328
Distillate Fuel Oil	30,557	1,119	164	531	1,462	33,833
Bonded Ships Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	30,557	1,119	164	531	1,462	33,833
Residual Fuel Oil	101,052	585	5,041	45	3,020	109,743
Bonded Ships Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	101,052	585	5,041	45	3,020	109,743
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	1,188	80	9,133	0	285	10,666
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	0	4,876	0	0	4,876
Special Naphthas	295	557	1,425	0	303	2,580
Lubricants	1,567	70	319	0	246	2,202
Waxes	84	31	63	0	25	203
Asphalt and Road Oil	3,471	70	291	0	652	4,484
Miscellaneous Products	500	51	155	0	57	763
Total Imports	404,389	144,421	376,099	12,041	53,076	990,025

¹ Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry

² Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 18. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, June 1986
(Thousand Barrels)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin- ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Compo- nents	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero- sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod- ucts 2	Total Prod- ucts	Total Petro- leum	Total (Daily Average)
All PAD Districts														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	2,323	1,472	0	0	0	0	0	291	1,945	0	3,546	7,254	9,577	319
Iraq	4,162	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,162	139
Kuwait	1,997	2,296	908	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,204	5,201	173
Saudi Arabia	19,430	0	534	0	1,148	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,682	21,112	704
United Arab Emirates	2,186	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	301	301	2,487	83
Subtotal Arab OPEC	30,098	3,769	1,442	0	1,148	0	0	291	1,945	0	3,847	12,442	42,540	1,418
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	1,891	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	769	0	0	769	2,660	89
Gabon	1,143	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,143	38
Indonesia	10,105	0	471	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	471	10,576	353
Nigeria	10,867	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,867	362
Venezuela	13,144	515	230	484	1,744	476	0	2,000	3,322	0	733	9,504	22,648	755
Subtotal Other OPEC	37,150	515	701	484	1,744	476	0	2,000	4,091	0	733	10,744	47,894	1,596
Other														
Angola	2,339	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	364	0	0	364	2,703	90
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	12	12	(s)
Australia	394	347	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	347	741	25
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	206	0	0	0	508	0	0	269	714	24
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	269	0	0	0	0	0	269	269	9
Belgium	0	0	0	0	39	0	0	0	38	16	0	93	93	3
Brazil	0	0	0	0	1,002	0	0	0	636	47	0	1,685	1,685	56
Brunei	670	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	670	22
Bulgaria	0	0	0	454	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	454	15
Cameroon	999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	338	0	0	338	1,337	45
Canada	17,118	1,618	5	0	728	44	1	1,026	870	125	528	4,945	22,063	735
Canary Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	176	0	0	176	176	6
China, People's Republic	1,563	0	0	539	156	0	0	0	0	0	0	695	2,258	75
China, Taiwan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	668	0	149	149	149	5
Columbia	3,124	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	668	3,792	126
Congo	603	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	603	20
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	36	36	1
Egypt	564	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	570	19
France	0	(s)	0	0	447	0	0	0	311	0	0	758	758	25
Greece	0	0	0	0	258	0	0	0	0	0	0	258	258	9
Guatemala	199	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	199	7
Hawaiian Foreign TZ	0	0	0	0	364	283	0	232	583	0	0	1,462	1,462	49
Hungary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	(s)
India	0	0	532	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	532	532	18
Israel	0	0	591	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	0	27	27	1
Italy	0	0	0	0	238	0	0	0	778	0	0	1,607	1,607	54
Japan	0	(s)	6	148	0	0	0	0	0	66	50	270	270	9
Korea, Republic	0	1	0	0	0	155	0	0	0	0	0	156	156	5
Malaysia	249	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	249	8
Malta	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	(s)
Mexico	24,317	546	0	10	0	91	0	399	498	6	495	2,045	26,362	879
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	247	0	0	0	227	0	44	518	518	17
Netherlands	0	1	0	0	2,040	0	0	0	288	99	32	2,460	2,460	82

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 18. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, June 1986 (continued)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin-ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod-ucts 2	Total Prod-ucts	Total Petro-leum	Total (Daily Average)
All PAD Districts (continued)														
Other (continued)														
Norway	1,497	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	370	0	62	432	1,929	64
Panama	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	74	0	0	124	124	4
Peru	376	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	549	0	0	549	925	31
Puerto Rico	0	0	194	0	0	41	0	0	0	0	658	893	893	30
Romania	0	0	513	837	0	0	0	0	520	0	8	1,878	1,878	63
Singapore	0	0	514	0	0	432	0	0	420	0	0	1,366	1,366	46
South Africa	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	(s)
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	432	0	0	916	0	30	1,378	1,378	46
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	256	0	0	256	256	9
Thailand	498	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	498	17
Trinidad and Tobago	3,455	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,442	103	0	1,545	5,000	167
Turkey	0	0	0	0	426	0	0	0	0	0	0	426	426	14
United Kingdom	14,425	794	0	0	825	0	0	0	812	0	196	2,627	17,052	568
U.S.S.R.	0	0	830	0	0	0	0	0	302	0	0	1,132	1,132	38
Virgin Islands	0	0	1,905	0	1,159	332	0	945	2,642	0	0	6,983	6,983	233
Zaire	607	0	0	0	8,137	2,079	1	2,652	14,586	501	2,295	40,642	113,639	3,788
Subtotal Other	72,997	3,313	5,090	1,988	8,137	2,079	1	2,652	14,586	501	2,295	40,642	113,639	3,788
Total Imports	140,245	7,596	7,233	2,472	11,029	2,555	1	4,943	20,622	501	6,875	63,827	204,072	6,802
PAD District 1														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	527	123	0	0	0	0	0	291	1,596	0	0	2,010	2,537	85
Saudi Arabia	2,675	0	0	0	591	0	0	0	0	0	0	591	3,266	109
United Arab Emirates	367	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	367	12
Subtotal Arab OPEC	3,569	123	0	0	591	0	0	291	1,596	0	0	2,601	6,170	206
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	769	0	0	769	769	26
Indonesia	2,282	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,282	76
Nigeria	4,026	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,026	134
Venezuela	5,476	102	0	0	1,718	476	0	2,000	3,165	0	675	8,136	13,612	454
Subtotal Other OPEC	11,784	102	0	0	1,718	476	0	2,000	3,934	0	675	8,905	20,689	690
Other														
Angola	1,600	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	364	0	0	364	1,964	65
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	12	12	(s)
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	206	0	0	0	508	0	0	714	714	24
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	269	0	0	0	0	0	269	269	9
Belgium	0	0	0	0	39	0	0	0	38	0	0	77	77	3
Brazil	0	0	0	0	1,002	0	0	0	636	0	0	1,638	1,638	55
Bulgaria	0	0	0	454	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	454	454	15
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	338	0	0	338	338	11
Canada	1,941	208	5	0	508	0	1	731	725	4	293	2,475	4,416	147
Canary Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	176	0	0	176	176	6
China, People's Republic	713	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	713	24
Columbia	393	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	668	0	0	668	1,061	35

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 18. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, June 1986 (continued)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin- ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Compo- nents	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero- sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod- ucts 2	Total Prod- ucts	Total Petro- leum	Total (Daily Average)
PAD District I (continued)														
Other (continued)														
Egypt	564	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	566	19
France	0	(s)	0	0	447	0	0	0	311	0	0	758	758	25
Greece	0	0	0	0	258	0	0	0	0	0	0	258	258	9
Hungary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	(s)
Italy	0	(s)	338	0	238	0	0	0	778	0	0	1,354	1,354	45
Japan	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	8	8	(s)
Mexico	4,739	0	0	0	0	91	0	399	0	0	438	928	5,667	189
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	247	0	0	0	227	0	44	518	518	17
Netherlands	0	1	0	0	1,718	0	0	0	288	0	22	2,029	2,029	68
Norway	897	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	370	0	0	370	1,267	42
Panama	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	74	0	0	124	124	4
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	549	0	0	549	549	18
Puerto Rico	0	0	194	0	0	41	0	0	0	0	514	749	749	25
Romania	0	0	513	837	0	0	0	0	520	0	0	1,870	1,870	62
Singapore	0	0	514	0	0	0	0	0	420	0	0	934	934	31
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	432	0	0	632	0	30	1,094	1,094	36
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	256	0	0	256	256	9
Trinidad and Tobago	418	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,442	0	0	1,442	1,860	62
Turkey	0	0	0	0	426	0	0	0	0	0	0	426	426	14
United Kingdom	8,035	103	0	0	198	0	0	0	585	0	169	1,055	9,090	303
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	302	0	0	302	302	10
Virgin Islands	0	0	1,674	0	1,159	332	0	945	2,642	0	0	6,752	6,752	225
Zaire	187	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	187	6
Subtotal Other	19,487	313	3,244	1,291	6,446	1,165	1	2,125	12,849	16	1,515	28,965	48,452	1,615
Total Imports	34,840	537	3,244	1,291	8,755	1,641	1	4,416	18,379	16	2,190	40,470	75,310	2,510
PAD District II														
Arab OPEC														
Iraq	1,857	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,857	62
Saudi Arabia	2,066	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,066	69
Subtotal Arab OPEC	3,923	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,923	131
Other OPEC														
Nigeria	3,165	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,165	106
Subtotal Other OPEC	3,165	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,165	106
Other														
Cameroon	570	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	570	19
Canada	12,365	1,014	0	0	89	44	0	133	145	49	62	1,536	13,901	463
Mexico	4,444	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,444	148
Norway	600	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	600	20
Trinidad and Tobago	896	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	896	30
United Kingdom	431	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	431	14
Subtotal Other	19,306	1,014	0	0	89	44	0	133	145	49	62	1,536	20,842	695
Total Imports	26,394	1,014	0	0	89	44	0	133	145	49	62	1,536	27,930	931

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 18. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, June 1986 (Continued)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin-ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Products 2	Total Products	Total Petroleum	Total (Daily Average)
PAD District III														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	1,796	1,350	0	0	0	0	0	0	349	0	3,546	5,245	7,041	235
Iraq	2,305	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,305	77
Kuwait	1,997	2,296	908	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,204	5,201	173
Saudi Arabia	14,689	0	534	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	534	15,223	507
United Arab Emirates	1,819	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	301	301	2,120	71
Subtotal Arab OPEC	22,606	3,646	1,442	0	0	0	0	0	349	0	3,847	9,284	31,890	1,063
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	1,507	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,507	50
Gabon	1,143	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,143	38
Indonesia	3,432	0	239	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	239	3,671	122
Nigeria	3,676	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,676	123
Venezuela	7,668	413	230	484	26	0	0	0	157	0	58	1,368	9,036	301
Subtotal Other OPEC	17,426	413	469	484	26	0	0	0	157	0	58	1,607	19,033	634
Other														
Angola	739	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	739	25
Australia	394	347	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	347	741	25
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	16	16	1
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	47	0	47	47	2
Brunei	670	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	670	22
Cameroon	429	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	429	14
Canada	702	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60	0	60	762	25
China, People's Republic	850	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	850	28
Columbia	2,731	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,731	91
Congo	603	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	603	20
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	4	4	(5)
Guatemala	199	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	199	7
India	0	0	532	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	532	532	18
Israel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	0	27	27	1
Italy	0	0	253	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	253	253	8
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	66	0	66	66	2
Mexico	15,134	546	0	10	0	0	0	0	498	6	36	1,096	16,230	541
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	10	34	34	1
Peru	376	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	376	13
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	144	144	144	5
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	8	8	(2)
South Africa	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	(2)
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	284	0	0	284	284	9
Trinidad and Tobago	2,141	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,141	1
United Kingdom	5,959	691	0	0	627	0	0	0	227	0	27	1,572	7,531	251
U.S.S.R.	0	0	830	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	830	830	28
Virgin Islands	0	0	231	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	231	231	8
Zaire	420	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	420	14
Subtotal Other	31,347	1,583	1,846	10	629	0	0	0	1,009	246	229	5,552	36,899	1,230
Total Imports	71,379	5,642	3,757	494	655	0	0	0	1,515	246	4,134	16,443	87,822	2,927

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 18. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, June 1986 (continued)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin- ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Compo- nents	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero- sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod- ucts 2	Total Prod- ucts	Total Petro- leum	Total (Daily Average)
PAD District IV														
Other														
Canada	1,330	240	0	0	69	0	0	92	0	0	173	574	1,904	63
Malta	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	7	(s)
Subtotal Other	1,330	247	0	0	69	0	0	92	0	0	173	581	1,911	64
Total Imports	1,330	247	0	0	69	0	0	92	0	0	173	581	1,911	64
PAD District V														
Arab OPEC														
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	557	0	0	0	0	0	0	557	557	19
Subtotal Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	557	0	0	0	0	0	0	557	557	19
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	384	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	384	13
Indonesia	4,391	0	232	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	232	4,623	154
Subtotal Other OPEC	4,775	0	232	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	232	5,007	167
Other														
Canada	780	156	0	0	62	0	0	70	0	12	0	300	1,080	36
China, People's Republic	0	0	0	539	156	0	0	0	0	0	0	695	695	23
China, Taiwan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	149	149	149	5
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	36	36	1
Hawaiian Foreign TZ	0	0	0	0	364	283	0	232	583	0	0	1,462	1,462	49
Japan	0	(s)	0	148	0	0	0	0	0	0	48	196	196	7
Korea, Republic	0	1	0	0	0	155	0	0	0	0	0	156	156	5
Malaysia	249	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	249	249	8
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	21	21	1
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	322	0	0	0	0	75	0	397	397	13
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	62	62	62	2
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	432	0	0	0	0	0	432	432	14
Thailand	498	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	498	17
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	103	0	103	103	3
Subtotal Other	1,527	156	0	687	904	870	0	302	583	190	316	4,008	5,535	185
Total Imports	6,302	156	232	687	1,461	870	0	302	583	190	316	4,797	11,099	370

1 Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

2 Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, waxes, asphalt, lubricants, pentanes plus, naphthas less than 400 degrees F, other oils greater than 400 degrees F and miscellaneous products.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 19. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, January - June 1986
(Thousand Barrels)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin-ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod-ucts 2	Total Prod-ucts	Total Petro-leum	Total (Daily Average)
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	16,126	2,814	1,046	0	0	0	0	291	13,745	0	7,933	25,829	41,955	232
Iraq	10,052	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,052	56
Kuwait	2,519	3,022	5,730	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,752	11,271	62
Saudi Arabia	104,831	2,782	534	0	3,990	0	0	329	0	0	460	7,766	112,597	622
United Arab Emirates	2,943	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	537	866	3,809	21
Subtotal Arab OPEC	136,471	8,618	7,310	0	3,990	0	0	620	13,745	0	8,930	43,213	179,684	993
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	9,722	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,633	0	0	2,633	12,355	68
Gabon	3,573	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	461	0	0	463	4,036	22
Indonesia	46,176	0	3,272	0	228	265	0	84	666	0	142	4,657	50,833	281
Iran	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Nigeria	55,110	0	0	0	0	0	0	164	0	0	0	164	55,274	305
Venezuela	64,348	3,305	6,715	1,679	9,877	1,570	0	12,658	24,001	230	5,509	65,544	129,892	718
Subtotal Other OPEC	178,930	3,307	9,987	1,679	10,105	1,835	0	12,906	27,761	230	5,651	73,461	252,391	1,394
Other														
Angola	14,212	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,466	0	0	1,466	15,678	87
Argentina	0	0	0	45	352	0	0	320	3,033	141	13	3,904	3,904	22
Australia	2,631	613	63	0	496	269	0	177	901	0	4	2,523	5,154	28
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	206	0	0	233	4,213	0	0	4,652	4,652	26
Bahrain	0	0	0	36	0	269	0	0	0	0	0	305	305	2
Belgium	0	21	253	0	1,171	0	0	0	275	16	14	1,750	1,750	10
Brazil	0	0	0	231	2,461	2	0	0	4,472	175	87	7,428	7,428	41
Brunei	846	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	846	5
Bulgaria	0	0	0	454	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	454	454	3
Cameroon	2,645	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,004	0	0	1,004	3,649	20
Canada	97,051	20,336	452	307	5,085	686	55	6,297	3,042	1,061	2,796	40,117	137,168	758
Canary Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	176	0	0	176	176	1
Chile	268	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	268	1
China, People's Republic	10,679	0	712	1,962	1,431	0	0	0	0	14	290	4,409	15,088	83
China, Taiwan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	515	515	515	3
Columbia	6,033	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,286	0	0	4,286	10,319	57
Congo	2,929	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	760	0	0	760	3,689	20
Costa Rica	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	112	0	0	112	112	1
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	36	36	(s)
Egypt	564	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	570	3
El Salvador	0	0	0	467	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	467	467	3
France	0	2	440	0	1,546	0	0	0	311	9	86	2,394	2,394	13
Germany, FD (W)	0	(s)	0	42	1,142	0	0	0	0	30	44	1,258	1,258	7
Ghana	0	0	126	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	126	126	1
Greece	0	0	131	0	534	0	0	0	51	6	222	944	944	5
Guatemala	896	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	896	5
Hawaiian Foreign TZ	0	0	0	0	1,038	693	0	886	1,681	0	6	4,304	4,304	24
Hungary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	(s)
India	0	0	3,362	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	774	4,136	4,136	23
Israel	0	0	26	0	0	0	0	481	0	107	0	614	614	3
Italy	0	(s)	3,065	0	5,278	1	0	0	2,808	0	1,412	12,564	12,564	69
Ivory Coast	0	0	48	0	0	0	0	0	166	0	0	214	214	1
Japan	0	(s)	12	229	0	0	0	0	445	143	186	1,015	1,015	6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 19. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, January - June 1986 (continued)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin-ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod-ucts 2	Total Prod-ucts	Total Petro-leum	Total (Daily Average)
All PAD Districts (continued)														
Other (continued)														
Korea, Republic	0	1	0	77	436	155	0	0	0	66	101	836	836	5
Malaysia	2,347	0	0	157	108	35	0	19	87	0	0	406	2,753	15
Mexico	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	7	(s)
Netherlands Antilles	111,446	2,323	959	640	0	455	0	3,712	4,261	63	1,995	14,407	125,853	695
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	1,024	8	0	556	3,317	0	132	5,037	5,037	28
New Zealand	0	3	92	306	7,140	0	0	214	735	336	134	8,960	8,960	50
Norway	0	0	0	76	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	76	76	(s)
Panama	9,783	369	65	0	0	0	0	0	370	0	62	866	10,649	59
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	437	0	0	487	487	3
Puerto Rico	2,627	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,598	0	0	2,598	5,225	29
Romania	0	0	949	0	0	209	76	0	0	0	3,167	4,401	4,401	24
Singapore	0	0	2,949	4,533	620	0	0	0	520	0	8	8,630	8,630	48
South Africa	0	0	1,119	0	120	838	0	450	1,609	0	2	4,138	4,138	23
Spain	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	(s)
Sweden	0	0	997	0	2,688	576	156	0	1,459	0	228	6,104	6,104	34
Switzerland	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	256	0	0	256	256	1
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)
Trinidad and Tobago	2,156	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,156	12
Turkey	17,011	0	0	0	221	0	0	192	3,026	103	0	3,542	20,553	114
United Kingdom	3,307	0	0	499	426	0	0	0	0	0	0	925	4,232	23
U.S.S.R.	50,226	2,455	14	0	2,367	0	0	0	1,058	0	289	6,183	56,409	312
Virgin Islands	2	0	1,132	0	0	0	0	0	498	0	0	1,630	1,632	9
Zaire	0	0	9,860	32	6,505	1,978	1,041	6,720	18,764	80	152	45,132	45,132	249
Subtotal Other	341,345	26,131	26,826	10,093	42,397	6,174	1,328	20,307	68,237	2,350	12,763	216,606	557,951	21
Total Imports	656,746	38,055	44,123	11,772	56,492	8,009	1,328	33,833	109,743	2,580	27,344	333,279	990,025	5,470
PAD District I														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	1,550	501	0	0	0	0	0	291	12,705	0	0	13,497	15,047	83
Saudi Arabia	13,850	1,357	0	0	2,535	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,892	17,742	98
United Arab Emirates	367	0	0	0	0	0	0	329	0	0	0	329	696	4
Subtotal Arab OPEC	15,767	1,858	0	0	2,535	0	0	620	12,705	0	0	17,718	33,485	185
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	1,697	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,633	0	0	2,633	4,330	24
Gabon	1,222	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	461	0	0	461	1,683	9
Indonesia	13,678	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	430	0	0	430	14,108	78
Nigeria	35,339	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35,339	195
Venezuela	18,868	1,182	734	235	9,312	1,570	0	12,658	23,516	0	2,945	52,152	71,020	392
Subtotal Other OPEC	70,804	1,182	734	235	9,312	1,570	0	12,658	27,040	0	2,945	55,676	126,480	699
Other														
Angola	8,229	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,466	0	0	1,466	9,695	54
Argentina	0	0	0	0	352	0	0	320	3,033	48	0	3,753	3,753	21
Australia	803	96	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	96	899	5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 19. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, January - June 1988
(Thousand Barrels)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin- ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Compo- nents	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero- sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod- ucts 2	Total Prod- ucts	Total Petro- leum	Total (Daily Average)
PAD District I (continued)														
Other (continued)														
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	206	0	0	233	4,213	0	0	4,652	4,652	26
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	269	0	0	0	0	0	269	269	1
Belgium	0	21	0	0	1,171	0	0	0	275	0	6	1,473	1,473	8
Brazil	0	0	0	231	2,461	2	0	0	4,183	23	45	6,945	6,945	38
Bulgaria	0	0	0	454	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	454	454	3
Cameroon	749	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,004	0	0	1,753	1,753	10
Canada	11,260	2,035	232	0	3,186	205	55	4,402	2,382	200	1,408	14,105	25,365	140
Canary Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	176	0	0	176	176	1
China, People's Republic	4,877	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,877	27
Columbia	757	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,286	0	0	4,286	5,043	28
Congo	1,848	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	760	0	0	760	2,608	14
Costa Rica	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	112	0	0	112	112	1
Egypt	564	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	566	3
El Salvador	0	0	0	467	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	467	467	3
France	0	2	321	0	1,546	0	0	0	311	0	5	2,185	2,185	12
Germany, FD (W)	0	(s)	131	34	1,142	0	0	0	0	0	30	1,215	1,215	7
Greece	0	0	0	0	534	0	0	0	51	0	0	716	716	4
Guatemala	149	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	149	149	1
Hungary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	(s)
India	0	0	237	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	237	237	1
Israel	0	0	26	0	0	0	0	481	0	0	0	507	507	3
Italy	0	(s)	442	0	4,630	1	0	0	2,808	0	4	7,885	7,885	44
Japan	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	445	0	27	484	484	3
Malta	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Mexico	18,257	0	0	435	0	455	0	3,712	2,302	7	1,527	8,438	26,695	147
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	722	8	0	556	3,317	0	104	4,707	4,707	26
Netherlands	0	3	92	306	6,818	0	0	214	735	8	42	8,218	8,218	45
New Zealand	0	0	0	76	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	76	76	(s)
Norway	8,672	369	0	0	0	0	0	0	370	0	0	739	9,411	52
Panama	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	437	0	0	487	487	3
Peru	1,157	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,598	0	0	2,598	3,755	21
Puerto Rico	0	0	949	0	0	209	76	0	0	0	2,679	3,913	3,913	22
Romania	0	0	2,559	0	620	0	0	399	520	0	0	7,957	7,957	44
Singapore	0	0	514	4,258	0	0	0	0	933	0	0	1,846	1,846	10
Spain	0	0	0	0	2,688	576	156	0	1,175	0	187	4,782	4,782	26
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	256	0	0	256	256	1
Switzerland	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Trinidad and Tobago	3,071	0	0	0	0	0	0	192	3,026	0	0	3,218	6,289	35
Turkey	0	0	0	499	426	0	0	0	0	0	0	925	925	5
United Kingdom	32,625	1,154	0	0	1,740	0	0	0	831	0	182	3,907	36,532	202
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	498	0	0	498	498	3
Virgin Islands	0	0	9,311	32	6,505	1,978	808	6,720	18,764	0	152	44,270	44,270	245
Zaire	1,279	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	0	0	40	1,319	7
Subtotal Other	94,297	3,681	14,826	6,792	34,747	3,703	1,095	17,279	61,307	295	6,402	150,127	244,424	1,350
Total Imports	180,868	6,721	15,560	7,027	46,594	5,273	1,095	30,557	101,052	295	9,347	223,521	404,389	2,234

See footnotes at end of table

Table 19. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, January - June 1986 (continued)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin-ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod-ucts 2	Total Prod-ucts	Total Petro-leum	Total (Daily Average)
PAD District II														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	3,876	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,876	21
Iraq	3,998	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,998	22
Saudi Arabia	17,810	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17,810	98
Subtotal Arab OPEC	25,684	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25,684	142
Other OPEC														
Nigeria	6,351	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,351	35
Venezuela	2,600	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,600	14
Subtotal Other OPEC	8,951	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,951	49
Other														
Angola	202	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	202	1
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	4	(s)
Cameroon	1,053	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,053	6
Canada	73,178	14,638	0	201	891	326	0	1,119	585	557	314	18,631	91,809	507
Congo	478	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	478	3
Mexico	13,160	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13,160	73
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	6	(s)
Norway	1,111	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,111	6
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	41	41	41	(s)
Trinidad and Tobago	1,491	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,491	8
United Kingdom	431	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	431	2
Subtotal Other	91,104	14,638	0	201	891	326	0	1,119	585	557	365	18,682	109,786	607
Total Imports	125,739	14,638	0	201	891	326	0	1,119	585	557	365	18,682	144,421	798
PAD District III														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	9,323	2,313	1,046	0	0	0	0	0	1,040	0	7,933	12,332	21,655	120
Iraq	6,054	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,054	33
Kuwait	2,519	3,022	5,730	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,752	11,271	62
Saudi Arabia	73,171	1,065	534	0	125	0	0	0	0	0	460	2,184	75,355	416
United Arab Emirates	2,576	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	537	537	3,113	17
Subtotal Arab OPEC	93,643	6,400	7,310	0	125	0	0	0	1,040	0	8,930	23,805	117,448	649
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	7,641	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,641	42
Gabon	2,351	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,351	13
Indonesia	12,191	0	2,939	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,939	15,130	84
Iran	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Nigeria	13,420	0	0	0	0	0	0	164	0	0	0	164	13,584	75
Venezuela	42,880	2,124	5,981	1,200	565	0	0	0	485	230	2,564	13,149	56,029	310
Subtotal Other OPEC	78,484	2,124	8,920	1,200	565	0	0	164	485	230	2,564	16,252	94,736	523
Other														
Angola	5,781	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,781	32
Argentina	0	0	0	45	0	0	0	0	0	93	13	151	151	1
Australia	1,175	347	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	347	1,522	8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 19. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, January - June 1986 (continued)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Products 2	Total Products	Total Petroleum	Total (Daily Average)
PAD District III (continued)														
Other (continued)														
Bahrain	0	0	0	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	36	(S) 2
Belgium	0	0	253	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	4	273	273	2
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	289	152	42	483	483	3
Brunel	670	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	670	4
Cameroon	843	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	843	5
Canada	702	1	220	106	0	0	0	0	0	249	112	688	1,390	8
Chile	268	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	268	1
China, People's Republic	5,802	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	118	128	5,930	33
Columbia	5,276	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,276	29
Congo	603	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	603	3
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	4	(S) 1
France	0	0	119	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	81	209	209	(S) 1
Germany, FD (W)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	21	21	1
Ghana	0	0	126	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	126	126	1
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	222	228	228	1
Guatemala	747	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	747	4
India	0	0	3,125	0	0	0	0	0	0	107	774	3,899	3,899	22
Israel	0	0	2,623	0	0	0	0	0	166	0	1,408	4,031	4,031	22
Ivory Coast	0	0	48	36	0	0	0	0	0	143	38	217	217	1
Japan	0	0	0	157	0	0	0	0	1,959	56	228	5,726	85,755	474
Malaysia	80,029	2,319	959	205	0	0	0	0	0	28	86	339	339	(S) 2
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	253	0	65	65	(S) 8
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,470	2
Norway	0	0	65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	384	2
Peru	1,470	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	398	2
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	1,196	1,196	7
Romania	0	0	390	0	0	0	0	0	591	0	0	2	2	(S) 7
Singapore	0	0	605	0	2	0	0	0	284	0	0	1,281	1,281	7
South Africa	0	0	997	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,670	12,670	70
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	221	221	18
Trinidad and Tobago	12,449	0	0	0	221	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,307	18
Turkey	3,307	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19,432	107
United Kingdom	17,170	1,301	0	0	627	0	0	0	227	0	107	2,262	19,432	16
U.S.S.R.	2	0	1,132	0	0	0	0	0	0	80	0	1,132	1,134	5
Virgin Islands	0	0	549	0	0	0	233	0	0	0	0	862	862	13
Zaire	2,407	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,195	3,657	25,215	2,407	906
Subtotal Other	138,701	3,968	11,211	585	850	0	233	0	3,516	1,195	15,151	65,271	163,916	2,078
Total Imports	310,828	12,491	27,441	1,785	1,540	0	233	164	5,041	1,425	15,151	65,271	376,099	2,078
PAD District IV														
Other														
Canada	7,929	2,276	0	0	297	0	0	531	45	0	955	4,104	12,033	66
Malta	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(S) 1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 19. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, January - June 1986 (continued)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin-ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod-ucts 2	Total Prod-ucts	Total Petro-leum	Total (Daily Average)
PAD District IV (continued)														
Other (continued)														
Subtotal Other	7,929	2,284	0	0	297	0	0	531	45	0	955	4,112	12,041	67
Total Imports	7,929	2,284	0	0	297	0	0	531	45	0	955	4,112	12,041	67
PAD District V														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	1,377	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,377	8
Saudi Arabia	0	360	0	0	1,330	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,690	1,690	9
Subtotal Arab OPEC	1,377	360	0	0	1,330	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,690	3,067	17
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	384	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	384	2
Gabon	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	(s)
Indonesia	20,307	0	333	0	228	265	0	84	236	0	142	1,288	21,595	119
Venezuela	0	0	0	244	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	244	244	1
Subtotal Other OPEC	20,691	2	333	244	228	265	0	84	236	0	142	1,534	22,225	123
Other														
Australia	653	171	63	0	496	269	0	177	901	0	4	2,081	2,734	15
Brunei	176	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	176	1
Canada	3,982	1,386	0	0	711	155	0	245	30	55	7	2,589	6,571	36
China, People's Republic	0	0	712	1,962	1,431	0	0	0	0	4	172	4,281	4,281	24
China, Taiwan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	515	515	515	3
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	36	36	(s)
Germany, FD (W)	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	22	22	(s)
Hawaiian Foreign TZ	0	0	0	0	1,038	693	0	886	1,681	0	6	4,304	4,304	24
Italy	0	0	0	0	648	0	0	0	0	0	0	648	648	4
Japan	0	(s)	0	193	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	314	314	2
Korea, Republic	0	1	0	77	436	155	0	0	0	66	121	836	836	5
Malaysia	2,347	0	0	0	108	35	0	19	87	0	101	836	836	24
Mexico	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	240	249	2,596	14
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	302	0	0	0	0	0	0	302	302	1
Netherlands	0	(s)	0	0	322	0	0	0	0	75	0	397	397	2
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	62	62	62	(s)
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	104	104	104	1
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	275	275	2
Singapore	0	0	0	275	120	838	0	51	85	0	2	1,096	1,096	6
Thailand	2,156	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,156	2,156	12
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	103	0	103	103	1
United Kingdom	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	14	(s)
Subtotal Other	9,314	1,561	789	2,515	5,612	2,145	0	1,378	2,784	303	1,384	18,471	27,785	154
Total Imports	31,382	1,922	1,122	2,759	7,170	2,410	0	1,462	3,020	303	1,526	21,694	53,076	293

1 Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

2 Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, waxes, asphalt, lubricants, pentanes plus, naphthas less than 400 degrees F, other oils greater than 400 degrees F and miscellaneous products.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 20. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, June 1986
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate) ¹	0	431	0	0	6,775	7,206
Natural Gas Liquids	15	20	608	3	106	753
Pentanes Plus	0	2	0	0	0	2
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	15	19	608	3	106	751
Ethane	0	4	0	0	0	4
Propane	7	9	490	3	43	552
Normal Butane	7	4	118	0	64	193
Isobutane	0	2	0	0	0	2
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	8	155	0	13	184
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	7	0	29	0	1	34
Kerosene	5	8	883	1	670	1,587
Distillate Fuel Oil	25	0	360	0	916	1,279
Residual Fuel Oil	30	13	13	10	7	74
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	29	357	0	306	691
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	3	11	(s)	1	21
Special Naphthas	6	29	325	1	58	516
Lubricants	104	2	23	0	9	40
Waxes	6	472	3,770	(s)	2,000	6,287
Petroleum Coke	45	(s)	(s)	1	1	3
Asphalt	14	1	4	(s)	3	22
Miscellaneous Products	260	585	6,546	17	4,091	11,498
Total Product Exports						
Total Exports	260	1,016	6,546	17	10,866	18,704

¹ Exports of crude oil are prohibited by law, except to Canada. Crude oil shipped from the U.S. to its territories such as Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, and shipments to the Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone are not prohibited and are included in export statistics.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 21. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, January - June 1986
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Total
	I	II	III	IV	V		
Crude Oil (including lease condensate) ¹	0	2,752	0	0	26,350	0	29,102
Natural Gas Liquids	168	2,829	4,799	6	630	0	8,432
Pentanes Plus	0	420	0	0	0	0	420
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	168	2,409	4,799	6	630	0	8,011
Ethane	(s)	841	0	0	0	0	841
Propane	91	721	4,374	5	253	0	5,445
Normal Butane	76	427	424	1	377	0	1,305
Isobutane	0	420	0	0	0	0	420
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	2	(s)	200	0	0	0	204
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	10	60	2,641	0	221	1	2,933
Kerosene	43	2	73	(s)	1	1	120
Distillate Fuel Oil	1,069	161	11,695	3	9,995	18,686	22,923
Residual Fuel Oil	222	0	7,590	1	0	0	26,499
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	239	70	136	19	237	784	700
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	2	113	2,353	0	0	0	3,251
Special Naphthas	41	29	39	4	12	0	125
Lubricants	949	107	2,205	10	319	47	3,590
Waxes	58	6	127	(s)	0	0	239
Petroleum Coke	1,273	1,629	21,099	2	15,830	0	39,833
Asphalt	5	77	2	4	6	0	94
Miscellaneous Products	254	9	38	(s)	21	0	322
Total Product Exports	4,335	5,093	52,996	50	46,791	0	109,264
Total Exports	4,335	7,844	52,996	50	73,141	0	138,366

¹ Exports of crude oil are prohibited by law, except to Canada. Crude oil shipped from the U.S. to its territories such as Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, and shipments to the Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone are not prohibited and are included in export statistics.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 22. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, June 1990

Destination	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Dist. Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Lubricants	Waxes	Petroleum Coke	Asphalt	Other2	Total	Total (Daily Average)
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)	(s)	0	0	(s)	2	(s)
Australia	0	(s)	0	0	0	349	(s)	4	(s)	217	(s)	2	573	19
Bahamas	0	15	0	25	263	150	0	1	0	0	0	(s)	454	15
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)	470	0	(s)	473	16
Brazil	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	(s)	72	0	1	77	3
Cameroon	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	431	66	0	93	526	38	7	60	6	499	1	71	1,797	60
Chile	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	13	(s)	1	0	1	14	(s)
China, Taiwan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	1	1	0	3	18	1
Colombia	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	4	(s)
Costa Rica	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	(s)	7	(s)
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Dominican Republic	0	1	0	5	0	0	0	2	(s)	0	0	1	9	(s)
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
El Salvador	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	194	0	89	286	10
French Pacific Isl.	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	1	1	(s)
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	318	0	(s)	319	11
Guatemala	0	54	0	37	101	0	1	10	0	0	0	1	205	7
Guinea	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Honduras	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	(s)	29	34	1
Hong Kong	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	(s)	(s)	5	(s)
India	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	0	0	0	21	1
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	97	0	0	98	3
Israel	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	1	307	(s)	121	430	14
Jamaica	0	18	0	0	4	156	0	27	3	0	0	(s)	209	7
Japan	0	2	0	0	115	193	1	33	0	884	(s)	11	1,242	41
Jordan	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	10	(s)
Korea, Republic	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	2	(s)	1	0	(s)	1	(s)
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Liberia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	1	(s)
Mexico	0	447	0	13	0	278	1	63	3	49	(s)	6	861	29
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	193	0	0	29	1	1,074	(s)	306	1,604	53
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	285	113	0	1	0	0	0	(s)	399	13
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	3	(s)
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Norway	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	157	0	(s)	159	5
Pacific Trust Terr.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	29	1
Panama	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	17	(s)	(s)	0	1	17	1
Peru	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Philippines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	(s)	0	0	(s)	880	23
Puerto Rico	850	2	0	0	0	2	1	1	18	1	(s)	1	98	1
Rep. of South Africa	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	78	0	1	6	(s)
Saudi Arabia	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	6	(s)
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	(s)	0	(s)	3	3	(s)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 22. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, June 1986 (continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Crude Oil ¹	LPG	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Dist. Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Lubricants	Waxes	Petroleum Coke	Asphalt	Other ²	Total	Total (Daily Average)
Spain	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)	937	0	122	1,060	35
Surinam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	3	(s)
Switzerland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	4	7	(s)
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	411	0	0	411	14
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	0	0	(s)	22	1
United Kingdom	0	1	0	0	71	0	(s)	1	(s)	129	(s)	1	204	7
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	115	0	0	0	0	115	4
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Venezuela	0	70	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)	221	0	3	298	10
Virgin Islands	5,359	0	0	0	0	0	3	(s)	0	0	0	0	5,359	179
West Germany	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	58	(s)	26	91	3
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	566	37	0	18	29	0	(s)	9	(s)	112	(s)	1	773	26
Total	7,205	751	0	191	1,587	1,279	21	516	40	6,287	3	823	18,704	623

¹ Exports of crude oil are prohibited by law, except to Canada. Crude oil shipped from the U.S. to its territories such as Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, and shipments to the Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone are not prohibited and are included in export statistics.

² Includes pentanes plus, kerosene, naphtha less than 400 degrees F, other oils greater than 400 degrees F and miscellaneous products.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 23. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, January - June 1986
(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Dist. Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Lubri-cants	Waxes	Petro-leum Coke	Asphalt	Other2	Total	Total (Daily Average)
Argentina	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	2	6	1	(s)	0	150	159	1
Australia	0	2	0	0	(s)	349	1	27	1	1,104	1	168	1,652	9
Bahamas	0	118	0	241	1,763	1,896	0	13	0	0	(s)	3	4,034	22
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	2	0	188	(s)	(s)	190	1
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	216	0	1	86	1	5,783	(s)	1	6,096	34
Brazil	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	15	(s)	575	0	7	597	3
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	71	0	0	71	(s)
Canada	2,773	2,516	0	1,584	3,311	1,060	50	359	18	2,577	82	739	15,068	83
Chile	0	(s)	0	0	91	434	3	93	1	2	(s)	3	193	1
China, Taiwan	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	2	64	9	174	0	20	703	4
Colombia	0	1	0	0	0	0	(s)	47	(s)	(s)	0	5	55	(s)
Costa Rica	0	2	0	13	165	0	6	52	(s)	(s)	(s)	7	245	1
Denmark	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)	430	(s)	(s)	437	2
Dominican Republic	0	62	0	5	0	0	(s)	13	1	66	0	3	150	1
Ecuador	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	1	79	1	0	(s)	6	87	(s)
Egypt	0	1	0	31	91	0	0	11	0	0	0	1	13	(s)
El Salvador	0	13	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	22	(s)	(s)	0	1	159	1
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	(s)	0	(s)	1	5	(s)
France	0	0	0	0	625	0	(s)	6	6	580	(s)	652	1,871	10
French Pacific Isl	0	1	0	81	42	345	0	1	(s)	0	0	27	495	3
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	63	(s)	1	67	(s)
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)	480	0	(s)	486	3
Guatemala	0	418	0	92	480	0	3	68	5	0	(s)	30	1,095	6
Guinea	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Honduras	0	61	0	0	65	50	2	31	(s)	(s)	(s)	31	240	1
Hong Kong	0	1	0	0	420	882	(s)	13	1	0	(s)	3	1,321	7
India	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	67	(s)	0	1	10	78	(s)
Indonesia	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	0	18	(s)	303	(s)	2	324	2
Iran	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Israel	0	1	0	22	0	0	(s)	2	(s)	(s)	(s)	2	27	(s)
Italy	0	3	0	0	160	331	(s)	4	4	4,977	(s)	550	6,029	33
Ivory Coast	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	100	1
Jamaica	0	74	0	50	17	1,828	3	103	2	(s)	(s)	2	2,078	11
Japan	0	10	0	239	3,709	5,777	24	119	14	6,016	(s)	229	16,138	89
Jordan	0	1	0	0	0	0	(s)	6	1	0	0	(s)	7	(s)
Korea, Republic	0	21	0	0	1,222	188	(s)	16	1	244	(s)	188	1,880	10
Kuwait	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	9	0	0	0	1	11	(s)
Lebanon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	55	0	1	58	(s)
Liberia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Malaysia	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	4	2	0	(s)	160	166	1
Mexico	0	4,251	0	158	1,942	3,003	6	616	41	565	(s)	44	10,629	53
Netherlands	0	1	0	476	4,733	977	(s)	186	2	6,714	(s)	683	13,773	76
Netherlands Antilles	0	(s)	0	25	362	1,162	(s)	7	0	0	0	1	1,558	9
New Zealand	0	(s)	0	0	263	355	(s)	1	(s)	239	(s)	3	868	5
Nigeria	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	10	(s)
Norway	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	(s)	523	(s)	1	532	3
Pacific Trust Terr.	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Panama	0	117	0	0	44	220	4	70	(s)	1	0	3	459	3
Peru	0	1	0	0	0	0	(s)	70	(s)	(s)	0	46	385	(s)
Philippines	0	(s)	0	0	32	298	(s)	6	1	0	0	14	2,370	11
Puerto Rico	0	30	0	1	(s)	3	2	133	10	2	0	17	230	3
Rep. of South Africa	2,114	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	47	61	204	(s)	11	37	(s)
Saudi Arabia	0	7	0	0	0	0	(s)	12	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	(s)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 23. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, January - June 1986 (continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Crude Oil ¹	LPG	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Dist. Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Lubricants	Waxes	Petroleum Coke	Asphalt	Other ²	Total	Total (Daily Average)
Singapore	0	1	0	0	195	3,629	3	39	(s)	27	1	5	3,899	22
Spain	0	2	0	0	1,103	1,203	(s)	3	(s)	4,719	(s)	536	7,568	42
Surinam	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	40	(s)	1	50	(s)
Sweden	0	0	0	0	452	0	0	8	(s)	33	1	4	498	3
Switzerland	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	(s)	0	0	1	9	(s)
Thailand	0	(s)	0	3	0	0	(s)	9	(s)	1	0	6	23	(s)
Trinidad and Tobago	0	1	0	0	0	985	(s)	2	0	(s)	(s)	3	991	5
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	685	0	(s)	686	4
United Arab Emirates	0	2	0	0	0	0	(s)	50	0	180	0	2	234	1
United Kingdom	0	5	0	5	247	482	(s)	435	4	286	1	10	1,475	8
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	401	0	224	0	20	645	4
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	45	0	0	3	(s)	0	0	1	50	(s)
Venezuela	0	162	0	0	(s)	0	8	7	1	806	(s)	8	993	5
Virgin Islands	18,928	1	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	0	0	0	(s)	18,929	105
West Germany	0	2	0	0	238	0	(s)	57	44	311	2	83	737	4
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	144	0	(s)	144	1
Other	5,287	78	0	111	890	946	1	41	(s)	439	1	81	7,873	43
Total	29,102	8,011	0	3,137	22,923	26,499	125	3,590	239	39,833	94	4,813	138,366	764

¹ Exports of crude oil are prohibited by law, except to Canada. Crude oil shipped from the U.S. to its territories such as Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, and shipments to the Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone are not prohibited and are included in export statistics.

² Includes pentanes plus, kerosene, naphtha less than 400 degrees F, other oils greater than 400 degrees F and miscellaneous products.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, June 30, 1960
(Thousand Barrels)

Table 24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products (Thousands of Barrels)																	
Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II				PAD District III				PAD District IV		United States			
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La. Ark.	New Mexico		Total	Rocky Mt.	PAD Dist. V West Coast
Crude Oil (incl. lease condensate)																	
Refinery	--	--	17,012	--	--	--	--	12,466	--	--	--	--	--	45,886	1,497	21,002	97,863
Tank Farms and Pipelines	--	--	1,291	--	--	--	--	53,513	--	--	--	--	--	91,022	7,880	26,661	180,367
Leases	--	--	53	--	--	--	--	1,641	--	--	--	--	--	17,728	1,343	1,313	22,078
Strategic Petroleum Reserve ¹	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	501,787	0	0	501,787
Alaskan In-Transit	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	25,145	0	25,145	25,145
Total	--	--	18,356	--	--	--	--	67,620	--	--	--	--	--	656,423	10,720	74,121	827,240
Total Stocks, All Oils (excl. Crude Oil)																	
Refinery	43,527	3,150	46,677	926	35,942	7,451	14,760	59,079	10,716	79,109	46,655	5,185	1,021	142,686	11,892	64,149	324,483
Bulk Terminal	--	--	94,508	--	--	--	--	70,960	--	--	--	--	--	75,011	2,874	24,662	268,015
Pipeline	--	--	27,265	--	--	--	--	35,632	--	--	--	--	--	41,472	2,464	5,110	111,943
Natural Gas Processing Plant	116	29	145	0	858	39	1,859	2,756	1,008	3,609	1,349	72	180	6,218	177	132	9,428
Total	--	--	168,595	--	--	--	--	168,427	--	--	--	--	--	265,387	17,407	94,053	713,869
Pentanes Plus																	
Refinery	19	0	19	0	93	49	178	320	286	188	151	1	2	628	4	58	1,029
Bulk Terminal	--	--	14	--	--	--	--	1,497	--	--	--	--	--	2,894	0	1	4,406
Pipeline	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	641	--	--	--	--	--	1,533	77	0	2,251
Natural Gas Processing Plant	5	5	10	0	56	9	390	455	261	272	420	25	31	1,009	64	24	1,562
Total	--	--	43	--	--	--	--	2,913	--	--	--	--	--	6,064	145	83	9,248
Liquefied Petroleum Gases																	
Refinery	963	5	968	126	2,173	128	528	2,955	2,050	1,568	2,028	36	32	5,714	373	703	10,713
Bulk Terminal	--	--	1,675	--	--	--	--	16,229	--	--	--	--	--	45,385	55	1,402	64,746
Pipeline	--	--	1,938	--	--	--	--	6,340	--	--	--	--	--	5,467	424	0	14,169
Natural Gas Processing Plant	111	24	135	0	802	30	1,469	2,301	730	3,333	926	44	149	5,182	113	108	7,839
Total	--	--	4,716	--	--	--	--	27,825	--	--	--	--	--	61,748	965	2,213	97,467
Ethane																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	4	5	0	9	59	218	0	0	0	277	0	0	286
Bulk Terminal	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	1,401	--	--	--	--	--	8,866	0	0	10,267
Pipeline	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	1,439	--	--	--	--	--	2,023	134	0	3,596
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	26	1	307	334	114	403	39	0	23	579	0	0	913
Total	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	3,183	--	--	--	--	--	11,745	134	0	15,062

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, June 30, 1986 (continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I		PAD District II					PAD District III				PAD District IV		United States			
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La., Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico		Total	Rocky Mt.	PAD Dist. V West Coast
Propane																	
Refinery	638	3	641	5	1,536	24	143	1,708	948	572	1,269	10	3	2,802	124	136	5,411
Bulk Terminal	--	--	1,413	--	--	--	--	11,898	--	--	--	--	--	25,090	54	378	38,833
Pipeline	--	--	1,866	--	--	--	--	3,403	--	--	--	--	--	2,330	167	0	7,766
Natural Gas Processing Plant	87	20	107	0	643	17	668	1,328	430	1,294	379	20	100	2,223	78	89	3,825
Total	--	--	4,027	--	--	--	--	18,337	--	--	--	--	--	32,445	423	603	55,835
Normal Butane																	
Refinery	308	2	310	80	440	64	282	866	771	539	534	7	21	1,872	206	526	3,780
Bulk Terminal	--	--	260	--	--	--	--	2,098	--	--	--	--	--	7,869	1	852	11,080
Pipeline	--	--	72	--	--	--	--	877	--	--	--	--	--	692	81	0	1,722
Natural Gas Processing Plant	23	2	25	0	100	12	386	498	151	745	268	19	23	1,206	34	14	1,777
Total	--	--	667	--	--	--	--	4,339	--	--	--	--	--	11,639	322	1,392	18,359
Isobutane																	
Refinery	17	0	17	41	193	35	103	372	272	239	225	19	8	763	43	41	1,236
Bulk Terminal	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	832	--	--	--	--	--	3,560	0	172	4,566
Pipeline	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	621	--	--	--	--	--	422	42	0	1,085
Natural Gas Processing Plant	1	2	3	0	33	0	108	141	35	891	240	5	3	1,174	1	5	1,324
Total	--	--	22	--	--	--	--	1,966	--	--	--	--	--	5,919	86	218	8,211
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	109	12	63	184	1	114	57	0	7	179	0	5	368
Total	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	184	--	--	--	--	--	179	0	5	368
Unfinished Oils																	
Refinery																	
Naphthas and Lighter	4,397	345	4,742	85	2,740	163	1,104	4,092	598	10,268	6,054	178	19	17,117	419	4,961	31,331
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	2,254	68	2,322	0	1,005	30	411	1,446	327	6,836	1,828	42	37	9,070	299	3,507	16,644
Heavy Gas Oils	3,753	268	4,021	100	3,857	334	1,915	6,206	613	8,637	8,504	482	152	18,388	825	13,971	43,411
Residuum	1,407	190	1,597	3	3,172	11	1,069	4,255	352	4,298	3,831	109	0	8,590	541	4,718	19,701
Total	11,811	871	12,682	188	10,774	538	4,499	15,999	1,890	30,039	20,217	811	208	53,165	2,084	27,157	111,087

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, June 30, 1986 (continued)

Table 2. (Thousand Barrels)																		
Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III					PAD District IV		United States		
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.		Dist. V West Coast	
Motor Gasoline Blending Components																		
Refinery	4,047	62	4,109	28	4,278	433	1,589	6,328	1,238	8,232	5,337	190	134	15,131	1,835	7,352	34,755	
Bulk Terminal	--	--	94	--	--	--	--	332	--	--	--	--	--	482	0	58	966	
Pipeline	--	--	9	--	--	--	--	52	--	--	--	--	--	0	0	0	61	
Total	--	--	4,212	--	--	--	--	6,712	--	--	--	--	--	15,613	1,835	7,410	35,782	
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components																		
Refinery	0	0	0	0	40	0	3	43	0	0	124	0	0	124	0	41	208	
Total	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	43	--	--	--	--	--	124	0	41	208	
Total Finished Motor Gasoline																		
Refinery	10,667	459	11,126	117	5,680	961	2,739	9,497	1,666	11,886	5,456	713	147	19,868	2,063	7,686	50,240	
Bulk Terminal	--	--	40,362	--	--	--	--	27,801	--	--	--	--	--	10,802	1,375	11,554	91,894	
Pipeline	--	--	15,145	--	--	--	--	17,386	--	--	--	--	--	19,658	1,161	2,109	55,459	
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	
Total	--	--	66,633	--	--	--	--	54,684	--	--	--	--	--	50,330	4,599	21,349	197,595	
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline																		
Refinery	3,382	182	3,564	29	2,046	457	1,311	3,843	664	4,720	1,912	219	42	7,557	1,124	2,975	19,063	
Bulk Terminal	--	--	14,139	--	--	--	--	12,392	--	--	--	--	--	4,617	737	4,646	36,531	
Pipeline	--	--	4,786	--	--	--	--	6,941	--	--	--	--	--	5,991	556	768	19,042	
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	
Total	--	--	22,489	--	--	--	--	23,176	--	--	--	--	--	18,167	2,417	8,389	74,638	
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline																		
Refinery	7,285	277	7,562	88	3,634	504	1,428	5,654	1,002	7,166	3,544	494	105	12,311	939	4,711	31,177	
Bulk Terminal	--	--	26,223	--	--	--	--	15,409	--	--	--	--	--	6,185	638	6,908	55,363	
Pipeline	--	--	10,359	--	--	--	--	10,445	--	--	--	--	--	13,667	605	1,341	36,417	
Total	--	--	44,144	--	--	--	--	31,508	--	--	--	--	--	32,163	2,182	12,960	122,957	
Finished Aviation Gasoline																		
Refinery	76	0	76	0	45	7	105	157	86	306	171	0	0	563	40	181	1,017	
Bulk Terminal	--	--	322	--	--	--	--	232	--	--	--	--	--	53	12	271	890	
Pipeline	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	142	--	--	--	--	--	20	0	0	162	
Total	--	--	398	--	--	--	--	531	--	--	--	--	--	636	52	452	2,069	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, June 30, 1986 (continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I				PAD District II					PAD District III				PAD District IV		United States	
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Dist. IV Rocky Mt.		PAD West Coast
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel																	
Refinery	208	0	208	0	335	73	52	460	298	929	179	130	80	1,616	210	933	3,427
Bulk Terminal	--	--	772	--	--	--	--	252	--	--	--	--	--	132	10	497	1,663
Pipeline	--	--	156	--	--	--	--	163	--	--	--	--	--	451	147	574	1,491
Total	--	--	1,136	--	--	--	--	875	--	--	--	--	--	2,199	367	2,004	6,581
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel																	
Refinery	2,304	0	2,304	0	1,300	169	452	1,921	417	3,410	2,240	3	39	6,109	340	3,271	13,945
Bulk Terminal	--	--	4,937	--	--	--	--	3,802	--	--	--	--	--	1,753	309	1,896	12,697
Pipeline	--	--	3,697	--	--	--	--	2,757	--	--	--	--	--	5,641	169	697	12,961
Total	--	--	10,938	--	--	--	--	8,480	--	--	--	--	--	13,503	818	5,864	39,603
Kerosene																	
Refinery	310	77	387	35	391	40	246	712	67	623	252	53	3	998	3	215	2,315
Bulk Terminal	--	--	1,831	--	--	--	--	825	--	--	--	--	--	584	19	36	3,295
Pipeline	--	--	108	--	--	--	--	401	--	--	--	--	--	576	0	7	1,092
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Total	--	--	2,326	--	--	--	--	1,938	--	--	--	--	--	2,159	22	258	6,703
Distillate Fuel Oils																	
Refinery	5,886	391	6,277	87	4,232	1,589	2,413	8,321	942	9,312	3,859	649	141	14,903	1,772	4,634	35,907
Bulk Terminal	--	--	23,047	--	--	--	--	13,510	--	--	--	--	--	6,123	772	5,555	49,007
Pipeline	--	--	6,212	--	--	--	--	7,662	--	--	--	--	--	7,939	486	1,607	23,906
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	5	0	0	5
Total	--	--	35,536	--	--	--	--	29,493	--	--	--	--	--	28,970	3,030	11,796	108,825
Residual Fuel Oils																	
Refinery	2,693	80	2,773	24	1,544	222	144	1,934	400	4,539	2,124	193	9	7,265	376	6,570	18,918
Bulk Terminal	--	--	15,575	--	--	--	--	1,291	--	--	--	--	--	4,915	0	2,206	23,987
Pipeline	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	0	0	78	78
Total	--	--	18,348	--	--	--	--	3,225	--	--	--	--	--	12,180	376	8,854	42,983
Naphtha < 400 Deg. Petro. Feed. Use																	
Refinery	162	0	162	0	234	0	47	281	51	772	468	1	5	1,297	0	70	1,810
Total	162	0	162	0	234	0	47	281	51	772	468	1	5	1,297	0	70	1,810
Other Oils > 400 Deg. Petro. Feed. Use																	
Refinery	6	0	6	0	36	0	0	36	330	1,138	215	14	0	1,697	4	101	1,844
Total	6	0	6	0	36	0	0	36	330	1,138	215	14	0	1,697	4	101	1,844

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, June 30, 1986

(Thousand Barrels)																			
Commodity	PAD District I				PAD District II						PAD District III				PAD District IV		United States		
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	Dist. V West Coast			
Special Naphthas	630	30	660	0	147	0	129	276	124	1,062	160	170	0	1,516	7	194	2,653		
	--	--	563	--	--	--	--	328	--	--	--	--	--	42	0	34	967		
	--	--	1,223	--	--	--	--	604	--	--	--	--	--	1,558	7	228	3,620		
Lubricants	246	761	1,007	0	635	0	191	826	60	2,816	1,227	450	0	4,553	1	473	6,860		
	--	--	1,785	--	--	--	--	1,076	--	--	--	--	--	872	4	695	4,432		
	--	--	2,792	--	--	--	--	1,902	--	--	--	--	--	5,425	5	1,168	11,292		
Waxes	0	78	78	0	14	0	34	48	21	236	112	11	0	380	12	65	583		
	--	--	78	--	--	--	--	48	--	--	--	--	--	380	12	65	583		
Petroleum Coke	995	0	995	0	212	1,187	298	1,697	0	547	1,387	22	0	1,956	104	2,079	6,831		
	995	0	995	0	212	1,187	298	1,697	0	547	1,387	22	0	1,956	104	2,079	6,831		
	Total																		
Asphalt and Road Oil	2,212	314	2,526	320	3,500	2,030	1,035	6,885	742	1,002	790	1,726	214	4,474	2,633	2,226	18,744		
	--	--	3,143	--	--	--	--	3,757	--	--	--	--	--	694	317	318	8,229		
	--	--	5,669	--	--	--	--	10,642	--	--	--	--	--	5,168	2,950	2,544	26,973		
Miscellaneous Products	292	22	314	1	170	13	15	199	47	390	101	12	0	550	31	135	1,229		
	--	--	388	--	--	--	--	28	--	--	--	--	--	280	1	139	836		
	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	88	--	--	--	--	--	187	0	38	313		
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	1	3	0	19	0	0	19		
	--	--	702	--	--	--	--	315	--	--	--	--	--	1,036	32	312	2,397		
Total Stocks, All Oils		--	--	186,951	--	--	--	236,047	--	--	--	--	--	921,810	28,127	168,174	1,541,109		

¹ Includes 34,489 thousand barrels of domestic crude oil.
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 25. Refinery and Bulk Terminal Stocks of Selected Petroleum Products by State, June 30, 1986
(Thousand Barrels)

State	Leaded Motor Gasoline	Unleaded Motor Gasoline	Kerosene	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil
PAD District I Total	17,703	33,785	2,218	29,324	18,348
Connecticut	503	1,266	16	1,558	399
Delaware, D.C., Maryland	547	1,688	234	1,864	1,122
Florida	2,642	4,398	131	2,130	1,307
Georgia	1,235	1,624	63	1,211	150
Maine	260	537	31	656	721
Massachusetts	599	1,561	93	1,341	1,208
New Hampshire, Vermont	45	74	w	315	84
New Jersey	3,205	8,160	196	6,812	7,339
New York	1,986	3,609	232	3,693	2,926
North Carolina	1,409	1,559	275	1,369	380
Pennsylvania	2,421	4,577	543	4,305	1,328
Rhode Island	241	752	w	626	109
South Carolina	674	903	113	768	304
Virginia	1,773	2,903	253	2,496	916
West Virginia	163	174	10	180	55
PAD District II Total	16,235	21,063	1,537	21,831	3,225
Illinois	3,091	5,108	272	3,929	900
Indiana	2,148	2,662	111	2,869	513
Iowa	730	864	w	1,290	w
Kansas	1,347	1,103	17	1,913	76
Kentucky	674	927	87	829	162
Michigan	1,448	2,112	155	1,725	223
Minnesota	879	816	w	1,614	124
Missouri	738	852	w	761	w
Nebraska	341	227	0	496	0
North & South Dakota	345	377	0	909	w
Ohio	1,413	2,597	541	2,263	357
Oklahoma	1,060	1,090	229	1,228	151
Tennessee	1,143	1,236	63	807	200
Wisconsin	878	1,092	w	1,198	162
PAD District III Total	12,174	18,496	1,582	21,026	12,180
Alabama	872	909	33	701	501
Arkansas	203	213	w	230	18
Louisiana	1,776	3,499	286	4,615	3,604
Mississippi	1,010	1,410	21	1,304	289
New Mexico	154	229	w	224	9
Texas	8,159	12,236	1,231	13,952	7,759
PAD District IV Total	1,861	1,577	22	2,544	376
Colorado	559	393	3	396	16
Idaho	166	86	0	177	0
Montana	590	444	w	782	62
Utah	264	249	0	465	222
Wyoming	282	405	w	724	76
PAD District V Total	7,621	11,619	251	10,189	8,776
Alaska	445	404	w	1,017	w
Arizona	410	474	w	301	0
California	4,476	7,544	183	5,322	6,042
Hawaii	110	324	0	242	w
Nevada	104	215	w	147	w
Oregon	656	987	w	1,111	361
Washington	1,420	1,671	w	2,049	1,421
United States Total	55,594	86,540	5,610	84,914	42,905

w = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.
Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration

Table 26. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge Between 1960 and 1961 (Thousand Barrels)

(Thousand Barrels)																													
Commodity	From I to					From II to					From III to					From IV to					From V to								
	II	III	V	I	IV	II	III	IV	V	I	II	III	IV	V	I	II	III	IV	V	I	II	III	IV						
Crude Oil	0	0	0	0	153	2,137	628	0	400	44,500	0	0	6,483	2,219	0	2,631	0	17,153	0										
Petroleum Products	9,139	106	0	3,485	4,154	2,358	0	74,974	31,726	0	1,968	1,525	978	1,284	0	84	0												
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	0	0	231	0	0	847	0	0	76	137	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	1,325	2,096	29	0	966	6,541	0	0	697	841	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
Unfinished Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	747	126	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
Motor Gasoline	0	0	0	183	0	0	0	148	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
Finished Motor Gasoline	6,240	0	0	1,345	1,268	1,416	0	45,367	15,816	0	1,159	475	0	884	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	2,597	0	0	313	510	642	0	12,860	5,671	0	312	285	0	443	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	3,643	0	0	1,032	758	774	0	32,507	10,145	0	847	190	0	441	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
Finished Aviation Gasoline	12	0	0	0	0	28	0	261	141	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	145	42	0	0	0	0	0	521	0	0	288	0	0	95	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	447	0	0	100	78	673	0	9,331	2,686	0	174	5	0	64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
Kerosene	26	0	0	0	99	0	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
Distillate Fuel Oil	2,151	0	0	128	349	212	0	16,440	4,621	0	347	272	0	241	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	52	33	0	0	79	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
Naptha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	43	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	169	110	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
Lubricants	0	64	0	72	0	0	0	648	283	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	84						
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
Asphalt and Road Oil	65	0	0	253	0	0	0	223	501	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
Miscellaneous Products	10	0	0	9	0	0	0	43	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
Total	9,139	106	0	3,638	6,291	2,986	0	75,374	76,226	0	1,968	8,008	3,197	1,284	2,631	0	17,237	0											

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 27. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline Between PAD Districts, June 1986
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to			From III to			From IV to			From V to		
	II	III	I	I	III	IV	I	II	IV	V	II	III	V	III	IV
Crude Oil	0	0	0	72	2,137	628	0	44,500	0	0	6,483	2,219	0	477	0
Petroleum Products	6,747	0	3,081	4,043	2,358	58,018	26,965	0	1,711	978	1,284	0	0	0	0
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	231	0	0	847	0	0	76	137	0	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	1,325	2,088	29	773	6,338	0	0	697	841	0	0	0	0
Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline	0	0	183	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	5,048	0	1,345	1,268	1,416	35,883	13,447	0	902	475	884	0	0	0	0
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	1,965	0	313	510	642	10,401	5,063	0	312	285	443	0	0	0	0
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	3,083	0	1,032	758	774	25,482	8,384	0	590	190	441	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	12	0	0	0	28	52	135	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	197	0	0	288	0	95	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	156	0	100	78	673	7,633	2,413	0	174	5	64	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	1	0	0	99	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	1,530	0	128	279	212	13,456	3,785	0	347	272	241	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	6,747	0	3,153	6,180	2,986	58,018	71,465	0	1,711	8,008	3,197	1,284	477	0	0

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 28. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Tanker and Barge Between PAD Districts, June 1986
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to			From III to					From V to			
	II	III	V	I	III	V	I	New Eng	Cent Atl	Low Atl	II	V	I	II	III
Crude Oil	0	0	0	81	0	0	400	0	367	33	0	0	2,631	0	16,676
Petroleum Products	2,392	106	0	404	111	0	16,956	142	3,143	13,671	4,761	257	0	0	84
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	0	8	0	193	0	0	193	203	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	747	0	651	96	126	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	148	0	133	15	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	1,192	0	0	0	0	0	9,484	41	574	8,869	2,369	257	0	0	0
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	632	0	0	0	0	0	2,459	0	108	2,351	608	0	0	0	0
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	560	0	0	0	0	0	7,025	41	466	6,518	1,761	257	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	209	20	114	75	6	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	145	42	0	0	0	0	324	15	0	309	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	291	0	0	0	0	0	1,698	66	230	1,402	273	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	621	0	0	0	70	0	2,984	0	748	2,236	836	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	52	33	0	79	0	0	79	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	43	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	169	0	88	81	110	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	0	64	0	72	0	0	648	0	550	98	283	0	0	0	84
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	65	0	0	253	0	0	223	0	8	215	501	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	10	0	0	9	0	0	43	0	40	3	17	0	0	0	0
Total	2,392	106	0	485	111	0	17,356	142	3,510	13,704	4,761	257	2,631	0	16,760

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 29. Net Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge Between PAD Districts, June 1986

Commodity (Thousand Barrels)	PAD District I			PAD District II			PAD District III			PAD District IV			PAD District V		
	Receipts into PADD I	Ship-ments from PADD I	Net Receipts PADD I	Receipts into PADD II	Ship-ments from PADD II	Net Receipts PADD II	Receipts into PADD III	Ship-ments from PADD III	Net Receipts PADD III	Receipts into PADD IV	Ship-ments from PADD IV	Net Receipts PADD IV	Receipts into PADD V	Ship-ments from PADD V	Net Receipts PADD V
Crude Oil	3,184	0	3,184	50,983	2,918	48,065	21,509	44,900	-23,391	628	8,702	-8,074	0	19,784	-19,784
Petroleum Products	78,459	9,245	69,214	42,390	9,997	32,393	5,322	108,668	-103,346	2,358	3,787	-1,429	3,252	84	3,168
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	923	231	692	368	847	-479	0	213	-213	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	2,291	0	2,291	7,238	3,450	3,788	2,937	7,507	-4,570	29	1,538	-1,509	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	747	0	747	126	0	126	0	873	-873	0	0	0	0	0	0
Blending Components	331	0	331	0	183	-183	0	148	-148	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aviation Gasoline	46,712	6,240	40,472	22,531	4,029	18,502	1,268	62,342	-61,074	1,416	1,359	57	2,043	0	2,043
Finished Motor Gasoline	13,173	2,597	10,576	8,553	1,465	7,088	510	18,843	-18,333	642	728	-86	755	0	755
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	33,539	3,643	29,896	13,978	2,564	11,414	758	43,499	-42,741	774	631	143	1,288	0	1,288
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	261	12	249	153	28	125	0	402	-402	28	0	28	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	521	187	334	145	0	145	42	809	-767	0	95	-95	383	0	383
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	9,431	447	8,984	3,138	851	2,287	78	12,191	-12,113	673	69	604	238	0	238
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	24	26	-2	26	99	-73	99	24	75	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	16,568	2,151	14,417	7,044	689	6,355	349	21,408	-21,059	212	513	-301	588	0	588
Distillate Fuel Oil	131	0	131	0	85	-85	33	79	-46	0	0	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	18	43	-25	80	18	62	0	37	-37	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	169	0	169	110	0	110	0	279	-279	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	720	64	656	283	72	211	148	931	-783	0	0	0	0	84	-84
Lubricants	7	0	7	0	0	0	0	7	-7	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waxes	476	65	411	566	253	313	0	724	-724	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	52	10	42	27	9	18	0	60	-60	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products															
Total	81,643	9,245	72,398	93,373	12,915	80,458	26,831	153,568	-126,737	2,986	12,489	-9,503	3,252	19,868	-16,616

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 30. Production of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content by PAD District, June 1986
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I		PAD District II					PAD District III				PAD District IV		United States		
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico		Total	Dist. IV Rocky Mt.	Dist. V West Coast
Residual Fuel Oil	3,755	122	3,877	54	1,435	201	156	1,846	642	4,644	3,163	212	14	8,675	251	9,890
0.00 to 0.30% Sulfur	791	25	816	0	93	0	0	93	109	110	567	54	14	854	39	970
0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	2,664	0	2,664	4	323	0	89	416	366	1,302	277	103	0	2,048	6	1,780
Greater Than 1.00% Sulfur	300	97	397	50	1,019	201	67	1,337	167	3,232	2,319	55	0	5,773	206	7,140

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 31. Stocks of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content by PAD District, June 1986
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I				PAD District II				PAD District III				PAD District IV		United States		
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total		PAD Dist. IV Rocky Mt.	PAD Dist. V West Coast
Residual Fuel Oil -- 0.00 to 0.30% Sulfur																	
Refinery	720	56	776	0	62	0	0	62	38	40	688	2	9	777	153	600	2,368
Bulk Terminal	--	--	3,199	--	--	--	--	185	--	--	--	--	--	47	0	0	3,431
Total	--	--	3,975	--	--	--	--	247	--	--	--	--	--	824	153	600	5,799
Residual Fuel Oil -- 0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur																	
Refinery	1,175	0	1,175	9	361	4	101	475	65	619	121	106	0	911	34	1,239	3,834
Bulk Terminal	--	--	6,000	--	--	--	--	220	--	--	--	--	--	2,486	0	488	9,194
Total	--	--	7,175	--	--	--	--	695	--	--	--	--	--	3,397	34	1,727	13,028
Residual Fuel Oil -- Greater than 1.00% Sulfur																	
Refinery	798	24	822	15	1,121	218	43	1,397	297	3,880	1,315	85	0	5,577	189	4,731	12,716
Bulk Terminal	--	--	6,376	--	--	--	--	886	--	--	--	--	--	2,382	0	1,718	11,362
Total	--	--	7,198	--	--	--	--	2,283	--	--	--	--	--	7,959	189	6,449	24,078

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 32. Movements of Residual Fuel Oil by Tanker and Barge Between PAD Districts, by Sulfur Content, June 1986
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to			From III to					From V to		
	II	III	V	I	III	V	I	New Eng	Cent Atl	Low Atl	II	I	II	III
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	52	33	0	79	0	0	79	0	0	0	0
0.00 to 0.30% Sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater Than 1.00% Sulfur	0	0	0	52	33	0	79	0	0	79	0	0	0	0

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 33. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content by Country of Origin, June 1986
(Thousand Barrels)

Country	Residual Fuel Oil				Total
	0.00 to 0.30%	0.31 to 1.00%	Greater Than 1.00%		
Arab OPEC					
Algeria	1,945	0	0		1,945
Iraq	0	0	0		0
Kuwait	0	0	0		0
Libya	0	0	0		0
Qatar	0	0	0		0
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0		0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0		0
Subtotal Arab OPEC	1,945	0	0		1,945
Other OPEC					
Ecuador	0	0	769		769
Gabon	0	0	0		0
Indonesia	0	0	0		0
Iran	0	0	0		0
Nigeria	299	100	2,923		3,322
Venezuela	299	100	3,692		4,091
Subtotal Other OPEC					
Other					
Angola	364	0	0		364
Australia	0	0	0		0
Bahamas	0	0	508		508
Bolivia	0	0	0		0
Brazil	636	0	0		636
Brunei	0	0	0		0
Canada	224	184	462		870
China, People's Republic	0	0	0		0
Congo	0	0	0		0
Egypt	0	0	0		0
France	311	0	0		311
Ghana	0	0	0		0
Liberia	0	0	0		0
Malaysia	0	0	0		0
Mexico	15	88	483		498
Netherlands	200	0	0		288
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	227		227
Norway	0	370	0		370
Oman	0	0	0		0
Peru	0	293	256		549
Puerto Rico	0	0	0		0
Romania	0	520	0		520
Spain	169	548	199		916
Syria	0	0	0		0
Trinidad	369	0	1,073		1,442
Tunisia	0	0	0		0
United Kingdom	316	394	102		812
Virgin Islands	223	1,350	1,069		2,642
Yugoslavia	0	0	0		0
Zaire	0	0	0		0
Other Western Hemisphere	0	0	742		742
Other Eastern Hemisphere	896	1,481	514		2,891

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 33. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content by Country of Origin, June 1986 (continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Country	Residual Fuel Oil			Total
	0.00 to 0.30%	0.31 to 1.00%	Greater Than 1.00%	
Other				
Subtotal Other	3,723	5,228	5,635	14,586
Total Imports	5,967	5,328	9,327	20,622

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 34. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content by State of Entry, June 1986
(Thousand Barrels)

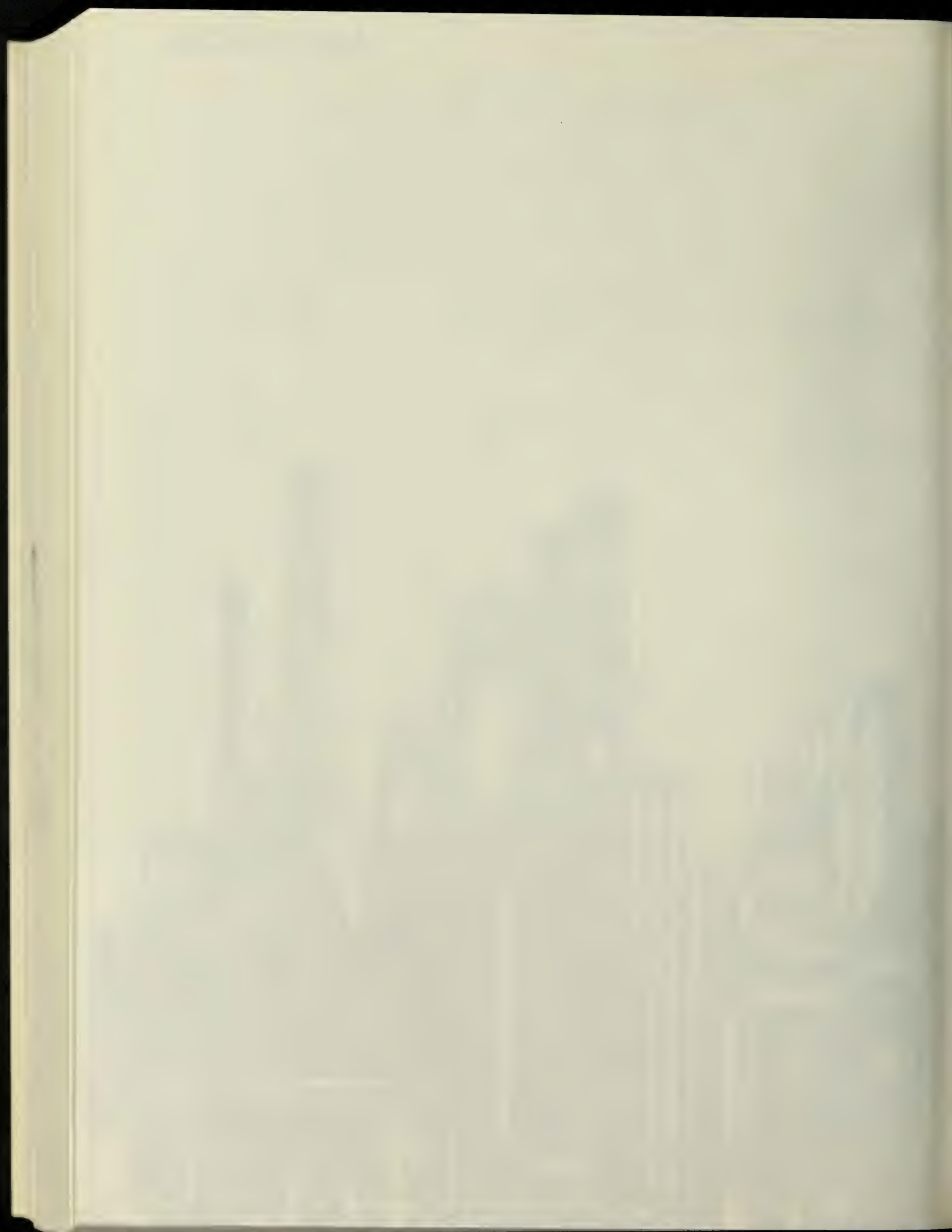
State	Residual Fuel Oil			Total
	0.00 to 0.30%	0.31 to 1.00%	Greater Than 1.00%	
PAD District I	5,471	4,529	8,379	18,379
Connecticut	0	73	225	298
Delaware	176	38	0	214
Florida	200	690	932	1,822
Georgia	0	0	227	227
Maine	0	0	554	554
Maryland	0	264	249	513
Massachusetts	0	824	1,533	2,357
New Hampshire	0	0	216	216
New Jersey	787	630	280	1,697
New York	4,009	1,021	2,902	7,932
North Carolina	0	0	348	348
Pennsylvania	0	989	301	1,290
South Carolina	299	0	140	439
Vermont	0	0	4	4
Virginia	0	0	468	468
PAD District II	132	0	13	145
Michigan	132	0	10	142
Minnesota	0	0	2	2
North Dakota	0	0	1	1
PAD District III	364	511	640	1,515
Alabama	0	0	483	483
Louisiana	0	0	157	157
Texas	364	511	0	875
PAD District V	0	288	295	583
Hawaii	0	288	295	583
All PAD Districts	5,967	5,328	9,327	20,622

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Appendices





Appendix A

District Descriptions and Maps

The following are the Refining Districts which make up the Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts.

PAD District I

East Coast: District of Columbia and the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and the following counties of the State of New York: Cayuga, Tompkins, Chemung and all counties east and north thereof. Also the following counties in the State of Pennsylvania: Bradford, Sullivan, Columbia, Montour, Northumberland, Dauphin, York, and all counties east thereof.

Appalachian #1: The State of West Virginia and those parts of the States of Pennsylvania and New York not included in the East Coast District.

PAD District II

Appalachian #2: The following counties of the State of Ohio: Erie, Huron, Crawford, Marion, Delaware, Franklin, Pickaway, Ross, Pike, Scioto, and all counties east thereof.

Indiana—Illinois—Kentucky: The States of Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Michigan, and that part of the State of Ohio not included in the Appalachian District.

Minnesota—Wisconsin—North and South Dakota: The States of Minnesota, Wisconsin, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

Oklahoma—Kansas—Missouri: The States of Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and Iowa.

PAD District III

Texas Inland: The State of Texas except the Texas Gulf Coast District.

Texas Gulf Coast: The following counties of the State of Texas: Newton, Orange, Jefferson, Jasper, Tyler, Hardin, Liberty, Chambers, Polk, San Jacinto, Montgomery, Harris, Galveston, Waller, Fort Bend, Brazoria, Wharton, Matagorda, Jackson, Victoria, Calhoun, Refugio, Aransas, San Patricio, Nueces, Kleberg, Kenedy, Willacy, and Cameron.

Louisiana Gulf Coast: The following Parishes of the State of Louisiana: Vernon, Rapides, Avoyelles, Pointe Coupee, West Feliciana, East Feliciana, Saint Helena, Tangipahoa, Washington, and all Parishes south thereof. Also the following counties of the State of Mississippi: Pearl River, Stone, George, Hancock, Harrison, and Jackson. Also the following counties of the State of Alabama: Mobile and Baldwin.

North Louisiana-Arkansas: The State of Arkansas and those parts of the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama not included in the Louisiana Gulf Coast District.

New Mexico: The State of New Mexico.

PAD District IV

Rocky Mountain: The States of Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, and Colorado.

PAD District V

West Coast: The States of Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Arizona, Alaska, and Hawaii.

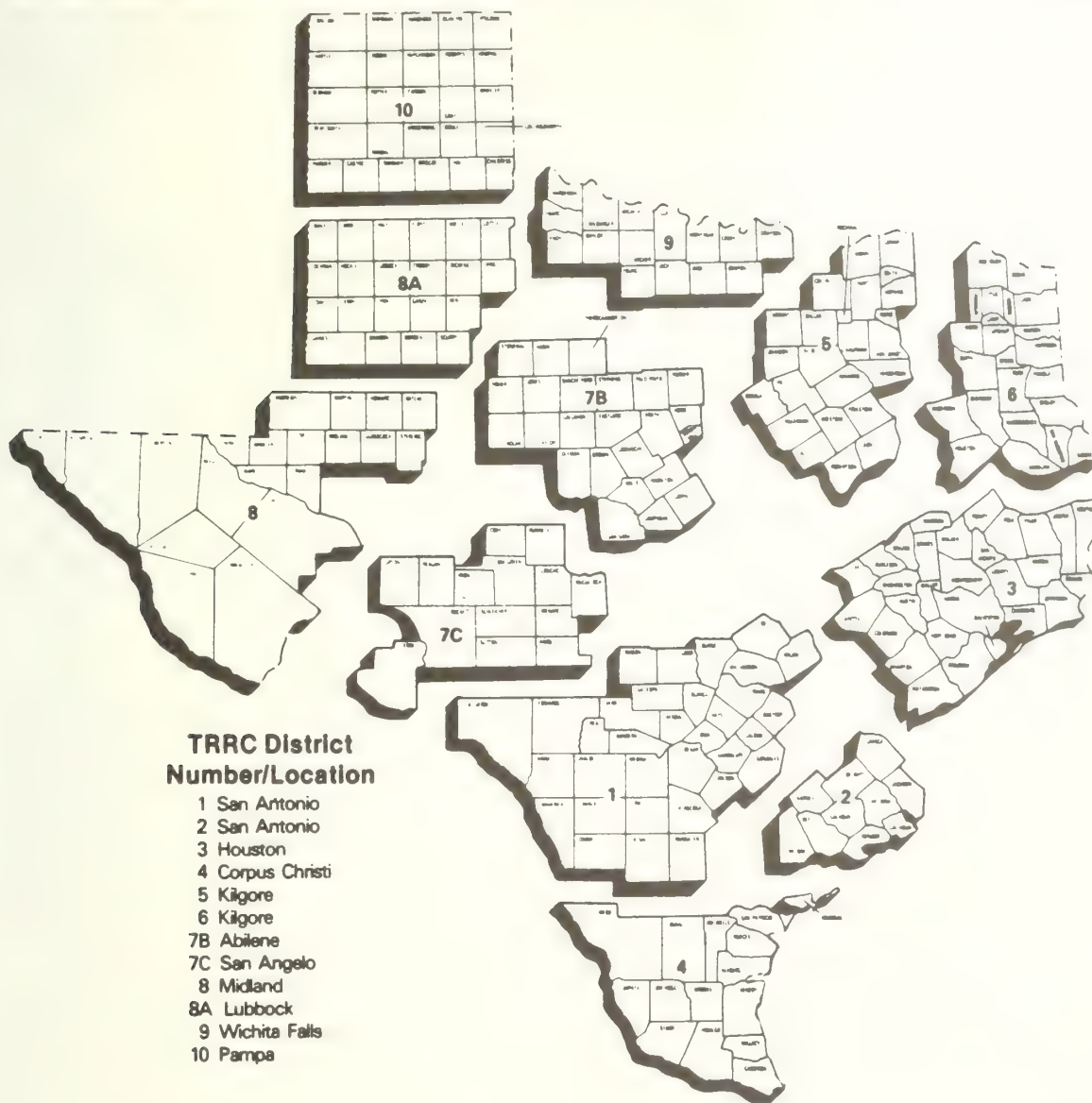
Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts



Refining Districts



District Map, Oil and Gas Division, Texas Railroad Commission (TRRC)





Appendix B

Explanatory Notes

Note 1: Data Collection Methodology

Background

The Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS) represents a family of data collection survey forms, data processing systems and publication systems that have been consolidated to achieve comparability and consistency throughout. The survey forms that comprise the PSRS are:

Form Number	Name
EIA-800	Weekly Refinery Report
EIA-801	Weekly Bulk Terminal Report
EIA-802	Weekly Product Pipeline Report
EIA-803	Weekly Crude Oil Stocks Report
EIA-804	Weekly Imports Report
EIA-810	Monthly Refinery Report
EIA-811	Monthly Bulk Terminal Report
EIA-812	Monthly Product Pipeline Report
EIA-813	Monthly Crude Oil Report
EIA-814	Monthly Imports Report
EIA-816	Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report
EIA-817	Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report
EIA-820	Annual Refinery Report

Forms EIA-800 through 804 comprise the Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS). This system is designed to collect weekly data on basic refinery operations and on crude oil and major petroleum products stocks and imports. Data from the WPSRS are published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report (WPSR)* and are also used to calculate the preliminary statistics in the "Summary Statistics" section of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly (PSM)*. A description of the WPSRS survey forms follows in Explanatory Note 1.1.

Forms EIA-810 through 814, 816 and 817 comprise the Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS). These surveys collect detailed refinery and natural gas plant operations data; refinery, bulk terminal, natural gas plant, and pipeline stocks data; crude oil and petroleum product imports data; and data on movements of petroleum products and crude oil between Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts. These surveys are the primary source of data for the "Summary Statistics" and "Detailed Statistics" sections of the *PSM*. A description of MPSRS survey forms follows in Explanatory Note 1.2.

Data are also obtained on magnetic tape from the Bureau of the Census on a monthly basis. These tapes contain aggregated import and export statistics that are used in the preparation of the *PSM*. A description of the Census data follows in Explanatory Note 1.3.

Note 1.1: Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS)

Background

The EIA first began publishing weekly petroleum supply statistics in April 1979 using data from an external source. Estimates from the EIA's weekly sample surveys (inaugurated in April 1979) replaced the estimates from the external source for all but the imports series in January 1980, and replaced the imports estimates in June 1980.

The weekly surveys collect data comparable to those collected on a monthly basis. Selected petroleum companies report weekly data to the EIA on crude oil and petroleum product stocks, refinery inputs and production, and crude oil and petroleum product imports. On Forms EIA-800 through EIA-803, companies report data on a custody basis. On the Form EIA-804, the importer of record reports all shipments entering the United States. Current weekly data and the most recent monthly data are used to estimate the totals that are published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*.

Sample Frame

The sample of companies that report weekly is selected from the universe of companies that report on the comparable monthly surveys. Sampled companies report data only for facilities in the 50 States and District of Columbia.

The sample for each survey is taken from the following universe:

EIA-800: Based on the EIA-810 universe which includes all petroleum refineries and blending plants located in the 50 States, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone, and Guam. The selected sample size is 156.

EIA-801: Based on the EIA-811 universe which includes every bulk terminal operating in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. A bulk terminal is primarily used for storage and/or marketing of petroleum products and has a total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more, and/or receives petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. Bulk terminal facilities associated with a product pipeline are included. The selected sample size is 72.

EIA-802: Based on the EIA-812 universe which includes all product pipeline companies that carry petroleum products (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines) in the 50 States, and the District of Columbia. The selected sample size is 50.

EIA-803: Based on the EIA-813 universe which includes companies that carry or store 1,000 barrels or

more of crude oil. Included in this survey are gathering and trunk pipeline companies (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines) crude oil producers, terminal operators, storers of crude oil, and companies transporting Alaskan crude oil by water in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. The selected sample size is 87.

EIA-804: Based on the EIA-814 universe which covers each company, including subsidiary or affiliated companies, that import crude oil, unfinished oils, and finished petroleum products into the United States and Puerto Rico. The selected sample size is 86.

Sampling Method

The sampling procedure used for the weekly system is the cut-off method. In the cut-off method, companies are ranked from largest to smallest on the basis of the quantities reported during some previous period. Companies are chosen for the sample beginning with the largest and adding companies until the total sample covers about 90 percent of the total for each item and each geographic region for which weekly data are published.

Collection Methods

Data are collected by mail, mailgram, telephone, Telex, and Telefax on a weekly basis. The report period begins and ends each Friday at 7 a.m. All canvassed firms must file reports by 5 p.m. on the following Monday.

Estimation and Imputation

After company reports have been checked and entered into the weekly data base, weekly totals for given products are estimated by using the following formula.

The total reported by all companies for the most recent month (M_t) is divided by the amount reported by the sample of companies for the most recent month (M_s). The result is multiplied by the amount reported by the sample of companies for the current week (W_s). The answer, W_t , is an estimate of the amount that would have been reported by all companies for the current week if all companies reported each week.

$$W_t = \frac{M_t}{M_s} (W_s)$$

This procedure is used to estimate total weekly refinery inputs and production.

To estimate stocks of finished products, the preceding procedure is followed separately for refineries, bulk terminals, and pipelines. Total estimates are formed by summing over establishment types.

Weekly imports data are highly variable on a company-by-company basis or a week-by-week basis. Therefore,

an exponentially smoothed ratio has been developed. The estimate of weekly imports is the sum of the smoothed ratios multiplied by the weekly values and estimates for shipments from Puerto Rico. Imports of other oils includes an adjustment from Census data for selected products because of coverage differences between the monthly imports data and Census data.

Explicit imputation is done for companies which do not respond in a given week. The imputed values are exponentially smoothed means of recent reports from the specific company.

Response Rate

The response rate for the published estimates is usually between 97 and 100 percent of the sampled respondents.

Note 1.2: Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS)

Background

The MPSRS was implemented in January 1983 as the result of an extensive effort to integrate the collection and processing of petroleum supply data that have been collected on other survey forms for many years. The collection of monthly petroleum supply statistics began as early as 1918 when the Bureau of Mines (BOM) began collecting data on refinery operations and crude oil stocks and movements. The collection systems were further expanded to include natural gas plant liquids production and storage in 1925, imports of crude oil and petroleum products and storage and movement of petroleum products in 1959, and tanker and barge movements of crude oil and petroleum products in 1964. Since their inception, each survey has undergone numerous changes, but the MPSRS is the first effort to make them all consistent and comparable.

Respondent Frame

EIA-810: All petroleum refineries and blending plants located in the 50 States, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone, and Guam. Approximately 260 respondents report on the EIA-810.

EIA-811: Every bulk terminal operating in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. A bulk terminal is primarily used for storage and/or marketing of petroleum products and has a total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more, and/or receives petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. Bulk terminal facilities associated with a product pipeline are included. Approximately 320 respondents report on the EIA-811.

EIA-812: All product pipeline companies that carry petroleum products (including interstate, intrastate, and

intracompany pipelines) in the 50 States, and the District of Columbia. Approximately 90 respondents report on the EIA-812.

EIA-813: All companies which carry or store 1,000 barrels or more of crude oil. Included in this survey are gathering and trunk pipeline companies (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines), crude oil producers, terminal operators, storers of crude oil, and companies transporting Alaskan crude oil by water in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Approximately 180 respondents report on the EIA-813.

EIA-814: All companies, including subsidiary or affiliated companies, that import crude oil, unfinished oils, and finished petroleum products into the United States and Puerto Rico. Approximately 1,500 respondents report on the EIA-814.

EIA-816: All facilities that extract liquid hydrocarbons from a natural gas stream (natural gas processing plant) and/or separate a liquid hydrocarbon stream into its component products (fractionator). Approximately 1,050 respondents report on the EIA-816.

EIA-817: All companies that have custody of crude oil or petroleum products transported by tanker or barge between PAD Districts or between the Panama Canal and the United States. For purposes of this report, custody is defined as physical possession of crude oil or petroleum products on a company owned tanker or barge. Also, companies which lease vessels or contract for the movement of crude oil or petroleum products on a tanker or barge between PAD Districts or between the Panama Canal and the United States are considered to have custody. Approximately 50 respondents report on the EIA-817.

EIA utilizes a number of sources and methods to maintain the survey respondent lists. On a regular basis, survey managers review industry publications such as the *Oil and Gas Journal* and *Oil Daily* for information on facilities or companies starting up or closing down operations. These sources are augmented by articles in newspapers, letters from respondents indicating changes in status and information received from survey systems operated by other offices.

Every three years an extensive survey is conducted to completely refresh the frames. This involves consolidating information from every known source including State agencies, Federal agencies (e.g., EPA, Corps of Engineers, Census Bureau, etc.), and private industry directories. The effort also includes the evaluation of the impact of potential frame changes on the historical time series of data published from these respondents. The results of this frame study are usually implemented in January to provide a full year under the same frame.

Collection Methods

The data for all of the MPSRS surveys are collected monthly. Completed forms are required to be post-

marked by the 20th calendar day following the end of the report month, with the exception of the EIA-814 which are due 15 work days following the end of the report month. Telephone follow-up calls are made to nonrespondents prior to the publication deadline, for their data. An automated mailing list is maintained and is used to monitor receipt of the forms.

Imputing Missing Data

Imputation is performed for companies that do not respond to EIA Forms 810-813 and 816. For such companies, previous monthly values are used for current values. The previous month's ending stocks value is used for both the current month's beginning stocks and the current month's ending stocks. Data for nonrespondents on the EIA-814 and 817 are not imputed.

Response Rate

The response rate is generally 99 to 100 percent by the time the data are first published. Nonrespondents are contacted in writing and reminded of their requirement to report. Companies that file late or fail to file are subject to criminal fines, civil penalties, and other sanctions as provided by Section 13(i) of the FEA Act.

Note 1.3: Census Import (IM-145) and Export (EM-522 and EM-594) Data

Background

Each month the EIA purchases magnetic tapes of aggregated import and export statistics from the Bureau of the Census. These data tapes are the only source of export statistics and are used to augment the import data collected by the EIA.

Import Statistics (IM-145)

Coverage

Census import statistics used in the *PSM* reflect both government and nongovernment imports of merchandise from foreign countries and U.S. possessions into the United States (the 50 States and the District of Columbia), without regard to whether or not a commercial transaction is involved. The following types of transactions are excluded from the statistics:

1. Merchandise in-transit through the United States, when documented with Customs as an in-transit movement.
2. U.S. merchandise that was held in foreign countries by the U.S. Armed Forces and is returned to the United States for the use of the Armed Forces.

Source of Import Information

The official U.S. import statistics are compiled by the Bureau of the Census from copies of the import entry and warehouse withdrawal forms that importers are required by law to file with Customs officials (Customs Forms 7501, 7505, and 7506).

Country and Area of Origin

The country reported in the statistics as the country of origin is defined as the country where the merchandise was grown, mined, or manufactured. In instances where the country of origin cannot be determined, the transactions are credited to the country of shipment.

Export Statistics (EM-522 and EM-594)

Census export statistics used in the PSM reflect both government and nongovernment exports of domestic and foreign merchandise from the United States (the 50 States, and the District of Columbia) to foreign countries and U.S. possessions, without regard to whether or not the exportation involves a commercial transaction. The following types of transactions are excluded from the statistics:

1. Merchandise shipped in transit through the United States from one foreign country to another, when documented as such with U.S. Customs.
2. Bunker fuels and other supplies and equipment for use on departing vessels, planes, or other carriers engaged in foreign trade.

Source of Export Information

The official U.S. export statistics are compiled by the Bureau of the Census. Exporters are required to file export documents with Customs officials.

Country and Area of Destination

The country of destination is defined as the country of ultimate destination or the country where the goods are to be consumed, further processed, or manufactured, as known to the shipper at the time of exportation. If the shipper does not know the country of ultimate destination, the shipment is credited to the last country to which the shipper knows that the merchandise will be shipped in the same form as it was when exported.

Note 2: Supply

The components of petroleum supply are field production, refinery production, imports, and stock withdrawal or addition:

Field Production is the sum of crude oil production (including lease condensate), natural gas processing

plant production, and new supply (field production) of other liquids used by refineries.

Crude oil production is estimated based on data received from State conservation and revenue agencies. For further explanation, see Explanatory Note 3.

Field production of natural gas plant liquids (NGPL), including finished petroleum products, is reported monthly on survey Form EIA-816, *Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report*. Negative production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month. For survey description and other detail, see Explanatory Note 1.2.

Refinery Production of petroleum products is reported monthly on survey Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report*. Published production of these products equals refinery production minus refinery input. Refinery production of unfinished oils and of motor and aviation gasoline blending components appears on a net basis under refinery input. Negative production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month.

Imports of crude oil and petroleum products are reported monthly on Form EIA-814, *Monthly Imports Report*. In addition, imports of NGL's are obtained from the Census Bureau Tabulation IM-145. The Census Bureau Tabulation IM-145 summarizes import data from Customs import declarations reported on Customs Forms 7501, 7505, and 7506. Additional data taken from the IM-145 are relatively small quantities of naphtha-type and kerosene-type jet fuels, distillate fuel oils, and residual fuel oils withdrawn from bonded storage for use in international trade. Even though these duty-free fuels are stored on United States shores, they did not enter the United States for domestic consumption and therefore are not included in the Form EIA-814 reporting system.

Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) is calculated by subtracting stocks at the end of the month from stocks at the beginning of the same month. (Note: The beginning stocks of one month are equal to the ending stocks of the previous month.) A positive result (+) would represent a withdrawal from stocks. A negative result (-) would represent a buildup of stocks. For a description of survey forms used to make stock withdrawal or addition calculations see Explanatory Note 5.

Unaccounted-for Crude Oil is a balancing item that represents the difference between crude oil supply and disposition. Crude oil supply is the sum of field production, imports, and stock withdrawals. Crude oil disposition is the sum of exports, refinery input, losses, stock additions, and product supplied. Unaccounted-for crude oil is calculated by subtracting crude oil supply from crude oil disposition. A positive result indicates that refiners and exporters reported use of more crude

oil than was reported to have been available to them. This occurs, for example, when imports are undercounted due to late reporting or other problems.) A negative result would indicate that more crude oil was reported to have been supplied to refiners and exporters than they reported used.

Note 3: Domestic Crude Oil Production

Data for the Crude Oil Production System (COPS) are reported to the Department of Energy by State conservation agencies. Data on the volume of oil produced on federally-owned offshore leases are reported by the Minerals Management Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. All except eight of the producing States report data monthly. These States are Arkansas, Missouri, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Utah, Virginia, and Wyoming. Estimates of monthly production for these States are made using methodologies explained in the next two paragraphs. After the end of each calendar year, the monthly numbers are updated using the annual reports of the State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service.

The individual State level estimates are either exponential curve fitted projections based on recent data or are constant level projections based on the average production rate during a recent time period. In some cases, adjustments are made to these estimates based on additional information on expected changes in production rates supplied by State agencies, trade associations, or individual field operators.

There is a time lag of approximately 4 months between the end of the reporting month and the time when the monthly COPS information becomes available. Table 11 of this publication provides information on crude oil production for the most recent month for which COPS values are available. In order to present more timely crude oil production values, the EIA's Dallas Field Office prepares a series of State level estimates which are based on historical production patterns and are summed to obtain the monthly crude oil production values shown in the summary statistics of this publication.

Note 4: Disposition

The components of petroleum disposition are crude oil losses, refinery inputs, exports, and products supplied for domestic consumption.

Crude Oil Losses is the sum of crude oil losses at refineries, reported for all refineries on Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report*.

Refinery Inputs of crude oil, natural gas plant liquids, and other liquids are reported monthly on survey Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report*. Published inputs of unfinished oils and of motor and aviation gasoline blending components equal refinery input minus re-

finery output. Refinery inputs of finished petroleum products are reported on a net basis under refinery production.

Exports of crude oil and petroleum products are compiled from Census Bureau tabulations EM-522 and EM-594. Exports include crude oil shipments to Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone, which are obtained from refinery receipts reported on Form EIA-810, by refineries located in these places.

Product Supplied for each product is calculated by summing field production plus refinery production, plus imports, plus stock withdrawal or minus stock addition, minus crude oil losses (plus net receipts when calculated on a PAD District basis), minus refinery input, minus exports. This formula ensures that total disposition equals total supply.

Product supplied indicates those quantities of petroleum products supplied for domestic consumption. Occasionally, the result for a product is negative because total disposition of that product exceeds total supply. Negative product supplied may occur for a number of reasons: (1) product reclassification has not been reported; (2) data were misreported or reported late; (3) in the case of calculations on a PAD District basis, the figure for net receipts was inaccurate because the coverage of interdistrict movements was incomplete; and (4) products such as gasoline blending components and unfinished oils have entered the primary supply channels with their production net having been reported, e.g., streams returned to refineries from petrochemical plants.

Product supplied for crude oil is the sum of crude oil burned on leases and by pipelines as fuel oil. These data are reported on Form EIA-813, *Monthly Crude Oil Report*. Prior to January 1983, crude oil burned on leases and by pipelines as fuel oil were reported as either distillate or residual fuel oil and included in product supplied for these products.

Note 5: Stocks

Primary stocks of crude oil are the sum of ending stocks reported monthly on Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report*, and on Form EIA-813, *Monthly Crude Oil Report*. Crude oil held in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve is included unless otherwise noted. Alaskan crude oil in transit is also included. Primary stocks of petroleum products are summed from data reported on Form EIA-816, *Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report*, Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report*, Form EIA-811, *Monthly Bulk Terminal Report*, and on Form EIA-812, *Monthly Product Pipeline Report*. Primary stocks of petroleum products do not include either secondary stocks held by dealers and jobbers or tertiary stocks held by consumers. For survey descriptions and other details, see Explanatory Note 1.2.

Note 6: Average Stock Levels

The national inventory (stocks) graphs for total petroleum products, crude oil, motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual oil, and liquefied petroleum gases, in this publication include features to assist in comparing current inventory levels with past inventory levels and minimum operating levels are described below.

The graphs displaying inventory levels of crude oil and petroleum products, crude oil, motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, and liquefied petroleum gases, provide the reader with actual inventory data compared to an *average range* from the most recent 3-year period running from January through December or from July through June. The ranges are updated every six months in April and October. The 3-year period is adjusted by dropping the oldest 6 months and including the most recent 6 months. The ranges also reflect seasonal variation determined from a longer time period. The seasonal factors, which determine the shape of the upper and lower curves, are updated annually in October, using the most recent year's final monthly data.

The monthly seasonal factors are estimated by means of a seasonal adjustment technique developed at the Bureau of the Census (Census X-11). The seasonal factors are assumed to be stable (i.e., unchanging from year to year) and additive (i.e., the series is deseasonalized by subtracting the seasonal factor for the appropriate month from the report inventory levels). The intent of deseasonalization is to remove only annual variation from the data. Thus, a deseasonalized series would contain the same trends, cyclical components, and irregularities as the original data. The seasonal factors for distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, and liquefied petroleum gases, were derived using monthly data from 1978-1984.

After seasonal factors are derived, data from the most recent 3-year period (January-December or July-June) are deseasonalized. The average of the deseasonalized 36-month series determines the midpoint of the deseasonalized average band. The standard deviation of the deseasonalized 36-months is calculated adjusting for extreme data points. The upper curve of the *average range* is defined as the average plus the seasonal factors plus the standard deviation. The lower curve is defined as the average plus the seasonal factors minus the standard deviation. Thus, the width of the *average range* is twice the standard deviation.

Note 7: Movements

Movements of crude oil between PAD Districts are reported on Form EIA-817, *Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report*, and on Form EIA-813, *Monthly Crude Oil Report*. Petroleum product movements are reported on Form EIA-817, *Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report*, and EIA-812, *Monthly Product Pipeline Report*. Net receipts is the difference between total

movements into and total movements out of each PAD District by pipeline, tanker, and barge. For survey descriptions and other detail, see Explanatory Note 1.2.

Note 8: Preliminary Monthly Statistics

Weekly data (Forms EIA-800, 801, 802, 803, and 804) are used to estimate the most recent monthly values for the "Summary Statistics" section. Since some of the weekly reporting periods overlap two adjacent months, it is necessary to use weighting factors in the calculation of the monthly values.

To estimate crude oil and petroleum product imports, crude oil input to refineries and production of petroleum products for a specific month, the weekly estimates are weighted by the number of days of that month included in each week, then summed.

End-of-month stock levels of crude oil and the major products (motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, and residual fuel oil) are calculated in a similar manner, but use only the two weekly reporting periods that cover the end-of-week stocks before and after the end of the month. The end-of-month stock level is calculated by first calculating the stock change between the two weeks. The daily stock change between the two end-of-week stock levels is then calculated. This number is multiplied by the weighting factor of the earlier of the two weeks (the week that covers the last day of the month of interest). This change is added to the earlier of the two end-of-week stock levels to estimate the end-of-month stock level. Preliminary monthly estimates of domestic crude oil production are calculated as described in Explanatory Note 3.

Note 9: Notes on Tables

Note 9.1 Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Overview statistics on the referenced line appear in Table 4 of the "Detailed Statistics," except where noted.

- Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Petroleum Products Supplied, Total Imports, Crude Oil Imports, Total Exports, and Crude Oil Exports appear as labeled in Table 4. Total Production and Crude Oil Production appear under Field Production in Table 4.

- Natural Gas Plant Production is the sum of Natural Gas Liquids and Finished Petroleum Products Field Production in Table 4.

- Petroleum Products Imports is the sum of Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs, Other Liquids, and Finished Petroleum Products Imports in Table 4.

- Total Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Ending Stocks appear in thousand barrels in Table 2.

Note 9.2 Crude Oil Supply and Disposition statistics on

referenced line appear in Table 1 of the "Detailed Statistics," except where noted.

- Total Domestic Field Production, Alaskan Field Production, SPR Imports, Other Imports (synonymous with Gross Imports Excl. SPR) SPR and Other Primary Stocks Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Unaccounted for Crude Oil, Refinery Inputs, and Exports appear as labeled in Table 1.

- Crude Losses and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 4.

- SPR Ending Stocks and Other Primary Ending Stocks (synonymous with stocks excluding SPR) appear in thousand barrels in Table 1.

- Total Crude Oil Ending Stocks appear in thousand barrels in Table 2.

- Total Imports appear in Table 4.

Note 9.3 Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition statistics on the referenced line appear in Table 4 of the "Detailed Statistics," except where noted.

- Total Production is the sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.

- Imports, Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Exports and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 4.

- Unleaded Percent of Total Product Supplied represents the ratio of finished unleaded motor gasoline product supplied to total finished motor gasoline product supplied, multiplied by 100 and rounded to the nearest tenth.

- Ending stocks are aggregated from ending stocks in thousand barrels in Table 2.

Note 9.4 Distillate and Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition statistics on the referenced lines appear in Table 4 of the "Detailed Statistics," except where noted.

- Total Production is the sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.

- Imports, Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Exports, and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 4.

- Ending stocks appear in thousand barrels in Table 2.

Note 9.5 Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition statistics represent the aggregation of statistics on ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, and isobutane. The statistics on the reference line appear in Table 4 of the "Detailed Statistics," except where noted.

- Total Production is the sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.

- Imports, Stocks Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Refinery Inputs, Exports, and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 4.

- Ending stocks appear in thousand barrels in Table 2.

Note 9.6 Other Petroleum Products Supply and Disposition statistics represent the aggregation of statistics on pentanes plus, other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, and liquefied petroleum gases. The statistics on the referenced line are aggregated from Table 4 of the "Detailed Statistics," except where noted.

- Total production is the aggregated sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.

- Imports, Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Refinery Inputs, Exports, and Product Supplied are aggregated from Table 4.

- Ending stocks are aggregated from ending stocks in thousand barrels in Table 2.

Note 9.7 Table 1. U.S. Petroleum Balance

- Lines (1) through (3): Crude oil (including lease condensate) production for *Alaska*, *Lower 48 States*, and *Total U.S.* are calculated by calling the conservation agency in Alaska for Alaskan crude oil production during the month, estimating crude oil production in the United States (see Explanatory Note 3), and taking the difference to equal production in the Lower 48 States.

- Line (5): SPR *Imports* are reported on survey Form EIA-814.

- Line (12): *Total Other Sources* equals crude oil stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) plus unaccounted for crude oil minus crude oil losses minus crude oil product supplied in Table 2.

- Line (14): Natural Gas Plant Liquids (NGPL) *Field Production* equals Field production of natural gas liquids (NGL) plus field production of finished petroleum products in Table 2.

- Line (15): NGPL Net *Imports* equals the sum of the imports of pentanes plus minus the exports of pentanes plus in Table 2.

- Line (16): NGPL *Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)* is equal to the stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of pentanes plus in Table 2.

- Line (17) equals the sum of lines (14), (15), and (16).

- Line (18): Other liquids *Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)* equals the aggregate stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) for other hydrocarbons and alcohol, unfinished oils, motor gasoline blending components, and aviation gasoline blending components in Table 2.

- Line (20): *Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol* New Supply equals the field production of same in Table 2.
- Line (21): *Refinery Processing Gain* is a balancing item equal to total refinery production minus total refinery input in Table 2.
- Line (23): *Total Other Liquids* equals the sum of lines (18) through (22).
- Line (24): *Total Production of Products* equals crude oil input to refineries plus field production of natural gas liquids and LRG and finished petroleum products; plus imports of pentanes plus; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of pentanes plus; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of other liquids; plus imports of other liquids; plus field production of other liquids; plus total refinery production; minus total refinery input; plus crude oil product supplied in Table 2.
- Line (25): *Gross Imports of Refined Products* equals imports of LPG plus imports of finished petroleum products in Table 2.
- Line (26): *Exports of Refined Products* equals exports of LPG plus exports of finished petroleum products in Table 2.
- Line (27): *Net Imports of Refined Products* equals the difference between lines (25) and (26).
- Line (28) *Total New Supply of Products* equals crude oil input to refineries plus field production of natural gas liquids and LRG and finished petroleum products; plus imports of pentanes plus; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of pentanes plus; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of other liquids; plus imports of other liquids; plus total field production of other liquids; plus total refinery production; minus total refinery input; minus crude oil product supplied plus imports of LPG and finished petroleum products; minus exports of LPG and finished petroleum products in Table 2.
- Line (29): *Refined Products Stocks Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)* equals the sum of stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) for LPG and finished petroleum products in Table 2.
- Line (30): *Total Petroleum Supplied for Domestic Use* equals total products supplied in Table 2.
- Line (31): through (35) equal the respective products supplied in Table 2.
- Line (36): *Other Products Supplied* equals the sum of pentanes plus, aviation gasoline, naphtha-type jet fuel; kerosene-type jet fuel; naphtha <400 Deg. F. for petrochemical feedstock use, other oils >400 Deg. F. for petrochemical feedstock use, special naphthas, lubricants, waxes, petroleum coke, asphalt and road oil, still gas, unfinished oils, motor gasoline blending components, aviation gasoline blending components, and miscellaneous products supplied in Table 2.
- Line (37): *Total Product Supplied* is equal to total products supplied in Table 2.
- The sum of lines (38) and (39), stocks of *Crude Oil and Lease Condensate (Excluding SPR)* and stocks held by the *Strategic Petroleum Reserve*, equals ending stocks of crude oil in Table 2.
- Line (43): *Stocks of Refined Products* equals the sum of liquefied petroleum gases and finished petroleum product stocks in Table 2.

Note 10: New Stock Basis

In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to bulk terminal and pipeline surveys affecting subsequent stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. Using the expanded coverage (new basis), the end-of-year stocks, in million barrels, would have been:

- Crude Oil: 1982—645 (Total) and 351 (Other Primary).
- Crude Oil and Petroleum Products: 1974—1,121; 1980—1,420; and 1982—1,462.
- Motor Gasoline: 1974—225; 1980—263; 1982—244 (Total) and 203 (Finished).
- Distillate Fuel Oil: 1974—224; 1980—205; and 1982—186.
- Residual Fuel Oil: 1974—75; 1980—91; and 1982—68.
- Liquefied Petroleum Gases: 1974—113; 1980—128; and 1982—103.
- Other Petroleum Products: 1974—220; 1980—249; and 1982—259.
- Stock withdrawal calculations beginning in 1975, 1981, 1983 were made using new basis stock levels.

In January 1984, changes were made in the reporting of natural gas liquids. As a result, unfractionated stream, which was formerly included in "Other Petroleum Products Supply and Disposition" table in the "Summary Statistics," is now reported on a component basis (ethane, propane, normal butane, isobutane, and pentanes plus). Most of these stocks will now appear in the "Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition" table of the "Summary Statistics." This change will affect stocks reported and stock withdrawals in each table. Under the new basis, end-of-year 1983 stocks, in million barrels, would have been:

- Liquefied Petroleum Gases: 1983—108
- Other Petroleum Products: 1983—248

Note 11: Stocks of Alaskan Crude Oil

Stocks of Alaskan crude oil in transit were included for the first time in January 1981. The major impact of this change is on the reporting of stock withdrawal calculations. Using the expanded coverage (new basis), 1980 end-of-year stocks, in million barrels, would have been 188 (Total) and 380 (Other Primary).

Note 12: 1981 Changes in Petroleum Industry Reporting

Petroleum statistics contained in this report for all years through 1980 were developed using definitions, concepts, reporting procedures, and aggregation methods that are consistent with those developed by the U.S. Bureau of Mines. Research conducted by the Energy Information Administration in 1979 and 1980 indicated that changes had occurred in the petroleum industry that were not being adequately reflected in EIA's reporting system.

EIA reporting forms, definitions, and procedures were modified beginning in January 1981 to describe industry operations more accurately. Unfortunately, empirical information is not available to precisely measure the data shortcomings through 1980. However, estimates of the magnitudes of differences in the major data series are described below to form a basis for comparing 1979, 1980, and 1981 data.

Motor Gasoline

Prior to 1979, the EIA product-supplied series for motor gasoline was consistently about 2 percent lower than the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) gasoline-sales data series, which is derived from State tax receipts. The difference increased to about 3 percent in 1979 and 1980. There were two primary causes for this growing difference. First, refinery operations, particularly the flows of unfinished oils and the redesignation of some finished products, were not being accurately described on the EIA survey forms. Second, a large amount of gasoline was being produced away from refineries at "downstream blending stations" to take advantage of provisions in regulations governing the amount of lead that could be added. These blending stations were not reporting gasoline production to the EIA until the data system was changed in January 1981.

Quantitative estimates of the magnitude of the difference in EIA's gasoline product supplied data in 1979 and 1980 have been made by the EIA and the American Petroleum Institute (API). The following table provides 1979 and 1980 data as published in the *Petroleum Statement Annual*, as well as EIA and API estimates of "recast" motor gasoline product supplied.

Finished Motor Gasoline Product Supplied
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	EIA Reported	API Recast	EIA Recast	FHWA ¹
1979 . . .	7,034	7,302	7,183-7,347	7,258
1980	6,579	6,882	6,806-6,889	6,792

¹FHWA gasoline statistics based on data from Federal Highway Administration. Estimate of Total Gasoline Use. Table MF-21A Published October 1980 and September 1981. Aviation gasoline (Table MF-24) has been subtracted from FHWA product supplied quantities to make data comparable.

EIA recast estimates were based upon preliminary monthly information in the *Monthly Petroleum Statement*. The ranges displayed in the EIA column reflect uncertainty in the estimates. Also shown are the FHWA motor gasoline sales statistics for those years.

Distillate and Residual Fuel Oil

Distillate and residual fuel oil refinery production statistics through 1980 were adjusted to account for an imbalance between unfinished oil supply and disposition. The reported quantities of refinery inputs of unfinished oils typically exceed the available supply of unfinished oils. It has been assumed that this occurs when distillate and residual fuel oils produced by a refinery is shipped to another refinery, where it is treated as unfinished oil. This oil is then reprocessed rather than used or sold as distillate or residual fuel oil.

For many years (including 1980), the difference between unfinished oil disposition and supply was subtracted from distillate and residual fuel oil production to adjust for this discrepancy. Two-thirds of the difference was applied to distillate, and one-third to residual fuel oil.

Beginning in January 1981 this adjustment was discontinued because there was not sufficient empirical evidence to support it. The following table presents distillate and residual fuel oil refinery production in 1979 and 1980 as published (adjusted) and on the same basis as 1981 statistics (unadjusted) to permit comparison.

Distillate and Residual Fuel Oil Production and Product Supplied
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Adjusted Refinery Production	Unadjusted Refinery Production	Difference	Unadjusted Product Supplied
Distillate Fuel Oil				
1979	3,152	3,169	16	3,327
1980	2,661	2,764	103	2,969
Residual Fuel Oil				
1979	1,687	1,695	8	2,834
1980	1,580	1,634	54	2,562

Adjusted distillate and residual fuel oil product supplied volumes differ from the unadjusted volumes by the same amounts as the adjusted and unadjusted production volumes.

Total Petroleum Products

The imbalance between the supply and disposition of unfinished oils and gasoline blending components is included with other products (line 35) in the U.S. Petroleum Balance (Table 1). These imbalances are reported as negative product supplied in the Other Liquids section, Supply and Disposition Statistics (Table 2). Since these changes only involve redistribution of the volumes of gasoline, distillate, and residual fuel oil, gasoline blending components, and unfinished oils, the total volume of petroleum products supplied remains unaffected by them.

Note 13: Natural Gas Liquids Reporting Changes

Beginning in January 1984, a number of changes in the reporting of natural gas liquids (NGL) were implemented. The modified system reflects supply and disposition of NGL on a component, rather than product, basis.

From 1979 to 1983, the EIA collected and reported information on the supply and disposition of nine NGL products. Beginning with January 1984, NGL supply and disposition data were reported on a five component basis (See table below) to be consistent with recordkeeping practices used by the industry. The following table shows the product category under the new and old basis.

Product Basis vs. Component Basis Reporting

1979-1983 Product Basis	1984 Component Basis				
	1. Ethane	2. Propane	3. Normal Butane	4. Isobutane	5. Pentanes Plus
1. Ethane	●				
2. Ethane-Propane Mixtures	●	●			
3. Propane		●			
4. Butane-Propane Mixtures		●	●		
5. Butane			●		
6. Isobutane				●	
7. Unfractionated Stream	●	●	●	●	●
8. Natural Gasoline and Isopentane					●
9. Plant Condensate					●

Four PSRS surveys were modified beginning in January 1984. They were:

- EIA-810 Monthly Refinery Report
- EIA-811 Monthly Bulk Terminal Report
- EIA-812 Monthly Product Pipeline Report
- EIA-816 Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report

A fifth survey, the Form EIA-814, *Monthly Imports Report* (formerly Form ERA-60) was not modified. Adjustments are applied to NGL imports data to make them consistent with the revised reporting system (See Explanatory Note 14).

Note 14: NGL Import/Export Algorithms

Beginning in January 1984, the Energy Information Administration (EIA) implemented changes in the reporting of natural gas liquids (NGL) supply data, moving from a nine-product slate basis to a five-product slate basis that corresponds to industry record-keeping practices. Changes could not be made to the import and export systems. Therefore, in order to allocate imports and exports of mixed NGL streams to individual component parts, the EIA developed a statistical algorithm.

Imports

The imports algorithm is based on information gathered from the larger importers of NGL, who were asked to provide component analysis of the products they imported during the first six months of 1983. The percentages shown in the table below are derived from the weighted averages of the data provided by the importers.

Exports

The export algorithm is based on information gathered from the larger exporters of NGL, who were asked to provide component analysis of the products they exported during 1983. The percentages shown below are derived from the weighted averages of the data provided by the exporters. It was necessary to derive percentages by Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts of exportation, due to the wide variation of components included in the mixed streams.

Algorithm for Allocating NGL Imports/Exports

		EIA Component State				Pen- tanes Plus
	Eth- ane	Pro pane	Normal Butane	Iso- butane		
Import Product						
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane (EIA-814)					100%	
Plant Condensate (EIA-814)					100%	
Ethane (IM-145)	100%					
Propane (IM-145)		100%				
Butane (IM-145)			60%	40%		
Butane-Propane Mixtures (IM- 145)		40%	35%	20%	5%	
Ethane-Propane Mixtures (IM- 145)	80%	20%				
Export Product						
Ethane (All PAD)	100%					
Propane (ALL PAD)		100%				
Butane (All PAD)			100%			
Mixed Streams						
PAD I, IV, V		40%	60%			
PAD II	30%	25%	15%	15%	15%	
PAD III		80%	20%			

Note 15: Addition of Crude Oil Pipeline Movements Data

Beginning in January 1985, inter-PAD District pipeline movements of crude oil are included in the *PSM*. Crude oil pipeline movements are used in the crude oil supply balance at the PAD District level but do not affect National level statistics. As a result of including these movements, *Net Receipts* of crude oil and *Unaccounted for Crude Oil* at the PADD level are changed significantly. Also affected are crude oil imports and unfinished oils imports at the PADD level which are now provided by *PAD District of entry* (Tables 6-10) and by *PAD District of processing* (Tables 16-19).

The tables in the *PSM* that have been changed due to the inclusion of inter-PAD District pipeline movements of crude oil are listed below.

- Tables 6-10, "PAD District I to V, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products." 1985 crude oil imports and unfinished oils imports in Tables 6 through 10 are now reported at the *PAD District of entry* rather than at the *PAD District of processing*. *Net Receipts* now include movements by pipeline as well as by tanker and barge.
- Table 26, "Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge between PAD Districts." Pipeline crude oil movements data are now included with crude oil movements by tanker and barge. The crude oil line now includes movements by pipeline as well as by tanker and barge.

- Table 27, "Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline between PAD Districts." A line has been added to report crude oil movements.
- Table 29, "Net Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge between PAD Districts." The crude oil line now includes net movements by pipeline as well as by tanker and barge.

Note 16: 1986 Changes in Petroleum Industry Reporting

Beginning in January 1986, several changes to the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS) went into effect. These changes affected the frame of operators of petroleum facilities required to complete the monthly surveys in the PSRS and resulted in some changes to the tables presented in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM).

Changes in Survey Frames

As a result of frames maintenance activities, 39 respondents were added to the monthly survey frames. The following table shows the impact of the data reported by the new respondents on published data for production and stocks of major petroleum products.

Also, beginning in January 1986, a major integrated petroleum company consolidated production and stocks reporting for some of its facilities. Data previously reported separately on Form EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," and on Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," for two facilities have been combined with data reported for two refineries on Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report." The primary impact of this reporting change is on Table 24, "Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District," which will show a decrease in natural gas liquids (NGL) stocks at bulk terminals and natural gas processing plants, and an increase in NGL stocks at refineries.

Changes in Publication Tables

Several changes have been made to tables in the *PSM* either as a direct result of changes in reporting requirements or to improve the usefulness of the publication. These changes are:

- Table 13, "Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District"
 - Alaskan crude oil receipts are now shown separately.
- Table 14, "Refinery Production of Petroleum Products by PAD District"
 - The "petrochemical feedstock use" and "other use" are no longer shown separately for still gas or for liquefied refinery gases.

Impact of Adding New Respondents to December 1985 PSM Data:

Product	Refinery Production		Stocks ¹	
	(Thousand Barrels per Day)		(Thousand Barrels)	
	Reported by New Respondents	Published U.S. Total	Reported by New Respondents	Published U.S. Total
Leaded Gasoline	1.3	2,326	224	81,379
Unleaded Gasoline	0.6	4,323	276	108,422
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	3,174	1,217	143,911
Residual Fuel Oil	0	1,055	1,747	50,671
NGL's & LRG's	0	393	409	80,898
Other Products	0	3,302	1,413	239,158
Crude Oil (excl. SPR)	—	—	2,314	318,695

¹Stocks as of December 31, 1985.

- Tables 16 and 17, "Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District"

—Imports of unfinished oils are now separated into four categories: naphthas and lighter, kerosene and light gas oils, heavy gas oils, and residuum.

- Tables 18 and 19, "Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source"

—Countries formerly included in the categories "Other Western Hemisphere" and "Other Eastern Hemisphere" are now shown individually.

- Table 24, "Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District"

—The breakout between "petrochemical feedstock use" and "other use" for each liquefied petroleum gas was eliminated.

Glossary





Definitions of Petroleum Products and Other Terms

Alcohol. The family name of a group of organic chemical compounds composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. The series of molecules vary in chain length and are composed of a hydrocarbon plus a hydroxyl group; $\text{CH}-(\text{CH})_n-\text{OH}$ (e.g., methanol, ethanol, and tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA)).

Alkylation. A refining process for chemically combining isobutane with olefin hydrocarbons (e.g., propylene, butylene) through the control of temperature and pressure in the presence of an acid catalyst, usually sulfuric acid or hydrofluoric acid. The product, alkylate, an isoparaffin, has high octane value and is blended with motor and aviation gasoline to improve the antiknock value of the fuel.

API Gravity. An arbitrary scale expressing the gravity or density of liquid petroleum products. The measuring scale is calibrated in terms of degrees API; it may be calculated in terms of the following formula:

$$\text{Degrees API} = \frac{141.5}{\text{sp gr } 60\text{F}/60\text{F}} - 131.5$$

Aromatics. Hydrocarbons characterized by unsaturated ring structures of carbon atoms. Commercial petroleum aromatics are benzene, toluene, and xylene (BTX).

Asphalt. A dark-brown-to-black cement-like material containing bitumens as the predominant constituents, obtained by petroleum processing. The definition includes crude asphalt as well as the following finished products: cements, fluxes, the asphalt content of emulsions (exclusive of water), and petroleum distillates blended with asphalt to make cutback asphalts. The conversion factor for asphalt is 5.5 barrels of 42 U.S. gallons per short ton.

ASTM. The acronym for the American Society for Testing and Materials.

Aviation Gasoline Blending Components. Naphthas which will be used for blending or compounding into finished aviation gasoline (e.g., straight-run gasoline, alkylate and reformate). Excludes oxygenates (alcohols, ethers), butane, and pentanes plus.

Aviation Gasoline (Finished). All special grades of gasoline for use in aviation reciprocating engines, as given in ASTM Specification D910 and Military Specification MIL-G-5572. Excludes blending components which will be used in blending or compounding into finished aviation gasoline.

Barrel. A volumetric unit of measure for crude oil and petroleum products equivalent to 42 U.S. gallons. This measure is used in most statistical reports. Factors for converting petroleum coke, asphalt and wax to barrels are given in the definitions of these products.

Barrels Per Calendar Day. The maximum number of barrels of input that can be processed during a 24-hour period after making allowances for the following limitations:

The capability of downstream facilities to absorb the output of crude oil processing facilities of a given refinery. No reduction is made when a planned distribution of intermediate streams through other than downstream facilities is part of a refinery's normal operation;

The types and grades of inputs to be processed;

The types and grades of products expected to be manufactured;

The environmental constraints associated with refinery operations;

The reduction of capacity for scheduled downtime such as routine inspection, mechanical problems, maintenance, repairs, and turnaround; and

The reduction of capacity for unscheduled downtime such as mechanical problems, repairs, and slowdowns.

Barrels Per Stream Day. The amount a unit can process running at full capacity under optimal crude oil and product slate conditions.

Benzene. An aromatic hydrocarbon (C_6H_6) present to a minor degree in most crude oils. Some important products manufactured from benzene are: styrene, phenol, nylon, aniline, and synthetic detergents.

Butane. A normally gaseous straight-chain or branch-chain hydrocarbon, (C_4H_{10}). It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. It includes isobutane and normal butane and is designated in ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Association Specifications for commercial butane.

Isobutane. A normally gaseous branch-chain hydrocarbon, (C_4H_{10}). It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 10.9 degrees F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams.

Normal Butane. A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon, (C_4H_{10}). It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 31.1 degrees F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams.

Butylene. An olefinic hydrocarbon, (C_4H_8), recovered from refinery processes.

Catalytic Cracking. The refining process of breaking down the larger, heavier, and more complex hydrocarbon molecules into simpler and lighter molecules. Catalytic cracking is accomplished by the use of a catalytic agent and is an effective process for increasing

the yield of gasoline from crude oil. Catalytic cracking processes fresh feeds and recycled feeds.

Fresh Feeds. Crude oil or petroleum distillates which are being fed to processing units for the first time.

Recycled Feeds. Feeds that are continuously fed back for additional processing.

Catalytic Hydrocracking. A refining process that uses hydrogen and catalysts with relatively low temperatures and high pressures for converting middle boiling or residual material to high-octane gasoline, reformer charge stock, jet fuel and/or high grade fuel oil. The process uses one or more catalysts, depending upon product output, and can handle high sulfur feedstocks without prior desulfurization.

Catalytic Hydrotreating. A refining process for treating petroleum fractions from atmospheric or vacuum distillation units (e.g., naphthas, middle distillates, reformer feeds, residual fuel oil and heavy gas oil) and other petroleum (e.g., cat cracked naphtha, coker naphtha, gas oil, etc.) in the presence of catalysts and substantial quantities of hydrogen. Hydrotreating includes desulfurization, removal of substances (e.g., nitrogen compounds) that deactivate catalysts, conversion of olefins to paraffins to reduce gum formation in gasoline, and other processes to upgrade the quality of the fractions.

Catalytic Reforming. A refining process using controlled heat and pressure with catalysts to rearrange certain hydrocarbon molecules, thereby converting paraffinic and naphthenic type hydrocarbons (e.g., low-octane gasoline boiling range fractions) into petrochemical feedstocks and higher octane stocks suitable for blending into finished gasoline. Catalytic reforming uses two types of catalysts:

Conventional. A catalyst containing a single metal (e.g., platinum).

Bi-Metallic. A catalyst comprised of two metals (e.g., platinum, rhenium).

Charge Capacity. The input (feed) capacity of the refinery processing facilities.

Coal. A generic term applied to carbonaceous rocks that were formed by the partial or complete decomposition of vegetation. These stratified carbonaceous rocks are either solid or brittle and are highly combustible. Includes lignite, bituminous coal, and anthracite which conform to ASTM Specification D388.

Crude Distillation. The refining process of separating crude oil components at atmospheric pressure by heating to temperatures of about 600 degrees F to 750 degrees F (depending on the nature of the crude oil and desired products) and subsequent condensing of the fractions by cooling.

Crude Oil (including Lease Condensate). A mixture of hydrocarbons that existed in liquid phase in underground reservoirs and remains liquid at atmospheric pressure after passing through surface-separating fa-

cilities. Included are lease condensate and liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sands, gilsonite, and oil shale. Drip gases are also included, but topped crude oil (residual oil) and other unfinished oils are excluded. Liquids produced at natural gas processing plants and mixed with crude oil are likewise excluded where identifiable. Crude oil is considered as either domestic or foreign, according to the following:

Domestic. Crude oil produced in the United States or from its "outer continental shelf" as defined in 43 USC 1331.

Foreign. Crude oil produced outside the United States. Imported Athabasca hydrocarbons are included.

Delayed Coking. A process by which heavier crude oil fractions can be thermally decomposed under conditions of elevated temperatures and pressure to produce a mixture of lighter oils and petroleum coke. The light oils can be processed further in other refinery units to meet product specifications. The coke can be used either as a fuel or in other applications such as the manufacturing of steel or aluminum.

Distillate Fuel Oil. A general classification for one of the petroleum fractions produced in conventional distillation operations. It is used primarily for space heating, on-and-off-highway diesel engine fuel (including railroad engine fuel and fuel for agricultural machinery), and electric power generation. Included are products known as No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 fuel oils; No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 diesel fuels.

No. 1 Fuel Oil. A light distillate fuel oil intended for use in vaporizing pot-type burners. ASTM Specification D396 specifies for this grade maximum distillation temperatures of 400 degrees F at the 10-percent recovery point and 550 degrees F at the 90-percent point, and kinematic viscosities between 1.4 and 2.2 centistokes at 100 degrees F.

No. 2 Fuel Oil. A distillate fuel oil for use in atomizing-type burners for domestic heating or for moderate capacity commercial-industrial burner units. ASTM Specification D396 designates minimum and maximum distillation temperatures at the 90-percent recovery point of 540 degrees F and 640 degrees F, and kinematic viscosities between 2.0 and 3.6 centistokes at 100 degrees F.

No. 1 and No. 2 Diesel Fuel Oils. Distillate fuel oils used in compression-ignition engines, as designated in the ASTM Specification D975:

No. 1-D. A volatile distillate fuel oil with a maximum distillation temperature of 550 degrees F at the 90-percent recovery point for use in high-speed diesel engines generally operated under variations in speed and load. Includes type C-B diesel fuel used for city buses and similar operations. Properties are defined in ASTM Specification D975.

No. 2-D. A gas oil type distillate of lower volatility with minimum and maximum distillation temperatures at the 90-percent recovery point of 540 and 640

degrees F for use in high-speed diesel engines generally operated under uniform speed and load conditions. Includes Type R-R diesel fuel used for railroad locomotive engines, and Type T-T for diesel-engine trucks. Properties are defined in ASTM Specification D975.

No. 4 Fuel Oil. A fuel oil for commercial burner installations not equipped with preheating facilities. It is used extensively in industrial plants. This grade is a blend of distillate fuel oil and residual fuel oil stocks that conforms to ASTM Specification D396 or Federal Specification VV-F-815C; with minimum and maximum kinematic viscosities between 5.8 and 26.4 centistokes at 100 degrees F. Also included is No. 4-D, a fuel oil for low and medium-speed diesel engines that conforms to ASTM Specification D975.

Electricity (Purchased). Electricity purchased for refinery operations that is not produced within the refinery complex.

Ethane. A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon, (C₂H₆). It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of -127.48 degrees F. It is extracted from natural gas and refinery gas streams.

Ether. A generic term applied to a group of organic chemical compounds composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, characterized by an oxygen atom attached to two carbon atoms (e.g., methyl tertiary butyl ether).

Ethylene. An olefinic hydrocarbon, (C₂H₄), recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes.

Field Production. Represents crude oil production on leases, natural gas liquids production at natural gas processing plants, and new supply of other hydrocarbons and alcohol.

Flexicoking. A thermal cracking process which converts heavy hydrocarbons such as crude oil, tar sands bitumen, and distillation residues into light hydrocarbons. Feedstocks can be any pumpable hydrocarbons including those containing high concentrations of sulfur and metals.

Fluid Coking. A thermal cracking process utilizing the fluidized-solids technique to remove carbon (coke) for continuous conversion of heavy, low-grade oils into lighter products.

Gasohol. See **Motor Gasoline (Finished).**

Gas Oil. A liquid petroleum distillate having a viscosity intermediate between that of kerosene and lubricating oil. It derives its name from having originally been used in the manufacture of illuminating gas. It is now used to produce distillate fuel oils and gasoline.

Gasoline Blending Components. Naphthas which will be used for blending or compounding into finished aviation or motor gasoline (e.g., straight-run gasoline, alkylate and reformate). Excludes oxygenates (alcohols, ethers), butane, and pentanes plus.

Heavy Gas Oil. Petroleum distillates with an approximate boiling range from 651 degrees F to 1000 degrees F.

Hydrogen. The lightest of all gases, occurring chiefly in combination with oxygen in water; also in acids, bases, alcohols, petroleum, and other hydrocarbons.

Idle Capacity. The component of operable capacity that is not in operation and not under active repair, but capable of being placed in operation within 30 days; and capacity not in operation but under active repair that can be completed within 90 days.

Imported Crude Oil Burned As Fuel. The amount of foreign crude oil burned as a fuel oil, usually as residual fuel oil, without being processed as such. Imported crude oil burned as fuel includes lease condensate and liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sand oil, gilsonite, and shale oil.

Isobutane. See **Butane.**

Isomerization. A refining process which alters the fundamental arrangement of atoms in the molecule without adding or removing anything from the original material. Used to convert normal butane into isobutane (C₄), an alkylation process feedstock, and normal pentane and hexane into isopentane (C₅), and isohexane (C₆), high-octane gasoline components.

Kerosene. A petroleum distillate that has a maximum distillation temperature of 401 degrees F at the 10-percent recovery point, a final boiling point of 572 degrees F, and a minimum flash point of 100 degrees F. Included are the two grades designated in ASTM D3699: No. 1-K and No. 2-K, and all grades of kerosene called range or stove oil. Kerosene is used in space heaters, cook stoves, and water heaters and is suitable for use as an illuminant when burned in wick lamps.

Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel. A quality kerosene product with a maximum distillation temperature of 400 degrees F at the 10-percent recovery point and a final maximum boiling point of 572 degrees F. The fuel is designated in ASTM Specification D1655 and Military Specification MIL-T-5624L (Grades JP-5 and JP-8). A relatively low-freezing point distillate of the kerosene type used primarily for commercial turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines.

Lease Condensate. A natural gas liquid recovered from gas well gas (associated and non-associated) in lease separators or natural gas field facilities. Lease condensate consists primarily of pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons.

Light Gas Oils. Liquid petroleum distillates heavier than naphtha, with an approximate boiling range from 401 degrees F to 650 degrees F.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG). Ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, normal butane, butylene, and isobutane produced at refineries or natural gas processing plants, including plants that fractionate raw natural gas plant liquids.

Liquefied Refinery Gases (LRG). Liquefied petroleum gases fractionated from refinery or still gases. Through compression and/or refrigeration, they are retained in the liquid state. The reported categories are ethane/ethylene, propane/propylene, normal butane/butylene, and isobutane. Excludes still gas.

Lubricating Oils. A substance used to reduce friction between bearing surfaces. Petroleum lubricants may be produced either from distillates or residues. Other substances may be added to impart or improve certain required properties. Do not include byproducts of lubricating oil refining such as aromatic extracts derived from solvent extraction or tars derived from deasphalting. "Lubricants" includes all grades of lubricating oils from spindle oil to cylinder oil and those used in greases. The three categories include:

Bright Stock. A refined, high viscosity lubricating oil base stock that is usually made from a residuum by a treatment such as deasphalting, acid treatment, or solvent extraction.

Neutral. A distillate lubricating oil base stock with a viscosity that is usually not above 550 Saybolt Universal Seconds (SUS) at 100 degrees F. A product of hydrotreating, acid treatment, or solvent extraction.

Other. A lubricating oil base stock used in finished lubricating oils and greases, including black, coastal, and red oils.

Middle Distillates. A general classification that includes distillate fuel oil and kerosene.

Miscellaneous Products. Includes all finished products not classified elsewhere (e.g., petrolatum, lube refining byproducts (aromatic extracts and tars), absorption oils, ram-jet fuel, petroleum rocket fuels, synthetic natural gas feedstocks, speciality oils and medicinal oils).

Motor Gasoline Blending Components. Naphthas which will be used for blending or compounding into finished motor gasoline (e.g., straight-run gasoline, alkylate and reformat). Excludes oxygenates (alcohols, ethers), butane, and pentanes plus.

Motor Gasoline (Finished). A complex mixture of relatively volatile hydrocarbons, with or without small quantities of additives, that have been blended to form a fuel suitable for use in spark-ignition engines. Motor gasoline, as given in ASTM Specification D439 or Federal Specification VV-G-1690B, include a range in distillation temperatures from 122 to 158 degrees F at the 10-percent recovery point and from 365 to 374 degrees F at the 90-percent recovery point. The Reid Vapor Pressure ranges from 9 to 15 psi. "Motor gasoline" includes finished leaded gasoline, finished unleaded gasoline, and gasohol. Blendstock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

Finished Leaded Gasoline. Contains more than 0.05 gram of lead per gallon or more than 0.005 gram of phosphorus per gallon. Premium and regular grades are included, depending on the octane rating. Includes leaded gasohol. Blendstock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

Finished Unleaded Gasoline. Contains not more than 0.05 gram of lead per gallon and not more than 0.005 gram of phosphorus per gallon. Premium and

regular grades are included, depending on the octane rating. Includes unleaded gasohol. Blend stock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

Gasohol. A blend of finished motor gasoline (leaded or unleaded) and alcohol (generally ethanol but sometimes methanol), limited to 10 percent by volume of alcohol.

Naphtha. A generic term applied to a petroleum fraction with an approximate boiling range between 122 and 400 degrees F.

Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel. A fuel in the heavy naphtha boiling range. ASTM Specification D1655 specifies for this fuel maximum distillation temperatures of 290 degrees F at the 20-percent recovery point and 470 degrees F at the 90-percent point, meeting Military Specification MIL-T-5624L (Grade JP-4). JP-4 is used for turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines, primarily by the military. Excludes ram-jet and petroleum rocket fuels.

Natural Gas. A mixture of hydrocarbons and small quantities of various nonhydrocarbons existing in the gaseous phase or in solution with crude oil in underground reservoirs.

Natural Gas Field Facility. A field facility designed to process natural gas produced from more than one lease for the purpose of recovering condensate from a stream of natural gas; however, some field facilities are designed to recover propane, normal butane, pentanes plus, etc., and to control the quality of natural gas to be marketed.

Natural Gas Plant Liquids. Natural gas liquids recovered from natural gas in gas processing plants, and in some situations, from natural gas field facilities. Natural gas liquids extracted by fractionators are also included. These liquids are defined according to the published specifications of the Gas Processors Association and the American Society for Testing and Materials and are classified as follows: ethane, propane, normal butane, isobutane, pentanes plus, and other products from natural gas processing plants (i.e., products meeting the standards for finished petroleum products produced at natural gas processing plants, such as finished motor gasoline, finished aviation gasoline, special naphthas, kerosene, distillate fuel oil and miscellaneous products).

Natural Gas Processing Plant. A gas processing plant is a facility designed (1) to achieve the recovery of natural gas liquids from the stream of natural gas which may or may not have been processed through lease separators and field facilities, and (2) to control the quality of the natural gas to be marketed. Cycling plants are classified as gas processing plants.

Natural Gasoline and Isopentane. A mixture of hydrocarbons, mostly pentanes and heavier, extracted from natural gas, that meets vapor pressure, end-point, and other specifications for natural gasoline set by the Gas Processors Association. Includes isopentane which is a saturated branch-chain hydrocarbon, (C₅H₁₂), ob-

ained by fractionation of natural gasoline or isomerization of normal pentane.

Normal Butane. See *Butane*.

OPEC. The acronym for the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, that have organized for the purpose of negotiating with oil companies on matters of oil production, prices and future concession rights. Current members are Algeria, Ecuador, Gabon, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela.

Operable Capacity. The amount of capacity that, at the beginning of the period, is in operation; not in operation and not under active repair, but capable of being placed in operation within 30 days; or not in operation but under active repair that can be completed within 90 days. Operable capacity is the sum of the operating and idle capacity and is measured in barrels per calendar day or barrels per stream day.

Operating Capacity. The component of operable capacity that is in operation at the beginning of the period.

Other Hydrocarbons. Materials received by a refinery and consumed as a raw material. Includes hydrogen, coal tar derivatives, gilsonite, and natural gas received by the refinery for reforming into hydrogen. Natural gas to be used as fuel is excluded.

Oxygenates. Oxygenates include both alcohols and ethers used as octane boosting additives for gasoline (e.g., methyl tertiary butyl ether).

Pentanes Plus. A mixture of hydrocarbons, mostly pentanes and heavier, extracted from natural gas. Includes isopentane, natural gasoline, and plant condensate.

Petrochemical Feedstocks. Chemical feedstocks derived from petroleum principally for the manufacture of chemicals, synthetic rubber, and a variety of plastics. The categories reported are "Naphtha-Less than 400 degrees F" and "Other oils over 400 degrees F."

Naphtha-Less Than 400 Degrees F. A naphtha with a boiling range of less than 400 degrees F that is intended for use as a petrochemical feedstock.

Other Oils-Over 400 Degrees F. Oils with a boiling range of over 400 degrees F that is intended for use as a petrochemical feedstock.

Petroleum Coke. A residue, the final product of the condensation process in cracking. This product is reported as marketable coke or catalyst coke. The conversion factor is 5 barrels of 42 U.S. gallons per short ton.

Marketable Coke. Those grades of coke produced in delayed or fluid cokers which may be recovered as relatively pure carbon. This "green" coke may be sold as is or further purified by calcining.

Catalyst Coke. In many catalytic operations (e.g., catalytic cracking) carbon is deposited on the catalyst, thus deactivating the catalyst. The catalyst is reactivated by burning off the carbon, which is used

as a fuel in the refining process. This carbon or coke is not recoverable in a concentrated form.

Petroleum Products. Petroleum products are obtained from the processing of crude oil (including lease condensate), natural gas, and other hydrocarbon compounds. Petroleum products include unfinished oils, liquefied petroleum gases, pentanes plus, aviation gasoline, motor gasoline, naphtha-type jet fuel, kerosene-type jet fuel, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, petrochemical feedstocks, special naphthas, lubricants, waxes, petroleum coke, asphalt, road oil, still gas, and miscellaneous products.

Plant condensate. One of the natural gas liquids, mostly pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons, recovered and separated as liquids at gas inlet separators or scrubbers in processing plants.

Primary Stocks. Stocks of crude oil or petroleum products held in storage at (or in) leases, refineries, natural gas processing plants, pipelines, tankfarms, and bulk terminals that can store at least 50,000 barrels of petroleum products or that can receive petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. Crude oil that is in transit by water from Alaska, or that is stored on Federal leases or in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve is included. Primary Stocks exclude stocks of foreign origin that are held in bonded warehouse storage.

Production Capacity. The amount of product that can be produced from processing facilities.

Propane. A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon, (C₃H₈). It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of -43.67 degrees F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. It includes all products designated in ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Association Specifications for commercial propane and HD-5 propane.

Propylene. An olefinic hydrocarbon, (C₃H₆), recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes.

Refinery. An installation that manufactures finished petroleum products from crude oil, unfinished oils, natural gas liquids, other hydrocarbons, and alcohol.

Residual Fuel Oil. The topped crude of refinery operations which includes No. 5 and No. 6 fuel oils as defined in ASTM Specification D396 and Federal Specification VV-F-815C, Navy Special fuel oil as defined in Military Specification MIL-F-859E including Amendment 2 (NATO Symbol F-77), and Bunker C fuel oil. Residual fuel oil is used for the production of electric power, space heating, vessel bunkering, and various industrial purposes. Imports of residual fuel oil include "Imported Crude Oil Burned as Fuel."

Residuum. Residue from crude oil after distilling off all but the heaviest components, with a boiling range greater than 1000 degrees F.

Road Oil. Any heavy petroleum oil, including residual asphaltic oil used as a dust palliative and surface treatment on roads and highways. It is generally produced in

six grades from 0, the most liquid, to 5, the most viscous.

Shell Storage Capacity. The design capacity of a petroleum storage tank and is always greater than or equal to working storage capacity.

Special Naphthas. All finished products within the naphtha boiling range that are used as paint thinners, cleaners, or solvents. These products are refined to a specified flash point. Special naphthas include all commercial hexane and cleaning solvents conforming to ASTM Specification D1836 and D484, respectively. Naphthas to be blended or marketed as motor gasoline or aviation gasoline, or that are to be used as petrochemical and synthetic natural gas (SNG) feedstocks are excluded.

Steam (Purchased). Steam, purchased for use by a refinery, that was not generated from within the refinery complex.

Still Gas (Refinery Gas). Any form or mixture of gases produced in refineries by distillation, cracking, reforming, and other processes. The principal constituents are methane, ethane, ethylene, normal butane, butylene, propane, propylene, etc. Still gas is used as a refinery fuel and a petrochemical feedstock.

Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR). Petroleum stocks maintained by the Federal Government for use during periods of major supply interruption.

Thermal Cracking. A refining process in which heat and pressure are used to break down, rearrange, or combine hydrocarbon molecules. Thermal cracking includes gas oil, visbreaking, fluid coking, delayed coking, and other thermal cracking processes (e.g., flexicoking). See individual categories for definition.

Toluene. An aromatic hydrocarbon ($C_6H_5CH_3$) somewhat similar to benzene but of a higher boiling point produced in the coking of coal and also by petroleum refining processes. It is the basis of dyes, explosives, and aromatic compounds. Along with xylene, it is a key component in unleaded gasoline.

Unfinished Oils. Includes all oils requiring further processing, except those requiring only mechanical blending. Includes naphthas, kerosene, light and heavy gas oils, and residuum. See individual categories for definition.

Unfractionated Streams. Mixtures of unsegregated natural gas liquid components excluding those in plant condensate. This product is extracted from natural gas.

Vacuum Distillation. Distillation under reduced pressure (less the atmospheric) which lowers the boiling temperature of the liquid being distilled. This technique with its relatively low temperatures prevents cracking or decomposition of the charge stock.

Visbreaking. A thermal cracking process in which heavy atmospheric or vacuum-still bottoms are cracked at moderate temperatures to increase production of distillate products and reduce viscosity of the distillation residues.

Wax. A solid or semi-solid material derived from petroleum distillates or residues by such treatments as chilling, precipitating with a solvent, or de-oiling. It is light-colored, more-or-less translucent crystalline mass, slightly greasy to the touch, consisting of a mixture of solid hydrocarbons in which the paraffin series predominates. Includes all marketable wax whether crude scale or fully refined. The three grades included are microcrystalline, crystalline-fully refined, and crystalline-other. The conversion factor is 280 pounds per 42 U.S. gallon per barrel.

Microcrystalline Wax. Wax extracted from certain petroleum residues having a finer or less apparent crystalline structure than paraffin wax and having the following physical characteristics: Penetration at 77 degrees F (D1321)-60 maximum. Viscosity at 210 degrees F in Saybolt Universal Seconds (SUS). (D88)-60 SUS (10.22 centistokes) minimum to 150 SUS (31.8 centistokes) maximum. Oil content (D721)-5 percent minimum.

Crystalline-Fully Refined Wax. A light-colored paraffin wax having the following characteristics: Viscosity at 210 degrees F (D88)-59.9 SUS (10.18 centistokes) maximum. Oil content (D721)-0.5 percent maximum. Other + 20 color, Saybolt minimum.

Crystalline-Other Wax. A paraffin wax having the following characteristics: Viscosity at 210 degrees F (D88)-59.9 SUS (10.18 centistokes) maximum. Oil content (D721)-0.51 percent minimum to 15 percent maximum.

Working Storage Capacity. The volume between the maximum safe fill capacity and the quantity below which pump suction is ineffective (bottoms).

Xylene. An aromatic hydrocarbon ($C_6H_4Y(CH_3)_2$) produced in petroleum refining (cracking) processes. One important use is as a solvent in the manufacture of paints. Along with toluene, it is a key ingredient in unleaded gasoline.

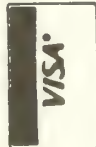
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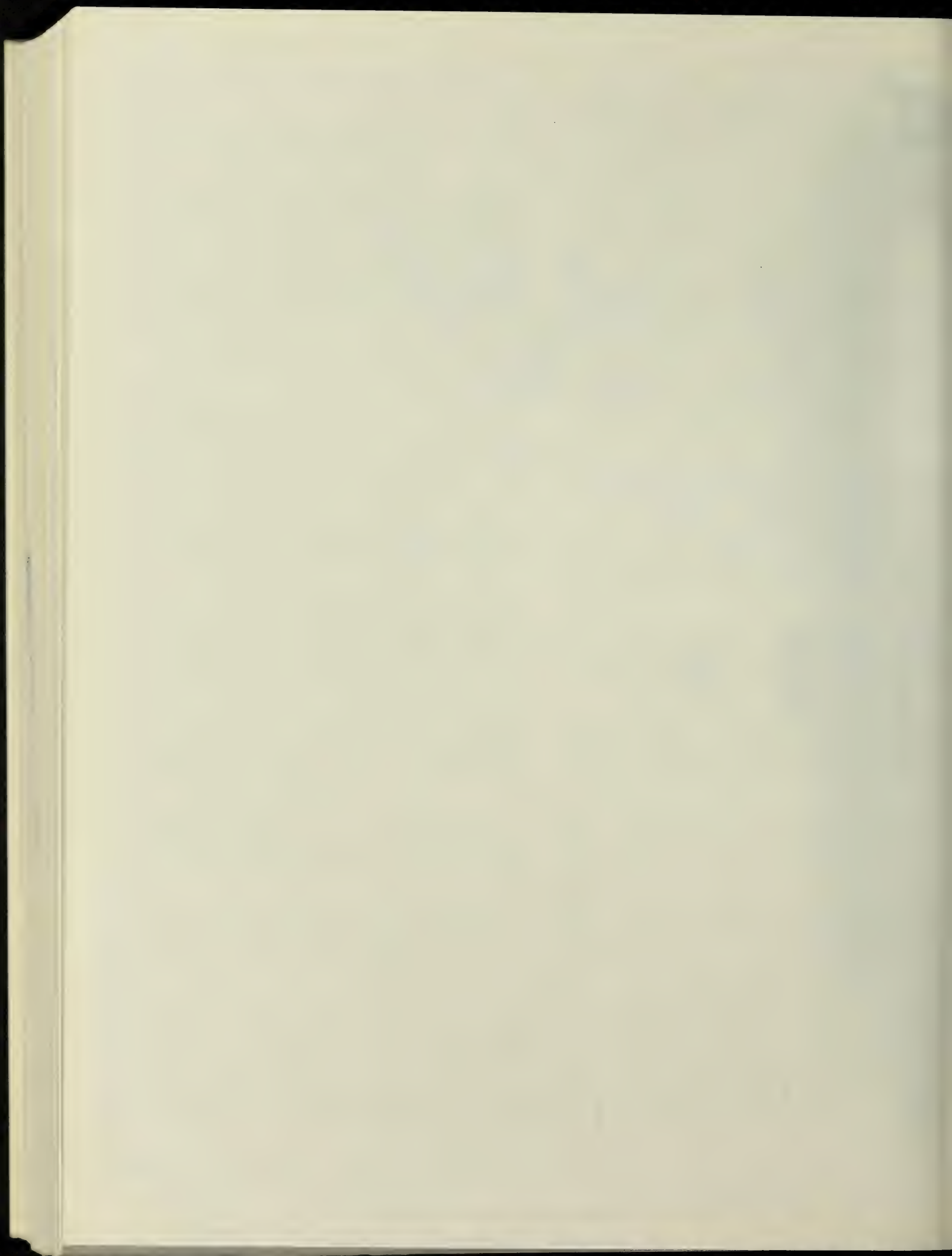
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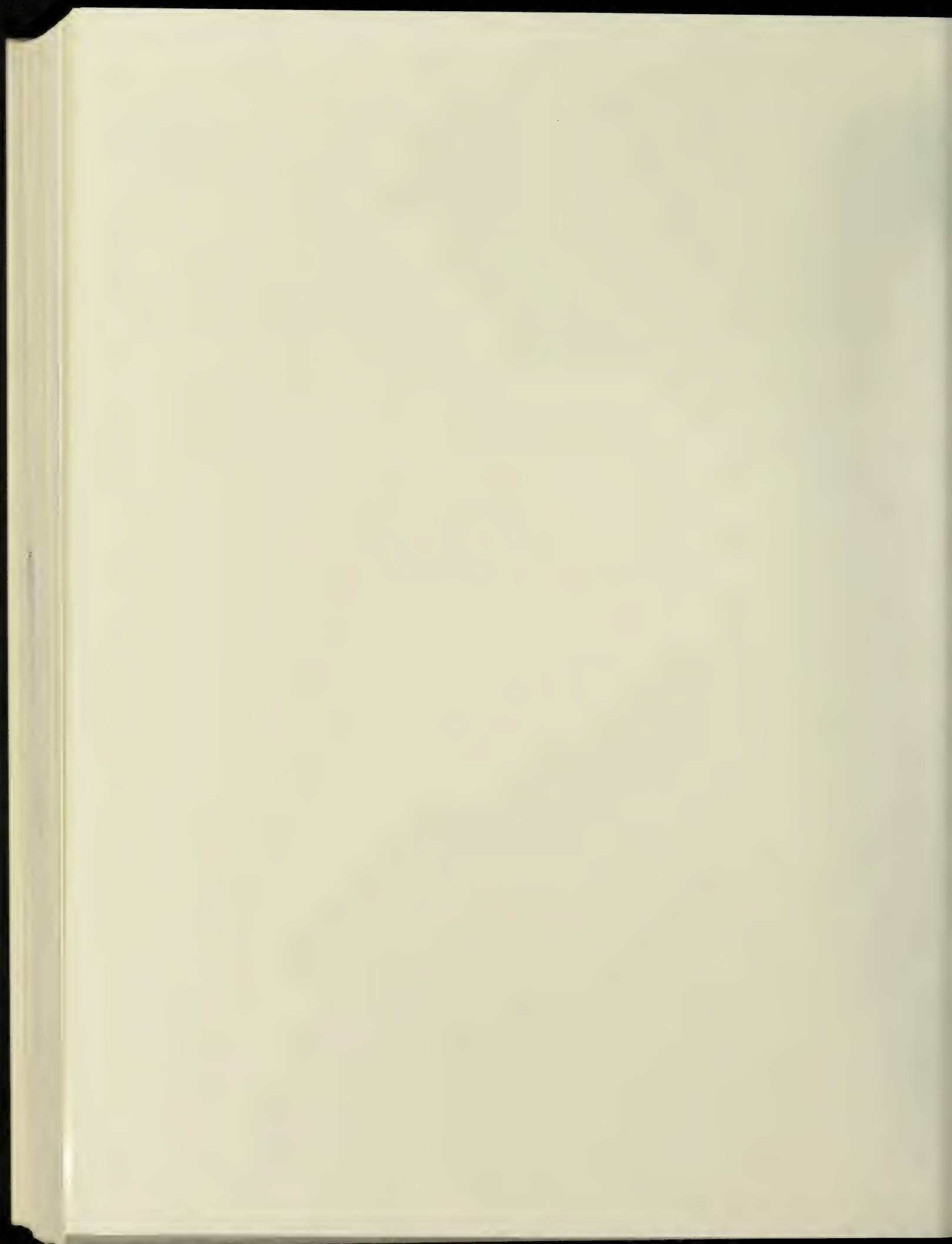
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